# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 32

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere


# N.E. Orders $700,000,000; Bardia Defenses Broken; Cardiff Has Worst Raid

### The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 3, 1941

### New England: British Orders Total $700,000,000

**British war orders** in New England total an estimated $700,000,000. ["Defense and You": Page 9.]

**Governor Saltonstall** told Massachusetts Selectmen he saw no need for new taxes in 1941. [Details: Page 9.]

**Selectmen of Weymouth, Mass.,** called a special town meeting for Feb. 11 to consider a proposed naval dirigible base. [Details: Page 9.]

**First plane** took off from Boston on a new international air service to Moncton, New Brunswick. [Details and picture: Page 10.]

**The first** of Massachusetts' 1,717 selective service recruits in the second draft call were inducted. [Details: Page 1.]

### In North Africa: Bardia Defenses Penetrated

**Attack at Bardia** by Australian forces has penetrated the defenses of that beleaguered Italian port, according to reports from the British headquarters at Cairo. [Details: Page 4.]

**Major attack** on the besieged Italians was believed by British military circles to be under way.

**Italian artillery** and planes, bombing British warships off the North African coast, claimed to have hit a cruiser.

### Air and Sea: Cardiff Heavily Bombed

**German bombers** gave Cardiff, South Wales, its worst bombing of the war, causing considerable damage and some casualties. [Details: Page 4.]

**Briain** disclosed tonight that the 85,000-ton liner Queen Elizabeth had arrived at Cape Town from New York en route to an undisclosed destination.

**A new RAF assault** on Germany's vital port at Bremen started new fires in the city which was still reported to be burning as a result of RAF raids the night before. [Details: Page 4.]

**Another bombing** of Dublin resulted in destruction of two houses and minor injuries to 20 persons when a lone raider dropped one explosive in the residential section of the city. [Details: Page 5.]

**Count Felix von Luckner,** a German World War sea raider commander, was reported to be in charge of one of the German sea raiders now operating in the South Pacific. [Details: Page 4.]

### In Washington: Republic Steel Yields to NLRB

**The National Labor Relations Board** announced that the Republic Steel Corporation had agreed to pay $30,000 to 45 employees for wages lost by their alleged discharge from the corporation's Davidson and Trotter Mines in Fayette County, Pa. The company also agreed, in the same stipulation, to "cease interfering with the rights of its employees to self-organization" and also to "cease discouraging membership" in the United Mine Workers, C. I. O.

**The American Legion** began a drive to make the draft law permanent, but with compulsory military training limited to men 18 to 21 years of age. The present law, expiring in 1945, embraces men from 21 through 35.

**The Senate** adjourned its Seventy-sixth Congress sessions after confirming J. Warren Madden, former Chairman of the NLRB, to be a member of the Court of Claims; and Edward P. Warner of Connecticut to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for a six-year term ending Dec. 31, 1946.

**The War Department** announced contracts totaling more than $61,000,000 with the Studebaker Corporation and the Buick Division of General Motors to manufacture engines for warplanes.

### Far East: Leaflets Rain on Kunming

**Kunming, China** terminus of the Burma Road, was visited yesterday by 12 Japanese planes which dropped thousands of leaflets denouncing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and urging the populace to support the Japanese-dominated Nanking Government of Wang Ching-wei.

**Other Japanese planes** bombed points west of the city, along the Burma Road, China's main supply route for imported war materials.

**Minor clashes** continue in various sectors of the Thailand (Siam)-Indo-China frontier, the Thai High Command reported today, with hostilities extending from Chieng-Rai in the north to Aranyapbades in the south.

### National: Brooklyn Navy Yard at Peak

**New York** (AP)—Brooklyn's 140-year-old Navy Yard, under the drive of the national defense effort, has expanded its employment to 20,200, the greatest in its history, with an annual pay roll of $36,000,000, officials said today. The keel for the 45,000-ton battleship U. S. S. Missouri will be laid at Brooklyn, Jan. 6, the Navy announced. Plans call for completion in 1944.

**Edinburg, Texas**—Two navy pilots reported today that they rode out a snowstorm and fog in a patrol bomber en route from San Diego to Pensacola, Fla., and landed on a shallow lagoon in the King Ranch area. Of the five crew members who parachuted on orders of the pilots, one was killed and three others injured. The fifth landed safely.

**Emporia, Kan.**—William Allen White said he has decided to resign as Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies but would retain the post until his successor is chosen.

### Greco-Italian Front: Italian Lines Widely Broken

**Italian lines** from the Chimara sector on the Adriatic coast to the Klisoura-Tepeleni region in middle Albania have been breached at various places, the Italians being put to flight, according to Athens reports today. The whole of the Klisoura-Tepelini sector was stated to have been brought under control of the Greek fire.

**Raid on Elbasan,** a key point 30 miles south of Tirana, the capital, by the British air force was reported to have done considerable damage.

### In the Americas: Urbina Heads Mexican Court

**Mexico, D. F.** (AP)—Members of the new Supreme Court named last week by President Camacho designated Salvador Urbina as president of the tribunal. He is a prominent attorney and a former member of the Court. The Mexican Supreme Court has 20 justices who serve for six years, corresponding to the Presidential term. The members are divided into four sections, dealing with criminal, civil, administrative, and labor matters.

## 'Thumbs Up' Ambulances Tour

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — A "Thumbs Up Cavalcade" of five ambulances of the British-American Ambulance Corps leaves here for San Francisco today on a tour designed to raise funds for airplane ambulances for the Royal Air Force.

The ambulances were christened yesterday in front of the Brown University Club, with Mrs. Allen Kyle, British evacuee, officiating. Three football players of the New York Giants will begin driving the ambulances westward with two machines in tow, At San Francisco they will be joined by two teammates, and the five men will drive the ambulances east by different routes, covering 30,000 miles and visiting 800 cities in their "All-Out-for-Britain" drive.

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### Portsmouth Packs Its People Tightly

*By the Associated Press*

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 3

Ask any Portsmouth woman what the housing situation is—and then be prepared to run.

By actual survey made by officials at the Portsmouth Navy Yard—where more than 7,000 workers now are employed instead of about 1,500 a few years ago—this section is short 2,000 homes.

Approximately 600 low-cost homes are being built by the Federal Government at nearby Kittery, Maine, as a Navy project, and 100 more houses in the $7,000 class are under construction. These, however, won't be ready until spring and then there still will be 1,000 more needed.

## McNair Visits Boston in An Army Checkup

Maj. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, the United States' second highest ranking officer and Chief of Staff of General Headquarters, visited Boston today to confer with the general staff of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, regarding assimilation of that unit into the Federal service later this month.

Meanwhile, the first of the selective service recruits called in the second draft, some of whom may be assigned to the 26th Division when it arrives at Camp Edwards, were reporting at the Irvington Street armory this morning where, for the next seven days, an average of 140 draftees daily will be examined and inducted into military service.

As a result of his visit to Boston today, General McNair said that plans for orientation of the National Guard Division of 12,000 men will be complete when that unit reaches Camp Edwards on Jan. 16. This, he added, will prevent any delay in launching the year's training program.

**Important First Work**

Most important period in the training program is the first four months, General McNair told newspaper men at Yankee Division headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue. During those first 13 weeks, he explained, the soldier receives that basic training which is essential to the building of a good army. This period includes individual use of weapons, and company tactics, the General said.

The importance of this basic training can be appreciated, he declared, when it is realized that the British are still insisting on it, although the enemy is just outside the doors.

Following the basic period, General McNair explained, come four months of combined training during which the infantry, artillery, aircraft, and tank divisions work together. The final four months are given over to large maneuvers.

General McNair and his staff will leave for Washington tonight by train. They will go to Indianapolis on Sunday for a similar conference with officers of the 38th National Guard Division.

The first batch of draftees was expected to leave North Station at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon bound for the recruit reception center at Fort Devens. Approximately 100 boys will be in this group. The rest of those passing their induction tests at the Irvington Street armory today will leave the terminal at 7:30 p. m.

**Rapid Work With New Men**

With extra medical men on hand and an ex-ray machine set up in the armory, eliminating the need for sending the recruits to neighboring hospitals as during the first induction, the work of processing the new men was proceeding smoothly under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Conrad Skladal, Recruiting Officer for Massachusetts.

Eighty-five of the first 138 recruits passing through the induction station this morning were volunteers, Colonel Skladal reported.

One of the recruits reporting at the Boston station was Francis H. McCarthy of Beverly, who has been traveling secretary for United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., for the past nine years.

Selective service officials said today that they expected the 25 per cent rejection rate reached in the November call would be reduced nearer to 10 per cent. Better understanding by local draft board physicians of Army requirements was said to be responsible for the expected gain.

Induction stations at Worcester and Springfield were also busy today and will examine 51 and 25 recruits, respectively, during the seven days allotted for the induction.

### Hawaii Japanese Told To Be Friends to U. S.

HONOLULU, Jan. 3 (AP)—Otojiro Okuda, Acting Japanese Consul-General, told 200 Japanese Nationals at the Consulate here they "must remain calm and on friendly terms with Americans and other people here no matter what the situation is in 1941."

## Dublin Bombed By Day, Rouses Irish to Action

### Cabinet meets—Protest to Berlin ordered—May oust Minister—Bombs identified as German.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—Daylight raiders bombed Dublin today in a continuation of sporadic attacks of the past 48 hours and the Government of neutral Ireland (Eire) ordered its Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin to make "energetic protest" to the German Government.

The Government's action was disclosed in an official statement which coincided with a rumor circulated in informed quarters that the German Minister might be given his passport if the bombings continued.

"Fragments of explosive and incendiary bombs dropped at Curragh, Julianstown, Duleek and Borris have been examined and found to be of German origin," said a statement issued by the Department of External Affairs.

**To Claim Full Reparation**

"The Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin has been instructed to make an energetic protest to the German Government against the violation of Irish territory by German aircraft and the loss of life and destruction of property which took place as a result of bomb explosions and fire.

"He was further instructed to claim full reparation and insist that effective steps be taken to avoid recurrence of such happenings.

"An investigation of bombs dropped at other places is proceeding."

The announcement followed a secret session at which Prime Minister Eamon de Valera discussed the grave situation with his Cabinet.

Earlier, in the first daylight raid on Dublin, bombs were dropped shortly after noon by planes which drew futile rifle and machine-gun fire from Irish ground troops.

**German Mines Identified**

Before the late afternoon statement, the nearest the Government had come to linking the Nazis with the attacks was the official announcement that one incendiary and green silk parachutes which landed a number of magnetic sea mines were German manufactured.

The daylight attack drew rifle and machine-gun fire from Irish soldiers. Incendiary bombs fell in the famous cemetery of Glesnevin, where many heroes of Ireland's revolutionary past are buried. Little damage was done.

The fire from the ground forces appeared to have little effect on the aircraft which turned and flew north after unloading their bombs.

Public indignation mounted. People on Dublin streets muttered that "the bombers must be held responsible." Others shouted defiantly that "Ireland's army will exact punishment."

**To Destroy Mines on Land**

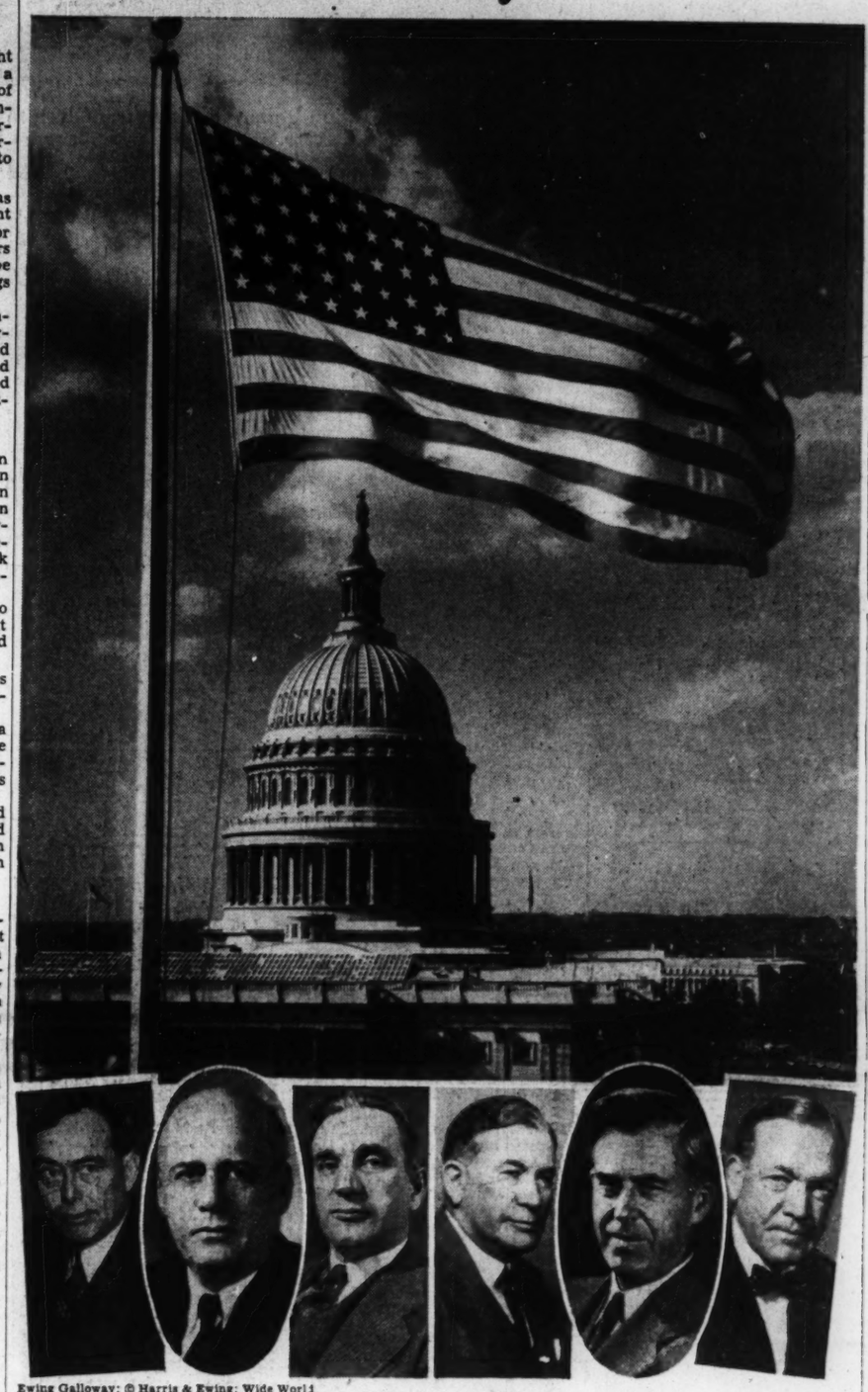
Army engineers arranged to destroy a number of magnetic sea mines which fell on land yesterday near Enniskerry in County Wicklow. Experts said these mines were of the type Germany used against British shipping early in the war before the British devised a defensive system.

Ireland, looking anxiously to its defense needs and acknowledging the pinch of the blockades which Britain and Germany have clamped upon each other, has suffered a half-dozen bombings in recent months.

The German Government expressed regret for the bombing of Compile, Ireland, last Aug. 25, in which three persons were fatalities. It did not acknowledge responsibility, but admitted the possibility that a Nazi flier might have lost his way over Ireland.

**Cardiff has worst pounding of war: Page 4.**

# London Mission for Hopkins; U.S. Plans 200 Cargo Ships; 8-Hour Day Off on Sea Bases



Ewing Galloway; © Harris & Ewing; Wide World

| Joseph Martin | Sam Rayburn | John McCormack | Alben Barkley | Henry Wallace | Charles McNary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minority leader of the House | Speaker of the House | Majority leader of the House | Majority leader of the Senate | President-to-Be of the Senate | Minority leader of the Senate |

### President indicates all steps are designed to hasten defense and aid to Britain.

**By Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—In a series of moves designed to step up defense and early, crucial aid to Britain, President Roosevelt announced today that he is sending Harry L. Hopkins on an undisclosed mission to London as his personal representative.

Mr. Hopkins's mission is immediate and urgent. The President said he would send the name of the new American Ambassador to Britain to the Senate next week but that before the appointment could be acted upon, Mr. Hopkins is to fly to London to establish personal contact in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt.

The President would permit himself no word of explanation of the sudden and significant dispatch of one of his closest friends and most trusted advisers to re-establish more intimate relations between officials of the British Government and the White House. A barrage of questions greeted the announcement. Mr. Roosevelt refrained from reply.

**Two Other Steps**

Two other steps bearing directly upon America's all-inclusive defense program and its rapid conversion of the Nation's industry into the arsenal of democracy were made known by the President at his Friday press conference.

To meet the continuing ravages of the Nazi submarine war against Britain's merchant shipping the White House disclosed that work is to be started immediately upon the construction of 200 cargo vessels of 7,500 tons each.

This new shipbuilding program will cost from $300,000,000 to $350,000,000 and $36,000,000 already has been allotted to the Maritime Commission to start new yards for the work.

Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he did not care to say that these ships, which will start coming off the ways within six months to a year, will be for the direct benefit of Britain. They will. They will release other merchantmen to be sold or leased to London.

**Speeds Work on Bases**

In still another field of national defense, the President, finding that "an extraordinary emergency exists," has suspended the eight-hour day for Government employees constructing Army and Navy bases at sites leased from Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt touched on this decision at his press conference explaining that this step was necessary in order not to disturb the existing economy of the islands involved and did not necessarily indicate a similar step on defense projects within the United States.

He did emphasize, however, that the interest of the national defense required construction of these bases at the "earliest practicable date" and pointed out that the eight-hour-day limitation could be suspended in the "case of extraordinary emergency."

This action is, however, suggestive in that it exhibits the President's authority to extend hours of work in defense production should the lag in production reach proportions of an "extraordinary emergency."

**Most Important Move**

Surpassing interest and unquestionably surpassing significance attach to the assignment of Mr. Hopkins to his short-duration, go-and-come-right-back mission to London.

The President unsuccessfully sought to minimize its importance but he knew he was not succeeding. The fact is that when a diplomatic task is minor, there is no backwardness and no difficulty in explaining its nature. But when all Mr. Roosevelt is willing to say about it is that Mr. Hopkins is going over to talk to some old friends of his and to maintain personal contact—when the absence of such personal contact seemed no great concern during the many months Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy has been away from his post—then something is up.

These facts can be stated: Mr. Hopkins' trip is not connected with Ambassador Kennedy's resignation. Mr. Hopkins is not to become the next American Ambassador to London, perhaps because of his health, which caused him to resign as Commerce Secretary last August. Mr. Hopkins will have no powers or title as are vested in an Ambassador, he will be the President's personal representative, he will return after a brief stay of perhaps two weeks. No one is to accompany him; his expenses probably will be paid by the Govern-

*Continued on Page 17, Column 2*

## Defense Drama Holds Stage in 77th Congress

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — The Seventy-seventh Congress met today in a session dominated by the defense emergency. It will be asked to make unprecedented appropriations, and pass unprecedented peacetime laws. Though today's gathering was brief it set the mood for the forthcoming drama.

It met under strange auspices. Walls of House and Senate were lined with girders and I-beams supporting the weakened roofs. It resembled the inside of an unfinished skyscraper or of a building shored up against bombs.

A sense of the national and world crisis was evident on all sides. The final session of the Seventy-sixth Senate on its 367th day ended this morning as the new session gathered. The longest session in history which preceded this Congress was protracted as an expression of congressional anxiety over European developments.

**Little Change**

The new Congress is little different from the old. Democrats nominally control both chambers with actual power shifting between coalitions of New Dealers, conservative southern Democrats, and Republicans. The present make-up of the Senate, with old figures in brackets, show Democrats number 66 (69), Republicans 28 (24) with 1 Progressive and 1 Independent.

Democrats in the House number 268 (260); Republicans 162 (167) and there are five scattering representatives and four vacancies.

Early next week Mr. Roosevelt presents a budget expected to run to $17,000,000,000, of which $10,000,000,000 will be for defense. On Monday, he makes his annual address "on the state of the nation," which in this instance is more aptly called the "state of the world."

**Support for Britain**

Support for all-out aid to Britain, as advocated by the President, dominates Congress as it meets, observers believe.

The expiring Senate yesterday confirmed J. Warren Madden, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board as a member of the United States Court of Claims, 36 to 14; and debated aid to Britain and the Eccles' proposals to revise the fiscal system. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio attacked Mr. Madden, who was defended by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, and finally confirmed.

In the House, Representative Roy O. Woodruff (R) of Michigan attacked the President's "Fireside Chat" as moving the country toward war. It was defended by two frequent critics of the President, Representative Eugene E. Cox (D) of Georgia, and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York. Mr. Fish, former isolationist, declared, "I approve the address entirely."

**Langer Challenged**

The credentials of William Langer, Republican, as incoming Senator from North Dakota, were challenged on the floor of the Senate as the session got under way. Newly elected or re-elected Senators were sworn in in batches of four. As Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota stood in the aisle to escort Mr. Langer, a former Governor, to the rostrum to take his oath, Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley rose to explain that charges of a serious nature had been received against Mr. Langer.

Poignant scenes were witnessed as the old Senate merged into the new. William H. King of Utah, a Senator for 24 years, sat in his seat in the front row and made no motion to move as Abe Murdock was sworn in to take his place.

The old Senate met at 11:30 a. m. and recessed shortly thereafter.

Meanwhile in the House, Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas was re-elected Speaker over Joseph Martin (R) of Massachusetts by 247 to 159 with a few scattering votes for independents. Mr. Rayburn received an ovation and, in addressing the chamber, said he expected to see the body in the existing crisis vote with "practical unanimity regardless of party" when national security was at stake.

## *British Child Evacuees Cheer Parents Across 'Big Puddle'*

"Hi, Mummy and Dad I am very happy but sometimes wish the puddle between us was not quite so big."

A friendly little Welsh boy, embarrassed by being in the midst of so many strangers, is radiocasting a message back to his home folks. He is one of seven evacuee children joining in an exchange of greetings from Winchester, Mass., to Winchester, England, over Station WRUL at Boston.

But if Tim proves a trifle diffident, 12-year-old April next to him talks across the sea as intimately to her people as if she saw them face to face—and with such spirited cheer as would quiet the heart of any troubled parent.

After all, for real war drama right here at home in America, little can surpass a handful of war-banished youngsters sending encouragement to their fathers and mothers in England.

**Never a Sign**

They stand up to it like men and women. Never a sign of a sniffle sneaks in, not a hint of mushiness. They make their one tie-up of the war with home in just everyday talk done happily.

There was one moment though that threatened. When the opportunity they had been looking forward to for weeks moved up, and the master of ceremonies said, "Hello, England!" 3,000 miles of water seemed suddenly to vanish.

A smile that one rarely sees even on a child's face wrote ecstasy across the lovely features of 12-year-old Anne Dubuis. Her head bobbed and she put her hand over her mouth. For an instant she rubbed an eye—and that was the sole trafficking with eyes.

The greetings started somewhat soberly, as Ewen D. Cameron, who by virtue of his 13 years served as dean of the delegation, properly felt the seriousness of the event. Ewen quickly got down to facts.

"My stamp collection has grown a good deal since you last saw it," he told Mummy, Daddy, and Granny. "Fergus and I have joined a stamp club with some of our school friends. We actually enjoy going to school, for it isn't quite so hard as

*Continued on Page 9, Column 3*

# Committee to Aid Allies To Keep On Without White

By Alexander H. Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The resignation of Willian Allen White, nationally known Emporia (Kan.) editor and publisher, as chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies means no change in the organization's aims, according to authoritative spokesmen here today.

Mr. White resigned yesterday, giving as his reason that "the work was getting too heavy and the responsibilities too great," if he remained in Emporia. Only by moving to New York could he do the job as it should be done, he added.

"The need for hard, concentrated, intelligent work on the chairman's job is too much for a man who has to earn his living running a country newspaper, and I have other obligations that I may not lightly lay aside," he said in his letter of resignation.

Mr. White will continue in the chairmanship until his successor is chosen. This probably will be next week. Several names are being considered, among them men of national importance and wide political experience.

**More Planes and Ships**

The first aim of the Committee, as has been stressed in these dispatches, will be to get more airplanes and ships for the British, who are seen as constituting the first line of defense of the democracies against totalitarian aggression. The work will be carried forward energetically and efforts will be made to reconcile and bring in line with the Committee conflicting opinion outside the "appeasement" and the pro-Nazi circles.

The Committee membership realizes that the opposition is made up of three classes: (1) sincere men and women who believe that aid to Britain and its Allies is a violation of neutrality and might lead to United States embroilment in the war; (2) others equally sincere who have been influenced by Nazi pledges that Adolf Hitler has no designs against the United States, and (3) Nazi agents and agencies, some in the form of committees, which are financed directly or indirectly by Berlin. It is held that the number of these latter individuals and groups scattered through all the Americas are infinitely more numerous than the public knows and that they are spending millions of dollars to influence public opinion.

**Successor To Carry On**

Mr. White's successor will take cognizance of all these factors, just as Mr. White has done.

"The menace of appeasement is heavily financed," he said in his letter of resignation, "and only our Committee is organized to meet this threat. The need to keep public sentiment alive to the terrible danger of a letdown in our armament program will require even more service from our Committee than so far it has been organized to give."

Mr. White saw the Committee as "a spinning top" which "in the swift urgency of events must be re-energized and re-directed with great care and skill."

"Finally, yet foremost," he continued, "America must keep the lifeline open between the United States and Great Britain and must give the President every encouragement and support in his policy to aid Great Britain. We must impress upon Congress the need to back him. All these will call for strength, vision, and a tenacity of purpose which makes the chairmanship of our Committee some young man's full-time job."

Mr. White pledges to his successor his "full and unqualified support" and voiced pleasure that the National Executive Committee had unanimously asked him to become honorary chairman and member of the Executive Committee.

**His Resignation Regretted**

The Executive Committee, acting through Hugh Moore, its chairman, accepted Mr. White's resignation as active chairman "with greatest reluctance."

"Under your leadership," the Committee said, "millions of people have found the means of expressing themselves in support of a program of vast material aid to Great Britain and her allies as the most important way of preserving American security. It is essential that we let these people know through our 760 chapters that your leadership will not be lost to them and the American people at this time.

"The Committee assures you that it will go forward on a program of all material aid to Great Britain and her allies and opposition to appeasement with the vigor that you have inspired thus far, and we only accept your retirement as acting chairman with the knowledge that we will have that inspiration until our task is completed."

Reports that division in the Committee over a statement issued by Mr. White on Dec. 23 was responsible for his resignation were denied categorically. In this statement Mr. White emphasized opposition to repeal of the Johnson Act barring loans to nations indebted to the United States as a result of the World War and suggested that "the Yanks are not coming" be the motto of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

The Committee was organized last May with Mr. White as Chairman and Clark M. Eichelberger as National Director.

# Census Rankings Vary Little; Baltimore Unseats St. Louis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Rankings of the major cities changed little under the 1940 census, the Census Bureau here says.

The first 10 cities were: New York, 7,454,995; Chicago, 3,396,808; Philadelphia, 1,941,334; Detroit, 1,623,452; Los Angeles, 1,504,277; Cleveland, 878,336; Baltimore, 859,100; St. Louis, 816,048; Boston, 770,816, and Pittsburgh, 671,659.

These were the same 10 cities at the top of the list in the 1930 census, and the rankings were the same except that in the decade Baltimore took seventh place away from St. Louis.

Listing all cities of 100,000 population or more, the Bureau noted that there were 92 of them, one less than 10 years ago. Newcomers to the list were Sacramento, Calif., and Charlotte, N. C., but these additions were more than offset when El Paso, Texas; Lynn, Mass., and Evansville, Ind., dropped out of the 100,000 class.

In the 92 cities of the 1940 list, there were 37,987,989 residents, or approximately one-fourth of all the people in the continental United States. As a class, their population was five per cent larger than in 1930, a gain slightly under the national average.

The changes varied greatly, however, by individual cities. Thus, although Miami, Fla., had the largest gain of any city in the class—55.6 per cent—many cities had small losses, including Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, Boston, Newark, N. J., and Rochester, N. Y.

Among the larger cities, Washington, D. C., where Government employment has greatly increased, had the biggest gain, 36.2 per cent.

In numbers, New York had the largest gain, 524,249.

**New England cities' census rankings: Page 10.**

## Christianity Stands By Democracy's Side

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 3 (AP)—Christianity as well as democracy "faces death" unless it mobilizes effectively in the present world struggle, a high official of the Southern Baptist Convention declared here last night.

Dr. J. J. Dilland of Nashville, promotion secretary of the convention's Executive Committee, told delegates to the Southwide Baptist Training Union Conference civilization is endangered and Christianity is entering a "life and death struggle with paganism."

Dr. Dillard said Christian forces "have lagged and luxuriated" while "forces of evil have organized and proceeded to undermine the very foundation of our Christian civilizations."

## Peace Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan asked today that possibility of a "negotiated peace" be explored in order to make plain the alternatives involved in the program of greater aid to England.

The Michigan Republican told reporters that "with a new program of greater, over-all aid to England officially pending," he thought it "an opportune time to ask whether a negotiated peace is impossible."

Such a move, Senator Vandenberg said, would force consideration from belligerents in the present war "before total destruction sets in," and further, "the American people would feel differently about the new, larger 'aid to England' program if they got final proof that this present conflict must go to a military conclusion."

"I have said that our participation in a 'negotiated peace' might prove preferable to our unprepared participation in the war, but I insist that our participation in the war is unnecessary," the Senator said. He gave this as his creed:

"I believe it is to the advantage of America to have intrepid Britain win. . . . I believe we must, in the first or in the final analysis, defend America by defending America—which emphatically includes Canada. I do not believe we should dissipate our own essential defenses in order to 'aid England.' I do not believe we should repeal either the Neutrality or the Johnson Acts. I do not believe in American convoys.

"I do not believe in acts that would inevitably take us into this war. I think we should stay out of the war—not only for our own sakes but also for the sake of our commitments under the Monroe Doctrine."

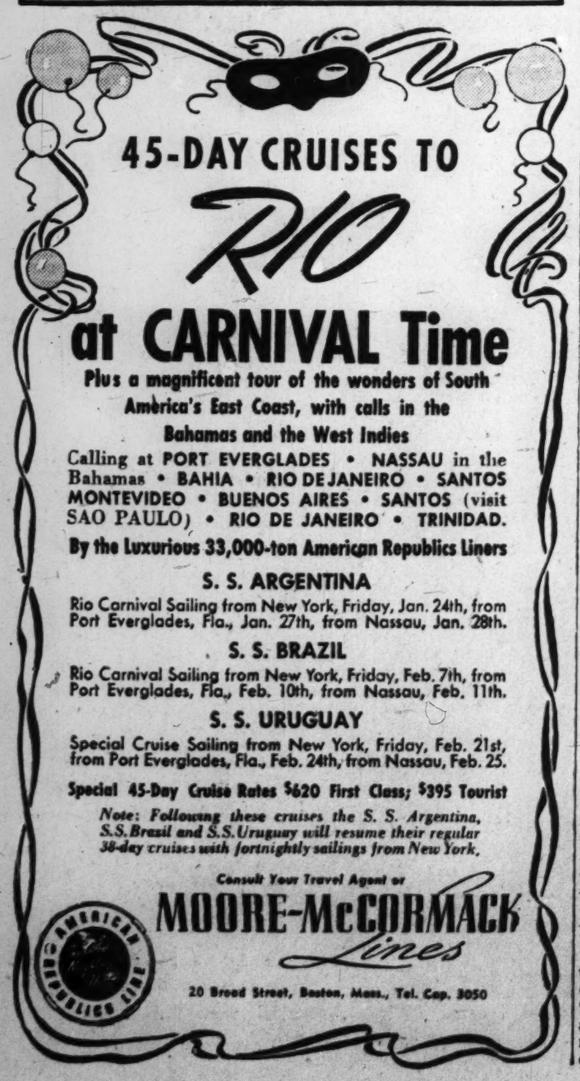
## Mischa Levitzki

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., Jan. 3 (AP)—Mischa Levitzki, who passed on here yesterday, was a prominent concert pianist and composer.

Mr. Levitzki, born in Russia, of naturalized American citizens, made his debut in Antwerp in 1906 and his American debut at Aeolian Hall, New York, on Oct. 17, 1916.

Among Mr. Levitzki's compositions were "Arabesque," "Valsant Opus 6," "Enchanted Nymph," "Gavotte Opus 3," 'Valse Opus 2," and a cadenza for the first movement of Beethoven's third piano concerto.


# Travel





# 'For the Good of the Community'

International

**Million-Dollar Oil Company Given to Town**

**Clarence Schock (right) of Mt. Joy, Pa., who has converted his Schock Independent Oil Company into a trust "for the good of the community." The benefactor is shown with some of his employees in his Mt. Joy plant. Left to right: Lester M. Mumma, Assistant Secretary of the company; Robert S. Schroll, Assistant Treasurer, and H. M. Stauffer, Treasurer.**

## *$1,000,000 Business Given Mt. Joy, Pa., By Oil Man Opposed to Inheritances*

MOUNT JOY, Pa., Jan. 3 (AP)—This community has become the amazed inheritor of a thriving million-dollar oil company, the gift of Clarence Schock, who believes that "a man's estate should go to the general welfare."

Mr. Schock announced he had created a community trust estate which now is the sole stockholder of the Schock Independent Oil Company. Except for a "limited part" to be reserved for the donor and his wife, all company earnings go to the community.

"The laws of our land which provide for the inheritance of property are unethical and un-Christian," he said.

"After reasonable provision for women and children, a man's estate should go to the general welfare in conformity with the Christian teaching that every man is his brother."

He also announced the initial distribution of $20,000 to the public school districts of Lancaster County, for use as the school directors deem best.

"Only time and experience can determine the best use of this (company) income," Mr. Schock said. "For the time being it seems that some service in and under the direction of the public school districts is best."

"Any man with children," the donor said, in the announcement, "is more or less likely to conform with the established custom of passing his property on to his children, and under the law he can justify so doing. However, if all adult male children receive no inheritance whatever, then all young men would start out with equal opportunity. Work and hardships develop character. There is generally enough time for pleasure and play without providing for it by inheritance."

# U. S. Air Engines 'Bottleneck' Faces Relief in Few Months

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—When Roscoe Turner, the "elder statesman" of American air racing, won the big-money Thompson trophy event at Cleveland in 1938 by running his 1,200 horse power engine wide open for a solid hour, he helped peg American aircraft power plants as the world's best.

Flushed and more than $20,000 richer for his hour's toil, big Roscoe taxied his silver monoplane to the line and cut the switches.

"Wide open, all the way," he announced, amazed.

Forthwith mechanics tore down the engine to see what had happened to it. Airplane engines were not meant to take that punishment. Its interior looked almost as good as the day it came off the factory production line.

Criticism of American warplanes, in comparison with those of Germany and England, cannot be made on the counts of speed or engine dependability.

Criticism can be more justly leveled at the United States' engine production. That is both America's strength and weakness in the race for air rearmament. We have the world's best radial, air-cooled plane engines, but our current production will equip only 600 to 700 combat planes a month.

The engine "bottleneck" will be relieved appreciably by late spring or early summer.

But what that will mean in terms of greater American air power remains for determination. Much of our production is destined for England. President Roosevelt's "rule-of-thumb" division of our warplane output equally between our armed forces and England has been revised.

The greater part of the output of some warplane factories, and all of that of some factories, is going to England as fast as it comes off the assembly line. That is in keeping with the policy of all aid short of war.

In the next five or six months two major engine factories and their branches, buttressed by a trickle of production from automobile factories now tooling up to make plane engines, are expected to be turning out 3,000,000 horsepower a month.

In terms of units, that is the equivalent of 3,000 engines of 1,000 horse power each. That would equip, every month, 1,500 airplanes of all types — bombers, patrol planes, pursuits and observation planes — including the "spares" which go with each order.

On American engines, even more than on American airplanes, is going to depend in good part the maintenance of British bombing power. On them will be predicated the future of American air power.

This is why:

Speed and bomb-carrying ability of warplanes are functions of design, wing-loading and power-loading. No nation has a copyright on design. Our latest pursuits, for example, copy many of the best features of British and German pursuits.

Wing-loading means the relation between the weight of a plane and the wing area—the higher the weight, the faster the plane. Power-loading means the relation between the weight of the plane and the engine horsepower—the lower the weight, the faster the plane.

Design and wing-loading can be changed at the pleasure of the engineer, but as the armed services make demands for bigger airplanes and higher speeds, it is the engine manufacturers who hold the key to the superior performance of our aircraft.

In the radial-shaped, air-cooled field no other nation has been able to approach American engines in dependability and power output.

The two leading radial engine manufacturers, the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft Corporation and the Wright Aeronautical Company, (the latter a subsidiary of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation), are turning out engines of greater horsepower than any engines in production abroad.

It is a Pratt & Whitney engine rated at 1,850 horsepower which carries along the new Navy Vought-Sikorsky shipboard fighter at more than 400 miles an hour at optimum altitude. That is a top, not a cruising, speed. The same engine, with slight alterations, is being re-rated for a 2,000 horse power output.

## *Stores Report Big Response to Ads Which Give Plenty of Facts on Goods*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Mrs. Consumer, who has been telling retailers for some time now that she wants specific, honest information about the things she buys, is getting what she asked for. Merchants are finding it is good business to publish informative advertisements and to tag their goods with labels giving the facts about them.

This trend was reported by John W. Wingate, Professor of Merchandising at New York University School of Retailing, when he came here recently for the meeting of the American Marketing Association.

Professor Wingate cited numerous cases proving the value of facts in advertising, among them the following:

"About the same date, two New York stores recently advertised upholstered chairs at about the same price. The larger store gave very few specifications in its advertisements and had a poor response. The smaller store inserted complete facts and in two days sold 660 chairs, with mail orders still pouring in."

The New York authority cited three causes for the trend toward more informative advertising—the Consumer movement; the regulations of the Federal Trade Commission and standards recommended by Better Business Bureaus; and the success of mail order chains with their complete copy.

"Of course there are still those who insist that customers do not want merchandising details and that the emotional appeal is all compelling," said Prof Wingate. "But it is seldom necessary to eliminate glamour in order to present such facts.

A trend toward self-service in department stores was noted by Professor Wingate, and this, he said, is leading to more informative labeling. Labels properly written can tell all a clerk ought to know but often doesn't, he pointed out.

# Army Reports Big Gains In Defense Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Congressmen intent on realizing President Roosevelt's announced objective of making the United States "the great arsenal of democracy" got a general picture of the status of the program today in a progress report from the War Department.

Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, told a press conference yesterday that:

Man power of the Army Air Corps has been virtually doubled in the last six months, and by Jan. 15 will include 6,180 officers, 7,000 flying cadets and 83,000 enlisted men.

Orders have been placed within the past year for $2,000,000,000 worth of guns, shells, tanks and other materiel, exclusive of fighting planes.

Ordnance production was up more than 50 per cent over the 1939 level, with 100,000 Garand semiautomatic rifles on hand and a total of 400,000 of those weapons expected to be ready by the end of the year.

Fifty-seven construction projects in the $1,137,000,000 emergency program for building cantonments and munitions plants were on time or ahead of schedule. However, induction of more than 18,000 National Guardsmen into Federal service had to be postponed because of delays in other portions of the big construction program. Mr. Patterson said the delays were caused by unfavorable weather, lumber strikes, and "other conditions over which the War Department had no control."

The Department also announced that expenditure of $80,389,095 had been approved by the President and the National Defense Commission for expansion of plants and production of airplane engines and other defense products.

## Architecture Medal for Wright

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Frank Lloyd Wright, American architect, has been approved by King George.

Mr. Wright, who hails from Wisconsin, has achieved fame as the originator of the "prairie school" of architecture and of various novel designs for homes. His work, including the compacted "organic home," has at times raised considerable storms among the entrenched colonial traditions of New England.

Although the Wright homes are inclined to seem grotesque to conservative designers, as witness the massive balconies attached to the Kaufman home at Bear Run, Pennsylvania, raised above a brook and a waterfall, yet Mr. Wright has compelled the public to take him seriously. Among the larger buildings that have been entrusted to his design have been Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, which he designed in 1916, superintending the building of it between 1916 and 1920.

## Press Association Ousts Members

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP) — The Association of Foreign Press Correspondents has removed from its rolls two active members mentioned in the Dies Committee "White Paper" on un-American activities and has accepted the resignation as an associate member of Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul General.

These developments were disclosed yesterday in the Association's official bulletin.

Fred Kreutzenstein, who had listed himself as correspondent for several Brazilian papers, was expelled. Dr. Herbert Gross, American correspondent for the Nachrichten fuer Auesenhandel, official organ of the German Ministry of Economics, resigned under fire.

Both had been charged formally with "unprofessional conduct."

# U. S. and Consumers Share In Antitrust Suit 'Profits'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Antitrust prosecutions return to the Treasury $2 for each $1 appropriated besides giving consumers untold benefits, Thurman Arnold, head of the Division, reported today as part of the annual report of the Attorney General.

Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, asked Congress for authority to tap wires as part of the Government's antiespionage work. The Department's omnibus annual report also included a summary of the year's antiespionage activity of J. Edgar Hoover's G-men, with half a dozen other studies. Commenting on 10 years of the Bureau of Prisons, for example, James V. Bennett, the Director, said individual treatment has been substituted for "mass action."

"The funds for antitrust action," "while neither adequate nor ample, are no longer insignificant," the appropriation reaching $1,325,000 last year in which the Division returned to the Treasury $2,689,362 in fines and penalties, a 2 for 1 ratio."

**Saving to Consumers**

"Furthermore, research experts have estimated that the Antitrust Division last year saved the consumers of the country in the neighborhood of $300,000,000 in building costs," Mr. Arnold reports. "The direct saving on a single contract in Pittsburgh, because of an antitrust investigation, was 85 per cent of the annual appropriation.

If corresponding success can be obtained in the food case, the savings to the consumers will undoubtedly reach a staggering figure."

For 50 years the country has been committed to the policy of the Sherman Law, Mr. Arnold says, but for many years funds "were not provided" to carry it out.

"Left thus virtually unpatrolled during half a century of unprecedented deevlopment, the channels of trade in the United States became infested at innumerable points with a miscellany of special interests.

When the laws are actively enforced they become an efficient weapon in the "batle to save the free competitive system from self-destruction."

**Big Task Ahead**

Mr. Arnold warns "that we have scarcely touched the task that needs to be done."

It is not possible "to undo in two years," he declares, "harm which has been accumulating for 50 years." He adds:

"Moreover, the preparation for national defense inevitably opens the door for even greater concentration of industrial wealth and power."

In a summary of his own legislative recommendations, Mr. Jackson urges nine acts by Congress:

National registration of firearms; certain increases in judicial personnel; adoption of an indeterminate sentence system for criminal cases; establishment of a Nationwide system of public defenders; permission for the Government to be sued in tort cases; broadening of the Government's right to appeal in criminal cases; abolition of the 30-day imprisonment penalty on impecunious prisoners for nonpayment of fine; unification of the time for taking appeals to Circuit Courts.

**Wire Tapping**

Mr. Jackson finally asks that "in the investigation of espionage and other grave crimes, law enforcement officers, when expressly authorized to do so by higher authority for a particular case, shall be permitted to intercept telephone, telegraph, and radio messages."

J. Edgar Hoover, reporting on the amplified defense work of the F. B. I. covering espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, and related matters, says that "on one day alone in May of 1940 a total of 2,871 complaints were received." During the fiscal year 16,885 national defense matters required investigation. The Bureau "achieved its greatest success" in 1940, with high records set in convictions, the location of fugitives, fines, and recovery of stolen property totaling $58,390,180.

"The year witnesses increased co-operation among all law enforcement agencies in the establishment of a united front against the law violator," the report says.

The defense emergency brought new duties to the F. B. I., including survey of "the protective facilities of manufacturing establishments." A total of 270 plants, on a priority list of 800 with big defense contracts, has been surveyed. Ultimately 12,000 plants will be surveyed.

# Miami Style Show Flashes Spring and Summer Modes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3—What American men and women will wear at smart winter resorts in the months to come and throughout the country during next spring and summer had the initial showing in Miami at the spectacular fashion show staged in Bayfront Park as part of the Orange Bowl Festival being celebrated this week.

Play clothes, designed by some of the country's most famous stylists, centered their interest largely in beach attire. Bathing suits have a wide diversity of styles, it seems, and may be of the soft, dressmaker type in gay printed cotton or form fitting of water velvet, satin or silk. Half skirts, that is, skirts on the front, are the rule for swim suits.

Black, of all colors, believe it or not, is favored in all beachwear. Black slacks topped with a bright print shirt, snappy little fingertip beach coats in black, over a bright bathing suit, black and white stripes and prints bid for favor in sports attire.

Patio pajamas, with trousers so full they cannot be told from long skirts, were prominent among the new things. Made in one piece style, often in wraparound models, in rayon crepe, cotton or prints, this garment bids fair to become indispensible for beach lounging and cabana wear.

Although black is perhaps the most startling color to be seen in this gay tropical setting, bright hues are by no means eclipsed. Among the new colors launched for the season are sunshine yellow, banyan green, back talk blue, Miami night blue, rendezvous (light flame) American beauty.

Sunshine fashions, which have came to be known as styles particularly designed and appropriate for Florida wear, were seen in delightful "Sand in your Shoes" prints (a hand shaking sand from a slipper) and "Seminola" an original print adapted from the colorful designs of the tribal dress of Florida's unconquered Seminole Indians.

Americana fashions feature the patriotic theme of red, white and blue, and are not always as obvious as they sound, the three colors being worked together in clever, artistic ways. Double breasted flannel jackets of red or blue are smart worn with a white dress and accessories that complete the patriotic theme. Then there are red or blue coin dots on white; panels of blue edged with red, on white gowns, and such endless varieties in Americana fashions.

Pastel shades for mid-day fashions continue to hold sway. Little jackets may be of the same or contrasting color, or a print, and may be waist, hip or skirt length. Then there is a great variety of late afternoon and evening frocks, all showing the wide diversity of fabrics and styles that characterizes the season, skirts plain and tight, or bouffant and billowy, plain colors and daring, bold prints.

Men had a place in this show, not quite overwhelmed by the abundance of feminine gewgaws. When a glimpse could be spared from the hundreds of gorgeous dresses and given to the men, it appeared that the masculine styles are going quite colorful, even more so than in the past few seasons. For instance, a resort suit consisting of a maroon coat with yellow slacks might brighten the day for any man; or a plaid jacket and Nassau blue slacks, or mustard color with brown. White dinner jackets look comfortable and smart with blue trousers and accessories.

One of the highlights of the Orange Bowl Festival was the King Orange Jamboree parade Tuesday night in which some 60 floats representing cities and towns of the entire state and scores of bands participated. The pageant, it was estimated, was viewed by about 200,000 spectators. The final event was the water pageant on Biscayne Bay and adjoining waters Thursday night.

## *Soldiering, Education, and Job Training Linked in Proposals for Army Camps*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, director of the Selective Service Administration, declared yesterday that "what we need is an educational general staff as well as the general staffs which are parts of our defense organization."

Dr. Dykstra, in an address prepared for "America's Town Meeting of the Air" (NBC Blue), asserted that "educational leadership in America has never contemplated a world of insecurity."

"It has dreamed of peace," he said, "and believed that in the not distant future war would be outlawed. Other countries have made their educational systems an integral part of their war machines. To us, this has meant a prostitution of education to the evil ambitions of war."

Discussing the educational problems of young soldiers during their year of training under the Selective Service Act, Dr. Dykstra said that he believed that "education and the Army will work out an adequate program of mutual assistance."

"Our immediate imperative," he said, "is an adequate reserve of man power thoroughly trained to defend America when necessary, and our defense establishments must be responsible for this undertaking.

"No one must interfere with this obligation for first things must come first. With this promise as a basis of understanding and with universal service in effect we can begin to build a bridge of understanding and mutual help as between our educational system and our defense training. The details will be filled in as we get experience."

Col. William H. Draper, Jr., assigned by the Army to the Selective Service Administration, asserted that "the emergency demands we concentrate all energies and time to develop military efficiency in camps, because we are trying to do in one year the big job of making a modern soldier, which all European armies consider a two-year job at the minimum."

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee of the National Committee for Education and Defense, said that "we must build morale as well as a military machine, and remember that recent Canadian experience has been that every soldier is worried about his interrupted job and how he can land on his feet after training is over."

"For most men," he added, "this requires education as part of camp training schedule, with emphasis on occupational training, linking soldiering and citizenship."

## Willkie at Savannah 'On Private Business'

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, unsuccessful Republican Presidential candidate, arrived here yesterday by private plane from Hobe Sound, Fla.

Mr. Willkie said he was up this way "on private business" and stopped because he didn't want to fly at night. In the morning, he said, he would either return to Hobe Sound or go on up to Tennessee.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

# U. S. Labor Stands Pledged To Aid Defense and Britain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—American labor today stands pledged to an all-out effort behind the double objectives of greater defense production and greater aid to Britain.

"Nothing matters more to us, as working men and women and as Americans, than the preservation of our country, our democracy and our future," William Green declared in a new statement setting forth the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on defense.

He announced that it was the intention of the A. F. of L. to substitute the conference table for the strike field.

Mr. Green has been on the side of effective aid to Britain from the start but a new factor of significance is the substantial extent to which Philip Murray, successor to John L. Lewis, is moving the leadership of the Congress of Industrial Organizations away from the position of isolation where Mr. Lewis had placed it. The result is that today both branches of organized labor are earnestly backing the Government's foreign policies and the President's position in Congress is consequently strengthened.

To enable labor to play a responsible role in the national defense program the A. F. of L. urges a co-operative partnership of labor, management, and public.

**Key to Success**

"Labor," it says, "must have equality in this partnership, for in the representative status and the morale of our workers as much as in their health and welfare lies the key to the success or failure of the entire defense effort."

Mr. Green himself reiterated that his union has adopted a "clear-cut and definite national policy to avoid strikes not only for trivial reasons but for scarcely any cause, unless particular conditions become completely unbearable."

"We recognize the fact," he said, "that in a great emergency, such as we now face, it becomes our solemn duty to avoid strikes and to prevent interruption of work in defense industries."

It is principally on the ground that strikes hindering the defense program have been comparatively few that the minority members of the House committee, which investigated the administration of the National Labor Relations Act, submitted a statement this afternoon dissenting from all the major conclusions of the majority and recommended that no change be made in the Wagner Act. The minority statement—to be followed later by a more detailed report—came from Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts and Representative Abe Murdock (D) of Utah who most actively represented the administration viewpoint on the committee.

**Stabilized Relations**

"The fact," the statement said, "is that under the Wagner Act tremendous strides have been taken in stabilizing industrial relations. The number of strikes has been steadily dropping since the validation of this law by the Supreme Court. In the year 1940, there were fewer strikes than in any period since 1935; fewer workers involved in strikes than since 1932, and fewer man-days idle because of strikes than since 1930.

"The stabilizing influence of the act is being clearly demonstrated during the current defense program. When this country entered the last great rearmament period in 1916, it was handicapped by chaotic industrial relations. During the five months, June through October, 1916, there were nearly one and one-half times as many workers involved in strikes as during the same months in 1940, despite the fact that there were only four-fifths as many persons employed during that earlier period. Moreover, there have been only three major strikes in defense industries, which are in no way attributable to the Wagner Act or its administration.

"It should be added that in the United States for the first nine months in 1940, the ratio of strikes to the number of workers is not appreciably greater than in Great Britain, although that country is at war.

**Industrial Peace**

"These figures show conclusively that under the Wagner Act, the country has increasingly enjoyed industrial peace; that during this emergency period labor problems have been minimized in comparison with the similar World War period; and that our labor situation compares favorably with even wartime Britain. Any implication that the Wagner Act has impeded the defense effort is not justified by the record. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that the act has materially contributed to industrial peace."

The minority members of the Committee argue that both political parties in the recent campaign took the position that substantive changes in the Wagner Act were not desirable and they contend that the proposed amendments "would sabotage the basic purposes of the act."

The Committee's majority report, submitted earlier this week by Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana and Representative Harry N. Routzohn (R) of Ohio, advances recommendations for a reorganization of the Labor Relations Board on the ground that the Board has been partisan and unfair in its attitude and decisions, that it has not diminished labor strife, that many of its employees have shown themselves opposed to "the American system of government."

The House passed a bill embodying extensive changes in the work of the labor board last winter but the bill never reached the floor of the Senate.

# U. S. Drops Conspiracy Case Against 'Christian Front'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The "Christian Front" case, in which 18 men were charged a year ago with conspiracy to overthrow the Government and seize its property, is closed, following the nol-prossing in Brooklyn Federal Court yesterday of indictments against the five remaining defendants.

Final action in a case, which had been postponed several times since a jury disagreed on their guilt, came when Assistant United States Attorney T. Vincent Quinn told Judge Mortimer W. Byers that the Government wished to nol-pros the indictments.

The Federal Government thus dropped a case which attracted nationwide attention when J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigaton, announced on Jan. 14, 1940, the arrest of 18 members of the Christian Front, more than half of them members of the New York National Guard or men who had served in other branches of the United States forces, on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government. Nine of the men were acquitted, another committed suicide during the original trial, and charges against two were dismissed.

Commenting on the acquital of the nine, The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic priest, of Royal Oak, Mich., declared on June 25 that "the result of all this would be that the 'Christian Front' movement would emerge more vigorous and potent than ever." Whereas on Jan. 14, the day the arrest of the alleged plotters was announced, the Rev. Mr. Coughlin "roundly disavowed" the men, according to the Associated Press, in a sermon the following Sunday, Jan. 21, he said, "I freely choose to be identified as a friend of the accused," and that "while I do not belong to any unit of the Christian Front, nevertheless I do not disassociate myself from that movement."

The defendants released yesterday were Capt. John T. Prout, Jr., charged with conspiracy to seize the property of the Government, who was cleared in a New York National Guard court martial in November; John A. Viebrock, Macklin Boettger, and William Gerald Bishop, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government and seize its property, and William H. D. Bushnell, charged with conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

Mr. Bishop was expected to face deportation proceedings, as he was taken into custody by immigration inspectors immediately. Mr. Viebrock was later arraigned in Brooklyn Felony Court on a charge of violating the Sullivan Law; when arrested a pistol for which he had no permit was found in his home.

While United States Attorney Harold M. Kennedy declined to comment on the Government's action, Leo J. Healy, who represented four of the defendants, said the prosecution had been "fair and considerate" in its dealings with the indicted men.

## Non-Collegians' Air Unit Is Opened in Florida

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A non-college flight training unit has been opened in Fort Pierce to accommodate 50 students in ground and flight work. J. R. McDaniel, commercial pilot, is the instructor. Edward Nilson, Regional Director of the Civil Aeronautics Bureau, announces a waiting list of applicants who wish to train in anticipation of the national defense program.

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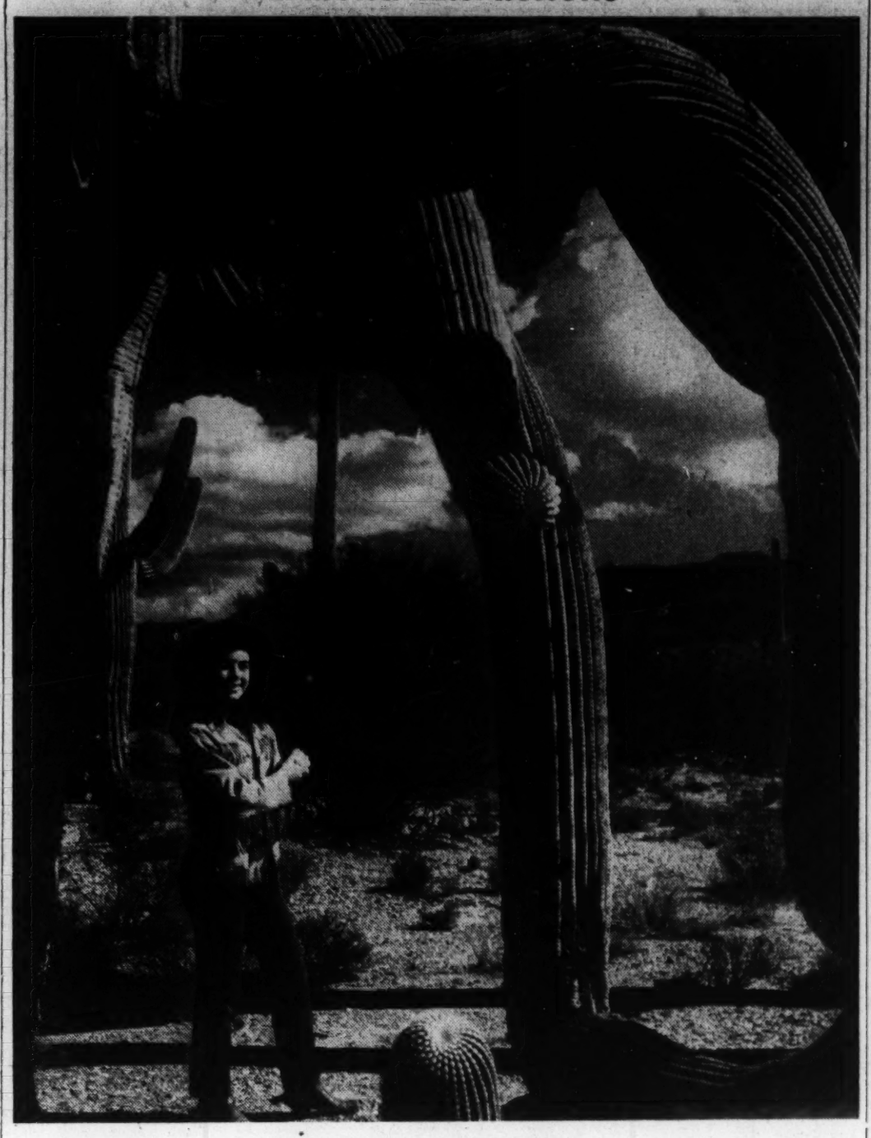
## *Arizona Attractions*



**Familiar Scene Near Tucson**

**Pretty rancherettes and giant saguaro cacti are two of the chief claims to fame of the vacation area around Tucson, Ariz. Ann Montgomery Brush, wearing the latest in rancherette fashions, sombrero and all, is shown in the shade of a typical Tucson cactus.**

# *Tucson—'Capital of Vacation Land'*

**By M. Le Tour**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Capital of Vacation Land" is the title which Tucson, Arizona, has adopted for itself and a mighty appropriate title it is for this region where a carefree holiday spirit prevails the year around.

Next month—Feb. 21-23—the event of the year will take place. It is called a rodeo anywhere else in the West, but in Tucson it is known as La Fiesta De Los Vaqueros, and for a reason. One of the biggest of the top-notch rodeos, it draws the vaqueros (cowboys to you and me) from every point West of the Pecos to compete in the various events. Fiesta, of course, means celebration, and into it goes all the Latin's sense of carefree fun.

Scattered here and there in the desert around Tucson, or poked in close to those dramatic looking mountains, are half a hundred "Dude Ranches." Of course, they vary in rates and accommodations offered, but even in the most luxurious, the Dude will find that the way of life approximates the cowboy's way of living.

At no ranch does one have to wonder long about the identity of that interesting, newly arrived couple. Before nightfall you'll be calling one another by first names, and liking it, which is part of the easy informal spirit of ranch life. Days of riding the open range, or days of just lolling in the sun (in the ranch country, no one has to do anything) fill the calendar with the natural American heritage of wholesome fun. So that when the 10 days come along which from Feb. 14 to 23rd comprise Indian Celebration, Livestock Show and Fiesta De Los Vaqueros, one is eager to take part in events with true fiesta spirit.

Evenings of the 14th through 16th are highlighted by Indian Tribal Dances, while two afternoons are devoted to the all Indian Rodeo, and these Pima, Apache and Papago Braves are good riders. Tucson Live Stock Show takes the six days from the 17th through the 22nd, while on Feb. 21, the big show or La Fiesta De Los Vaqueros starts. Square on the desert stand the bleachers, facing the Santa Catalinas, and to those whose only experience with rodeos has been in Madison Square Garden or Boston Garden, those peaks washed gold in the sunget toward the end of the day's events are a never-to-be-forgotten sight.

**Monitor Traveltalks**

Nearly every year at the Fiesta, records are broken in roping and tying the tough little 300-pound Brahma bulls. And not to let the younger fry feel too smart, the sheriffs from surrounding counties have a rope tying contest of their own. Two years ago W. C. Fields presented the trophy, to Lon Jordan, Sheriff of Maricopa County. With two legs on it now, Lon will compete for the privilege of holding it with 18 other sheriffs.

# Dressmakers Propose to Give Employers a Business Course

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—The city's 85,000 unionized dressmakers are seeking a contract with their employers calling for "efficient management" of factories and have offered to supervise a school to teach the ways of business betterment.

Five employer associations to which the plan was offered by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.) yesterday expressed general agreement as they took it under consideration.

The New York Times said acceptance of the proposal would make the industry the first "in which inefficiency on the part of management would be a contract violation." With an annual business of $350,000,000, the industry is New York's largest.

As outlined by Julius Hochman, manager of the union's joint dress board, the plan centers on the principle that dress factory workers have the right to demand a management precluding a potential loss of wages.

The union leader told the employers that earnings of workers paid on a piece-rate basis were kept low by faulty plant organization, inadequate equipment and other factors of "mismanagement."

"It is a vicious circle," he said. "Where you find inefficiency you find poor earnings, high overhead, late deliveries and bad workmanship, and where you find these you also find that business begins to decline."

Garment workers, he said, would be glad to help combat this condition by supervising the establishment of a school of management where experts in various specialized fields could instruct employers on how to "streamline" their business.

"This should give no offense to the production man or contractor in the industry," Mr. Hochman added, "since we have found from experience that the more able the man, the more ready he is to learn new methods and absorb information from any reliable source."

Analysis of operations at one shop which used "sound" organization techniques showed, he said, that production per worker was 40 per cent above the general level and that overhead costs were cut 25 to 30 per cent, to the benefit of both employer and employee.

Mr. Hochman said the union would demand inclusion in the new contract of a clause giving workers the right to file charges with the impartial chairman of the dress industry against employers they considered inefficient.

## Protection Sought For Public Lands

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POCATELLO, Idaho—Nearly a dozen representatives of western states agreed at a recent meeting in Pocatello to try to unite forces to protect the present status of public lands in behalf of Western States' interests.

One of these matters is "to block any possible revival of the question of transferring the forest service or any of its functions," as was considered and fought down by Congress a year ago.

The men at this meeting sent telegrams to that effect to Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, chairman of the Senate sub-committee of the Public Lands Committee, who is to conduct a series of meetings during January on this problem. The Pocatello session approved the forthcoming public hearings and urged Senator McCarran to have one held in each of the Western States.

Further, they asked Senator McCarran to use his influence toward averting any change in the status quo of public lands pending the scheduled hearings. All phases of public land administration and related topics are to be taken up thoroughly at that time.

# Running Record of Air Liner on Trip Given by New Aid to Safe Flying

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—A new aid to flying safety—a device that tells ground crews the geographical position of an airliner in flight—has been developed by United Air Lines.

The device will be placed in operation on the United System during 1941, J. R. Cunningham, Director of Communications, announced yesterday.

By means of the device an airline dispatcher at Chicago, for example, could have a running record of a liner's flight across the Nation. His chart would indicate any deviation of the plane from its true course.

Mr. Cunningham said that the system involves the use of short-wave radio. Signals transmitted automatically by the plane are picked up by two or more receiving stations equipped wth a large metallic frame antenna rotated by an electric motor.

Telephone wires carry the signals to the dispatcher's office where the plane's position is determined by triangulation. The directional lines from the stations which take bearings are projected on a map and the point at which they intersect marks the position of the plane. The information then is radiod to the plane's crew.

The recorder was produced by the U. A. L. Communications Laboratory in Chicago after four years of research, Mr. Cunningham said. Heretofore, he stated, it had been impractical to employ the high frequencies in two-way radio communication between ships and ground station for direction finding from the ground.

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One jump ahead
Just feed them wholesome
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# Seattle Area Can't Absorb Labor Influx

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash. Jan. 3—Like advertisements of climatic charms, press and radio releases telling of heavy defense spending here have attracted newcomers faster than the community can comfortably absorb them. Plenty of signs and appearances indicate that people are flocking in here from all parts of the country, although official statistics find it hard to "keep-up" with developments.

Auto camps are crowded with families, the Young Men's Christian Association emergency dormitories are filled, labor unions are forced to turn workers away, the Travelers' Aid, whose duties usually slacken in Winter, had 58 more cases this November than in the same month last year, traffic mileage and accidents have increased, and foreign license plates are common.

It is an all pervasive influx, not easily fixed; much like the first migration of Dust Bowl immigrants. But there is a vast difference in the type of the newcomers compared with transients and habitual migrants. The Travelers' Aid reports that, in most cases, these new immigrants have a legal residence and home folks who are glad to send money to help them get back home.

Most of these people, it is found, have come straight to Seattle to take part in the defense program and with funds to keep them weeks and even months. There is, as yet, no appreciable increase in the relief load. The State Unemployment office, however, reports an increase of over 70 per cent of applicants for work over last year.

The question arises, why with all the heavy spending is there not enough work to absorb a larger share of the increased population? For one thing, while heavy contracts are committed, actual work is not anywhere near its peak. Also, the supply of materials has not kept up with factory capacity which has slowed up employment, especially in the manufacture of bombers. One of the main reasons for the employment lag is that the demand is for skilled workers while many of the newcomers are semi-skilled or unskilled laborers.

Many, of course, are finding a place. As skilled workers find better employment, the semi-skilled take their places, and common labor also falls into line. But the unanimous word is that no more unemployed come here,—please.

## Building Construction Up, Florida Figures Disclose

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Building construction valuations continue mounting in Florida as 47 municioalities reported approximately $7,000,000 in permits issued during September, the Florida State Chamber of Cemmerce declared recenty. This is an increase of $1,345,626 over the same month a year ago.

Leading cities and figures reported were: Miami Beach, $1,672,409; Miami, $1,245,076; Jacksonville, $703,123; Fort Lauderdale, $492,920; St. Petersburg, $431,090; Coral Gables, $222,696; West Palm Beach, $215,814; Tampa, $192,527; Sarasota, $152,643; Hollywood, $151,685; Daytona Beach, $124,775; Clearwater, $118,525.

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# 'Man-Made' Economic Causes Held a Factor in Migrations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Attributing large-scale interstate migration primarily to "man-made" economic causes, a special House committee studying the plight of "Okies" and "Arkies" declared today that its findings indicated an "imperative" need for a co-ordinated federal transient program.

Among the "man-made" causes cited was the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program.

"Almost without exception," the report said, "the experts who came before the committee agreed that the benefit payments have generally been converted into capital with which to further mechanize farming operations," thereby reducing the number of workers employed.

The Committee on Migration, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, also advised the House in a preliminary report that many witnesses had urged closer Federal-State co-operation in the handling of destitute migrants.

The Committee made no specific recommendations at this time, asking instead for three months more in whch to prepare a final report which probably will contain recommendations.

The preliminary statement asserted that "migration is symptomatic of economic dislocation and, in more serious situations, of economic decline or distintegration." Mechanization of industry and agriculture, the committee added, has been responsible for many such dislocations.

In addition to these economic factors, the report said, droughts, soil erosion, plant disease and insects have driven people to the open road.

# Key Witness Held In Milk Racket

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Driving ahead with an investigation into the milk industry racket declared to involve millions of dollars in shakedowns, Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, today had caused the arrest of Jacob Bernoff, former convict, named as a one-time partner of Louis Buchalter and Jacob Shapiro in the garment industry racket and suspected by the District Attorney's office of being a principal in the "biggest racket in the history of the country."

Bernoff, arrested yesterday after a two months' search, was held in $50,000 bail by Judge Saul S. Streit in General Sessions as a grand jury material witness. When his arrest became known at the District Attorney's office, it was announced that he was suspected of being a chief in a racket bigger than those directed by Lepke and Charles Lacania that were disclosed in startling fashion a few years ago.

Assistant District Attorney Bernard Yarrow, seeking to have the bail fixed at $75,000, charged that Bernoff allied himself with Larry Fay in building the milk racket, about 12 years ago and has manipulated it ever since. Bernoff, he added, also assumed as a sideline the management of the garment industry racket, organized several years later by Buchalter and Shapiro, both of whom are now serving long prison terms.

## Jacksonville Bureau Aids North's Tourists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The Jacksonville Tourist and Convention Bureau, operated as an aid to northern tourists and clearing house for convention activities, began its fifth year recently after concluding one of the biggest convention months in the history of Jacksonville by bringing 4,310 delegates and 16 meetings here in October.

In addition to its tourist and convention activities, the Bureaus under management of William S. Johnson, is a housing bureau for Navy air base and Camp Blanding personnel.

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# Grip of Nazi Fist Tightens on Danes; Wholesale Prices Soar in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, via Berlin, Jan. 3 (AP)—Wholesale prices in Denmark have risen more than 70 per cent since the outbreak of the war, Government figures disclosed.

On the basis of 1935 prices as 100, the Government index stood at 111 in August, 1939, and reached 190 last month.

Curtailed opportunities for investment of capital have caused a huge increase in bank deposits which, last month, reached the record total in Copenhagen's three principal banks of 319,700,000 kroner, an advance of 46,300,000 kroner from November.

[Previous to the German occupation of Denmark, the krone was quoted at about 21 cents; since that time, the currency has not been traded in the New York "free" market.]

The decline in agriculture is marked. Using the index of 1935 as basis, milk production now is 69, egg production 44 and pork 86.

The number of farms has decreased substantially through forced auctions.

There are 130,000 unemployed, compared with 118,000 in December, 1939. The figures correspond respectively to 32.2 and 21.3 per cent of the workers. It is estimated that 24,000 jobs were "made" by employed workers who voluntarily renounced 25 per cent of their work in order to spread employment.

## Shave or Bathe?

COPENHAGEN, VIA BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—National soap rationing has confronted Danish bachelors with the choice between one cake of hand soap monthly or a shaving stick. They can't have both.

Households get about 14 ounces weekly for each member and soap consumption in laundries, barbershops, and public baths is cut to 75 per cent of normal. Restaurant consumption has been cut 50 per cent.

Laundries are forbidden to take new customers and housewives are not permitted to increase the quantity of their laundry.

Moreover, the fat content of soap will be decreased from 80 to 60 per cent.

Rationing also is extended in other directions, including butter which has been fixed at 12 ounces for each person weekly—much higher than in most European nations.

Margarine as well as other vegetable and animal fats is becoming scarce and expensive. Restaurant consumption of butter has been cut 55 per cent from prewar levels.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN — Thrown increasingly upon the mercies of their German "protectors" for many of their necessary supplies, Danes are daily feeling the pinch grow tighter, not only on their national economy, but upon their household larders.

Rations for certain commodities grow smaller and smaller. This is reflected in the ration for tea, which has been cut to one-tenth of a pound a person a month. Coffee has been cut to a quarter-pound, as has cocoa. Substitutes are being mixed with the coffee rations.

Rations for rye bread are ample, especially where there is a large family, but that for the finer varieties of bread are small. One and a half loaves of one pound each is the amount allowed. For a family of one or two persons only one third of a loaf can be used each day.

Owing to the shortage of vegetable oils, margarine has been hitherto limited only to those with incomes under a certain amount. During November, however, any person could buy one pound.

**Milk and Butter Rules**

The small farmer is no longer allowed to churn butter, but must send all milk to the local dairy for butter-making. Butter is not yet technically on the rations list.

Some of these shortages may be traced to trading conditions with Germany, now Denmark's chief customer. Because of the blockade, Denmark is forced to rely upon Germany for most of its supplies. Supplies from Germany are meagre. In addition, imports from Germany do not at present cover the value of Danish exports, with the result that the German-Danish trading balance has increased considerably and is continuing to do so.

Some Danish economists, however, point out that this may be corrected to some extent by the fact that supplies of fodder in Denmark are decreasing, cattle and dairy products are growing scarcer, and exports will therefore grow smaller.

Still another alarming espect to the uneven trading balance is that it is likely to force up the price of goods in Denmark, thus bringing on the danger of inflation.

**Price Control Movement**

The Government is taking measures to control price rises, but its problems are so manifold that there is doubt whether it can fully cope with all of them.

For instance, one of the more pressing of these problems is that of keeping unemployment below the level which would seriously impair state economy.

The present large unemployment is largely due to the lack of raw materials and to transport difficulties. The Government is introducing public works projects to absorb some of the workers. Plans under consideration now call for the cultivation of more corn, the draining of and protection of low-lying lands, forest planting in Jutland, the levelling of large bog areas, and the development of ensilage with the construction of suitable containers for storage purposes.

**Subsidies for Repairs**

Lack of raw materials has limited the building industry, but repair work could be carried out, for which the Government now contemplates the passing of a law which would give subsidies for repair of agricultural premises, thereby solving the problem of finding dwellings for hired help.

The sum of 40,000,000 Kroner would be required under the Government's present schedule for public works, which includes ground, bridge and railway work, school building, sports parks, swimming basins, and tent accommodations.

Unemployed youth of the country between the ages of 18 and 25 may be placed in camps for periods from six to 12 months, instead of living at home and receiving "doles" according to a proposal recently put before the Danish Rigsdag.

The sum of 8,000,000 kr. yearly ($1,544,401) would be required for the support of such camps established by the state, municipality, associations, or under special conditions. The administration of the camps would be under a central employment bureau.

**Voluntary Service**

The camps would be voluntary, with recommendations made by the worker's inquiry office or the municipality, provided the applicant has been without work for at least 100 days of the preceding year. The work period would be 40 hours weekly for which a wage of 10 kr. (about $2) would be paid in addition to board and room, working and home clothes. From the above mentioned wage four kr. weekly would be required to put into a savings bank which would be paid out at the end of the camp period. Under certain circumstances a worker could become an under-leader in the camp for which work he would receive an extra 10 kr. weekly for the first six months, with an additional five kr. if he completes the twelve months. Certain hours in the camp would be given to sport and study.

In January 1940 there were about 16,000 unemployed between the above stated ages, and in June 1940 there were 12,400. Many Danes have gone to Germany to work. It is believed through the proposed camp plan that older workers and those with dependents would have a better chance of securing work in their home cities or towns.

## Perpetual Payment Plan for Motorcars

*By the Canadian Press*

London, Jan. 3

Latest chapter in the story of the German "people's car" which was to be "so cheap that anyone could buy it" is reported by the British broadcasting Corporation.

The BBC said inhabitants of Czech and Slovak territories have been "invited" to start laying aside weekly instalments for the automobiles.

"The working people of Germany were paying installments for years before the war, but none of them ever saw a car," the BBC said. "No one outside Germany knows what happened to the workers' money."

Rail service in Germany today is a poor substitute for lack of automobiles, the BBC added, and "it is sometimes necessary to change trains 30 times between Berlin and Basel, a distance of about 450 miles."

# Bardia Defenses Penetrated By Tank-Aided Australians

**LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—British military circles interpreted today's Cairo communique reporting a piercing of the Bardia defenses as the first word of a "major attack" on the besieged Italian Libyan base.**

CAIRO, Egypt, Jan. 3 (AP)—British General Headquarters said today that Australian forces supported by tanks had penetrated the defenses of besieged Bardia.

The East Libyan port, defended by about 20,000 Italians, has been under British seige by land, air and sea for 18 days.

There the Italians have made their best stand since the start of the British offensive which drove Marshal Rudolfo Graziani's forces from Sidi Barrani and back into Libya.

Today's communiquè said:

"Just after dawn this morning Australian forces supported by tanks penetrated a sector of the defenses of Bardia. Operations are continuing."

Reports from the front yesterday said British mechanized forces had swept beyond Bardia to a point 75 miles from the Egyptian border, suggesting the possibility of a blow against Tobruk, the Italians' second big Libyan base, even before the fall of Bardia.

These reports said the British forces were in control of a segment of the road leading from Bardia to Tobruk, which is 80 miles from the Egyptian frontier.

With the British siege lines firmly established around beleaguered Bardia, there had been speculation that the British might attempt to starve out the Italians there without risking a possible costly frontal attack.

## Rome Claims Hit

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP)—Italian artillery and planes bombarded British warships off the North African coast and the bombers succeeded in hitting a cruiser, the High Command reported today.

"In the Cirenaican (Libyan) frontier zone our artillery counterfired on enemy mechanized formations" and naval units, the daily communiqué said.

"Bombing planes repeatedly attacked enemy advance bases and ships near the coast, hitting a cruiser. Other plans bombed and machine-gunned mechanized formations on the Bardia front and in the desert."

## British Buy Carload Virginian Milk Powder

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—L. M. Walker, Jr., State Commissioner of Agriculture, mentioned the recent purchase by the British Purchasing Commission of a carload of spray process skim milk powder from southwest Virginia as an additional outlet for milk and dairy products from Virginia.

Only one plant in Virginia produces this type of skim milk powder. It is made by a special vacuum process and is used extensively by the bakery and ice cream industries. While it is almost free of moisture, the powder can be reconstituted into skim milk by mixing a pound of the powder to nine pounds of water.

The carload shipped out of Virginia had to meet rigid specifications and was given careful examination by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

## Huge Peach Tree Project

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEMSON, S. C.—Indications that more than 500,000 peach trees will be planted in South Carolina this winter, oovering approximately 5,000 acres, have been estimated by Clemson College extension service experts.

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EXTRA LONG
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# New Type of Houses for New Zealand

New Zealand Department of Housing Construction

**Model of National Housing Unit**

**Top: New Zealand has its first apartment houses erected under Government sponsorship. These are in Wellington. Bottom: Specimen of house in New Zealand's housing scheme.**

# First Federal Housing Unit In New Zealand Opens Doors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The recent opening of the first big block of State-built flats or apartments marks an important development in the New Zealand Government's housing policy. This block, erected in Wellington at a cost of £60,000, will provide 50 homes or flats with special communal amenities.

These homes stand on two acres. The buildings, which are nowhere more than three stories high, are placed round a communal space laid out in lawns and gardens.

The New Zealand Government will complete its 10,000th house in the middle of March 1941. Although the Dominion has only about 1,500,000 people, there has been a marked shortage of houses, which became worse in the depression of the early thirties.

The Labor Party, which took office at the end of 1935, was not long in tackling the housing problem. The State had been lending money for house building. The new Government determined to attack the question directly by providing a large number of houses for people to occupy as tenants. A Department of Housing Construction was set up, and staffed with engineers and architects, and operations were planned on a scale to cover the Dominion.

The State was to do all the buying and laying out of land and the planning of the houses, and was to retain ownership, but the building was to be done by private enterprise.

**Got Start in March 1937**

The first contracts were let in March 1937, and construction was begun on 385 houses in the capital, where the shortage was most acute. By the middle of November 1940, 9,024 houses had been completed, and some 3,000 more were under construction. Work was going on in 128 towns or suburbs. Yet the minister in charge of housing, H. T. Armstrong, stated at the opening of the new block of flats in Wellington, that there were 21,800 people on the waiting list throughout the country.

These homes are built primarily for the wage-earning classes. Their rents range from 14s. per week for a small flat in a four-house unit to 30s. for a six-roomed detached house.

The flat, or apartment, is a comparatively recent development in New Zealand. The general practice is a detached house in its own garden. New Zealand has developed the garden city ideal, and the commonest form of town home is a five or six roomed house on a quarter acre section. Generally thee State schemes provide five houses to the acre.

The growth of cities, however, has introduced the block of flats or house with more than one unit, and the State Housing Department caters for this class as well as for the detached house.

**The Government's Aim**

The aim of the Government is to provide, at a reasonable rental, comfortable homes, fitted with all possible labor-saving devices, and well designed. The placing of houses and house design, are made to conform to the contour of the land. Importance is attached to outlook.

Houses are detached, or are two, three, four, or eight unit types, besides the bigger blocks of flats.

Pains are taken to avoid monotony. While between 250 and 300 house plans are in use, as a rule no plan is used more than once in any one development, and houses are placed at varying distances from the street.

As is a common custom in the United States and Canada, the front garden is more or less open to the street, but there are dividing trellis fences. The materials used are wood, concrete, brick, and steel mesh and plaster.

**They Strike a Gay Note**

Color is used freely in walls and roof, so that a group of State houses, with their pleasant designs, their gay color schemes, and their neat gardens, present an agreeable picture. A State settlement can be easily identified.

It has often been commented that in interior comfort and convenience New Zealand lags behind American practice, but in these State houses a high standard is achieved, and this must in time affect housing conditions generally. In buildings of more than two units one laundry serves the block. In some settlements there are communal garages.

The Department has made plans for larger blocks than the one opened in Wellington. One in the capital will have 116 flats, and one in Auckland 124. It should be noted that none of these buildings is to be high. This conforms to New Zealand practice. Even in the centre of New Zealand cities the skyscraper is unknown.

## Unpopular Cheka Returns in Russia; Status Unknown

MOSCOW (AP)—The word Cheka, once-dreaded name for the Soviet Secret Police, has been restored to the Russian vocabulary.

Official use of this label had been dropped for 17 years.

The Cheka, or Extraordinary Committee, carried on secret police work in the early days of the revolution, with full power to combat enemies of Communism.

When, where and how it would strike were never known. It became the scourge of suspected opponents of the Soviet regime, and its name was mentioned only in whispers.

The Cheka was replaced in 1923 by the OGPU, or unified state political department, which performed similar functions, but which was supposed to hold less sweeping powers, and to grant trial to all persons it arrested.

The OGPU was replaced in 1934 by the NKVD (Narkomvnutdel), or People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, combining secret service with other normal work of a Ministry of Interior.

The Commissariat, headed by Laurenti Beria, still remains headquarters for the present Secret Police.

Recently Pravda, the Communist Party organ, mentioned the Cheka, with the Army, Navy and Air Force, as a Russian defense unit.

Whether this meant a new Extraordinary Committee had been formed within the NKVD, or only that the historic name for the Secret Police had been revived, could not be determined.

# Cardiff Has Worst Pounding From Air Since War Started

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Wave after wave of German bombers gave the big coal port of Cardiff in South Wales its worst pounding of the war last night and the British Press Association said today that sections of the battered city "were reminiscent of scenes at Ypres in the World War."

The Government itself acknowledged that damage was "considerable" and said there has been some casualties.

Firemen and ambulance services worked through a shower of incendiary bombs and high explosive loosed by the Nazi raiders.

Movie theaters and shops were reported badly damaged in Cardiff and commercial buildings and home also were said to have been hit.

Casualties were described as "very light considering the scope of the raid."

An air raid precautions official said it was "a very bad night but we cannot compare the raid to the biggest at other towns" in the past.

[German sources in Berlin said the raid resulted in fires visible 100 miles.]

The attack began soon after nightfall and continued several hours, with showers of incendiaries followed by high explosives.

Public services in Cardiff were reported functioning "fairly smoothly" today.

## BremenRe-Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—British warplanes smashed at the still-burning port of Bremen during the night, an official announcement declared today, starting large new fires and adding to the destruction caused in Wednesday night's heavy attack.

Pilots were quoted as saying they were unable to see the burst of the bombs they dropped because of the flames.

The announcement said the British raiders also struck at Emden at the mouth of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, one of the marshaling centers for invasion supplies.

One source said the assault was along the lines of that of Wednesday night, when the British reported they had dumped more than 20,000 incendiary bombs and heavy loads of high explosives on Bremen.

Last night's assault on Bremen was described as a combination reconnaissance flight and a follow-up of the attack of the previous night.

The raid on Emden was the twenty-ninth carried out on that naval base since the start of the war, the British said. Previous raids acquainted British pilots with the layout of docks, airdromes and petroleum stores and enabled them to direct their attack last night against "very definite military objectives," it was said.

[The German High Command acknowledged today that in night British bombardments of "two northern German communities" factory and storeroom fires were started and eight persons were killed and 20 injured.]

# Good Flow of U. S. Planes Lauded by British Air Chief

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 3—A "good flow" of planes from America is coming into Britain, according to Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Air Production, who, in a talk to American newspapermen, replied to some of the severe criticism which has lately been leveled by the British press at Britain's production and transportation system.

He added that some of the imported planes were being flown across the Atlantic, and that Britain has "more planes in service and more in reserve than ever before," although he stated that he did not know whether the rate of production was coming anywhere near that of Germany.

Lord Beaverbrook went on to say that any industry working under such pressure as was now being exerted on British aircraft factories was very liable to suffer periodic bottlenecks and spells of short time work for certain employees.

Accessories, he admitted, was a more difficult problem than either aircraft engines or bodies, while need was still greater for machine tools than operatives. A temporary shortage in certain materials could not be entirely avoided, Lord Beaverbrook claimed.

Four new types of planes are in production, Lord Beaverbrook disclosed, and three of them already are in the air. They are the Manchester bomber, Sterling bomber, Whirlwind fighter, and Tornado fighter. The latter he described as "a gem—the most successful new fighter," with greatly increased range and speed, but he gave no details."

## *Homemade Honey*

JERSEYVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Thatcher have a new reason for calling it "Home Sweet Home." This week they removed 100 pounds of honey from the walls of their house—dividends for allowing bees to swarm and make a hive there last May.

# Sea Raids by Von Luckner Told by Norse Survivors

HONG KONG, China, Jan. 3 (AP)—Survivors of two Norwegian vessels sunk by a German sea raider in the Pacific were quoted today as saying that Count Felix von Luckner, famed German sea raider of World War days, again is attacking shipping in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The story leaked out when the Norwegian survivors passed through Hong Kong en route home.

Some time ago, they said, the crew of the Nazi raider boarded one Norwegian ship in the waters off the Island of Sumatra after an exchange of gunfire which killed nine Norwegians. The raider first was mistaken for a peaceful merchantman, they related, but it turned out to be the Glengarry, a Britsih ship seized by the Nazis at Copenhagen and sent to the Pacific by a devious route.

Count von Luckner himself addressed the survivors, the Norwegians declared, saying that he regretted that his crew was compelled to fire on the Norwegian ship.

The Norwegians received "every consideration," they said, even to being given a "complaint book" which the German commander told them would receive his personal attention.

The German raider went to the Indian Ocean, approached another Norwegian vessel, sank her with shells after taking aboard her crew and then headed for Kobe, where all of the prisoners were placed aboard the German liner Scharnhorst, according to the story told here.

Subsequently, a number of the Norwegians were released and their return to Norway was arranged by British and Norwegian consuls.

## Called 'Sea Eagle'

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — British naval circles, stirred by the recent operations of a German sea raider in the Pacific, say it not only is possible but "probable" that Count Felix von Luckner, the German sea raider of World War fame, is again on the prowl.

The German seaman, who led British men o' war a merry chase more than 20 years ago, is just the man on whom the Nazis might pick, these circles declare, to command the modern mystery raider.

Count von Luckner, who is not a regular officer in the German Navy, was reported in America shortly before the war broke out, it was recalled.

The most recent exploit credited to the Pacific raider was the sinking of the big British liner, Rangitane, on Nov. 26. The ship's crew and passengers were landed on the little island of Emirau near New Guiana, whence they later were rescued.

During the World War an old Samoan windjammer, the Seeadler, made its appearance in the South Pacific and began raiding Allied shipping. Count von Luckner commanded her and in that 1916-17 period was credited with sinking more than 25 ships, earning the title of the "Sea Eagle."

He provisioned largely from the ships he sank, imprisoning their crews until he could land them on South Pacific islands.

The sinking of the four-masted schooner Manila, an American vessel, finally led indirectly to his internment in New Zealand until the war ended.

The Seeadler approached the Manila in June, 1917, and sank her with time bombs after stripping her of valuables and taking her crew aboard. Months later, Count von Luckner anchored off the reef of Montpelier Island to land the Americans and other prisoners he had aboard. In the attempt, a tidal wave drove the Seeadler on a reef.

Count von Luckner and his men then took a small French vessel and got as far as the Fiji Islands, where they were captured.

After the war he lectured widely in the United States. Only last June he was accused by the British of conducting spy activities in Australia while on a "good will" visit there in 1938.

## U-Boat Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the British submarine Thunderbolt had sunk an Italian submarine.

The Italian boat was proceeding to a base "in enemy-occupied territory" under escort, the Admiralty announcement said, when it was attacked by the Thunderbolt.

The Thunderbolt's commander, after firing his torpedo, "saw a tall column of water rise into the air from the Italian U-boat and a large explosion to occur, and when the smoke and spray cleared away only one end of the enemy vessel was seen sticking out of the water at a steep angle. This quickly disappeared."

# Britain Reported Seeking Additional U. S. Destroyers

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Britain was said reliably last night to be urgently seeking additional United States destroyers for convoy duty and to use as anti-submarine patrols on its trans-Atlantic lifelines.

An informant, who termed this one of the most important ways in which America could expand her aid, intimated that the destroyer question and the need for cargo ships to replace those being sunk would be among the first matters brought up when Lord Halifax arrives in Washington as the new British Ambassador.

British maritime circles pointed to the recent assertion of Food Minister Lord Woolton that "the enemy is making a direct attack on our foodstuffs" and that "the danger is much worse than it was in the last war."

**Losses Extremely High**

To all this, they said, the only answer was more convoy and searching craft.

In 16 months of this war approximately 4,500,000 tons of British, allied and neutral shipping has gone down. In the entire period from 1914 to 1919 the British lost 7,759,000 tons of merchant shipping and in that war Britain had United States shipping which now is kept from British waters by neutrality laws.

From time to time over the past year Britain and United States shipping circles are understood to have discussed the possibility of a working agreement to have United States ships take over British routes in South America and Pacific waters and thus release British merchantment for service in the Atlantic.

**British Reluctant**

This would give work to some United States ships thrown out of service by the neutrality law. The British, however, reluctantly face the possibility that the Americans might gain a trade foothold in territory traditionally British—a foothold which might be hard to dislodge after the war ends.

This reluctance is one reason why this scheme has never got beyond the stage of discussion. Another is that many American ships already are in Pacific and South American trade on a competitive basis.

One source said that while Britain needs more cargo ships an even graver need is for more destroyers to escort them.

"The more unprotected ships there are on the Atlantic routes the more targets," he added. "We want destroyers to protect them and to hunt and catch and kill the submarine and surface raiders."

# British Stand Firm Toward Gandhi As Yule Truce Fades

**BOMBAY, India, Jan. 3 (AP) — Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of the All-India Congress Party, was arrested today under defense of India rules at the Allahabad railroad station.**

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Great Britain was represented today as standing firm in her attitude toward India despite predictions that Mohandas K. Gandhi would extend his civil disobedience campaign next Sunday after a Christmas truce.

Several leaders of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (Nationalist) Party and many other members were arrested before he called a 13-day halt of anti-war speeches "to avoid inconvenience to police" during the holidays.

The Congress Party campaign started Oct. 17 after the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, rejected Mr. Gandhi's request for freedom to disseminate his anti-war views. The campaign tightened the long deadlock which had resulted from the Congress Party's demand for independence for India.

The holiday truce apparently failed to produce any new atmosphere for a resumption of talks between Mr. Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow.

How far a civil disobedience campaign might be carried out is a matter of speculation. Mr. Gandhi has professed a desire not to embarass Great Britain in a critical hour, and likewise has warned that his policy for the Congress Party would not be carried to the point of self-extinction.

## 4,210 in Carolina O.K.'d For NYA Projects Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although employment in general in South Carolina has increased considerably in recent weeks due to heavy orders given textile mills under the national defense program, and thousands put to work at a new infantry replacement center near Spartanburg, approximately 4,210 young men and women in the State have been certified as eligible for work under the National Youth Administration, and are still waiting assignment to projects, it has been announced here.

The United States as a whole has a total of 360,000 young men and women awaiting employment on NYA projects, the statement added.

## Meat Rations Cut

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Food Ministry yesterday ordered reduction in the weekly meat ration effective Jan. 6 from the equivalent of 44 cents to 36 cents in United States money.

From that date pork and some other meats will be included in the rationed list, which will affect supplies issued by cantens, caterers and residential establishments.

The Ministry warned that full meat rations might not be available this week end.

Manufactured meat products are not affected.

## Tankers Claimed

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Shipping Ministry has announced that the British Government is requisitioning all tankers still under private control. All ocean-going merchant ships are understood to have been requisitioned.

# Vichy Triumvirate Named to Aid Pétain

VICHY, France, Jan. 3 (AP)—Reorganization of the entire French Cabinet was announced today with Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Charles Huntziger, and Pierre Etienne Flandin assuming broad powers under the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Paul Baudouin, Secretary of State for Presidency of the Council resigned, presumably as a result of the reorganization, which would have left him without power. His resignation at noon was announced in an official communiqué.

The new triumvirate will be headed by Admiral Darlan, Naval Minister, who will be charged with direction of the Interior Department. War Minister General Huntziger takes charge of defense, and Foreign Minister Flandin of foreign and economic affairs.

M. Flandin was said also to be taking charge of information services. The reported resignation of Jean Tixier Vignancourt, head of the press services, was denied, however.

**Press Control Changed**

The Interior Minister, Marcel Peyrouton, and the Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert, who had been important members of the Cabinet and to whom it was believed the Germans objected, will be under Admiral Darlan's orders.

The official communiqué which announced M. Baudouin's resignation said only:

"Paul Baudouin asked Chief of State Philippe Pétain to accept his resignation. Pétain acceded to his desire Jan. 3 at noon."

The press services which had been under M. Baudouin's direction since Pierre Laval's ouster as Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier Dec. 14 will be attached under the new set-up to the Presidency of the Council, which is Marshal Pétain's department.

M. Baudouin's post as Secretary of State for Presidency of the Council was similar to the post of Undersecretary of State attached to the Presidency of the Council under former French regimes.

**German Views Unknown**

The Cabinet change, which had been rumored ever since the Laval ouster, was interpreted by informed observers as substituting a directorate for the one-man power held by M. Laval. It was believed the Germans had already been advised of these new changes, but it was uncertain whether they approved.

It was known they demanded Cabinet changes, but it was believed they wished M. Alibert and M. Peyrouton out of the Cabinet entirely.

Observers expressed belief that German reaction would signify whether negotiations for collaboration, interrupted since M. Laval's resignation, will be renewed.

**Resignation Unexpected**

The resignation of M. Baudouin came completely as a surprise.

Called on the telephone, M. Baudouin was asked:

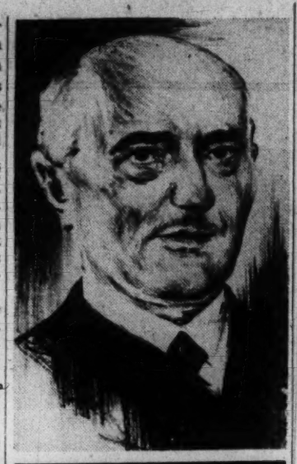
"Is it true that you've given your resignation?"

"Yes, that is so," he replied.

Asked for the reason, he responded: "I cannot tell you," but added that Marshal Pétain had accepted the resignation.

Informed sources said M. Baudouin's resignation was a result of the French-German negotiations but it could not be ascertained whether the Germans had demanded his resignation.

It was known they had demanded certain Cabinet changes, but it was not believed that M. Baudouin was among those concerned.



By a Staff Artist

**Admiral Jean Darlan** (Top) head of triumvirate under Marshal Pétain, with **Gen. Charles Huntziger** (Center), who retains his post as Defense Chief, and **Pierre Etienne Flandin** (Below), who is retained as head of the Foreign Ministry.

## Pétain's 'Staff'

*By the Associated Press*

The new triumvirate chosen to direct the French Government under the Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, is made up of two fighting men and a veteran of two decades in the French political scene.

Designated as head was Admiral Jean Darlan, who was named "Admiral of France" in 1939, with supreme command of all naval forces. He became Minister of Navy in the Pétain Cabinet last June just before the fall of France.

Last month he received the remains of "L'Aiglon," Napoleon's only son, when the Germans returned them to Paris from Vienna and since that time had been reported actively engaged in the negotiations with the Germans.

Gen. Charles Huntziger, one of the French delegates to whom German armistice terms were handed in Marshal Foch's railroad car in Compiègne Forest last June, retains his duties as Defense Chief in the new triumvirate. He also was a signer of the French-Italian armistice.

General Huntziger became Minister of War in the Pétain Cabinet last September. He was reported to be opposed to French participation in the war against Britain.

The third member of the directorate is Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin, Premier of France from Nov. 8, 1934, to May 30, 1935, and holder of half a dozen different posts in French Cabinets over a period of 20 years. He became Foreign Minister after the resignation of Pierre Laval last month.

Paul Baudouin was the original Foreign Minister in the Vichy Government of Marshal Pétain. He held the post until Oct. 26, when he resigned to be replaced by M. Laval, and not long after become Secretary of State for Presidency of the Council.

On Dec. 14, when the ouster of M. Laval as Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier was announced, M. Baudouin also was given charge of the information services—press, radio, and cinema — which M. Laval had supervised.

He received German correspondents a week after M. Laval was ousted and informed them that French-German collaboration was not an issue in the Laval ouster but that the former Vice-Premier had lost Marshal Pétain's confidence because of his methods of working.

M. Baudouin, who fought in the World War as an artillery officer, won attention as a top-flight financial expert after the war, serving in the Finance Ministry in 1925 and 1926. He was Director-General of the Bank of Indo-China for several years.

He was made Undersecretary of State in the Cabinet of Paul Reynaud in March last year and had been affiliated with the Government most of the time since.

## Prisoners Shifted

VICHY, France, Jan. 3 (AP)—Informed sources said today that all French political prisoners formerly held at Pellevoisin—including former Premier Paul Reynaud and Former Interior Minister Georges Mandel—were transferred on Christmas Eve to another prison in Southern France.

Pellevoisin is near the line of demarcation between Occupied and Unoccupied France. The Republican leaders, accused of "war guilt," were taken to a prison in Eredeche Department.

Several other former high officials arrested after France's capitulation for trial on "war guilt" charges were reported still in custody at Bourrasol Manor. Among them were the Former Premiers, Léon Blum and Edouard Daladier, and Guy Lachambre, Former Air Minister.

Jules Moch, a Former Minister of Public Works, and Paul Louis Weiller, who during the war was one of France's leading aircraft makers, were believed to have been among those held at Pellevoisin.

## *Technicians to Study New War Machines*

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—Six widely known University of California natural scientists have volunteered to devote a part of their time toward the study of new war machines.

The University announces that Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Nobel prize winner and father of the atom-smashing cyclotron; Dr. Donald Cooksey, Assistant Director of the radiation laboratory, and four others had agreed to work on specific technical problems assigned to them as a matter of advancing national defense.

The other four are Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, professor of physics at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Dr. William Crowell Bray, Dr. William F. Giaque, and Dr. Wendell M. Latimer of the physics department on the Berkeley campus.

# Vichy Sounded Out on Crown For Descendant of Napoleon

NYON, Switzerland, Jan. 3 (AP)—Bonapartists are negotiating with the French Government at Vichy for return of Napoleon's great grand-nephew so that he may become the ruler of modern France, it was reported here today.

The young Prince, last of the conquering Corsican's line, now is living quietly in his villa north of here—not far from the French border. To make his return possible, the Vichy Government would have to abrogate a 55-year-old law which bans any French Pretender from France.

The name of the Prince, Louis Napoleon Jerome Victor Emanuel Marie, who prefers to be called the Count of Montfort, has been mentioned frequently among French Royalists ever since Adolf Hitler returned the body of "L'Aiglon," Napoleon's only son, to Paris three weeks ago.

Herr Hitler's action was described by some observers then as the possible forerunner of a Napoleonic restoration. Friends and associates of the Prince said he had not been approached thus far by the Germans.

It was recalled that Herr Hitler visited Napoleon's tomb, where "L'Aiglon's" ashes now rest, when he went to Paris last Fall and meditated there some time. The first step toward the Count of Montfort's return, however, would be abrogation of the 1886 law which bans Pretenders from France.

The next step would be to win Herr Hitler's blessing, which some regard as more important than that of French Chief of State Philippe Pétain. The Count of Montfort's one major rival for the throne of France is the Count of Paris, Pretender of the old Bourbon-Orleans line.

Count Montfort's backers say that during his nation's brief war with Germany the young Prince served under the name of Louis Blanchard as an armored car driver with the Foreign Legion in Tunisia.

Athletically inclined, Count Montfort's automobile racing experience equipped him admirably for this task, his partisans asserted.

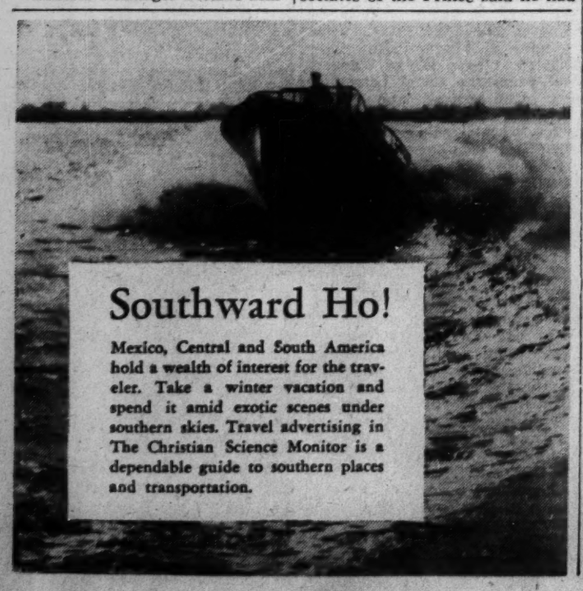
In deference to Swiss neutrality laws he now remains inactive politically in his expensive Lakeside villa, which is well guarded, surrounded by barbed wire and bristling with tank barriers. This is a part of Swiss military precautions along the frontier and not solely to guard the Prince.

The author of a volume of letters compiled from Napoleonic manuscripts in the family's possession, the Prince now is engaged in completing a second volume.

"I must keep busy," he said, "and I can say nothing political in such writings."

He speaks animatedly of everything concerning France and declares the nation's "present sorrow" is only temporary.

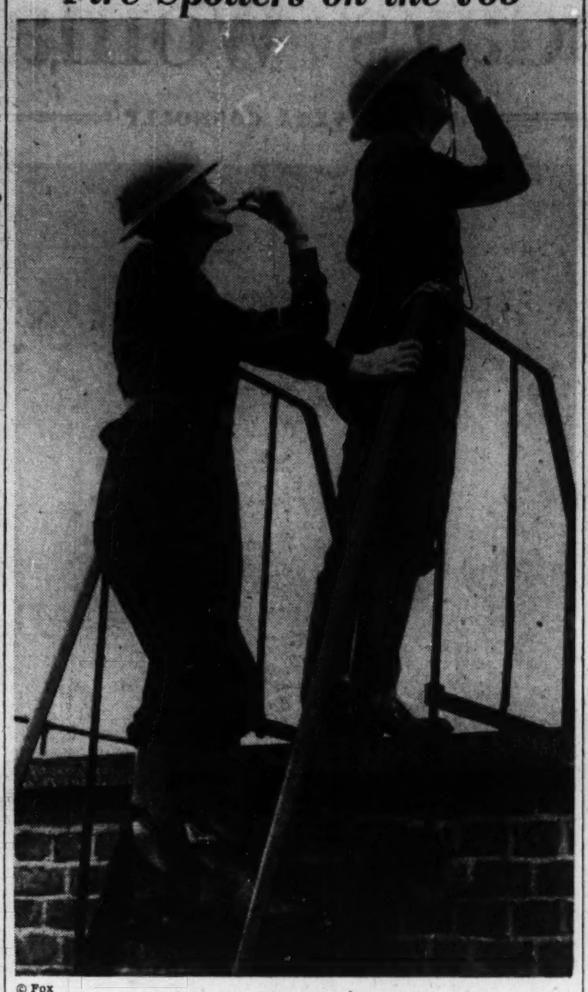
"I have faith in French youth," the Prince asserted, "because it is suffering now and gaining moral values from the struggle. At last it will learn respect for authority which is necessary for peoples who wish to prosper."

Southward Ho!

Mexico, Central and South America hold a wealth of interest for the traveler. Take a winter vacation and spend it amid exotic scenes under southern skies. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is a dependable guide to southern places and transportation.


## *Fire Spotters on the Job*



© Fox

**Women Aid London Defense**

These two, watching for German fire bombs, are ready to give the alarm if one falls in their neighborhood. Women as well as men are being accepted for Britain's volunteer fire-bomb-fighting brigades, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced recently. "Fighting fire bombs is dangerous work," he said, "but the time is long gone by when women can be kept away from dangerous work in defense of their country." Mr. Morrison said "great numbers" of men and women had answered his appeal for volunteers.

# Eire Exports Face New Curb As British Impose Licenses

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — The British imposition of a licensing system on Irish exports, announced Jan. 1 by the Ministry of Economic Warfare, was viewed here as adding a finishing touch to Eire's economic dependency on the country it refuses to fight for.

The Ministry said that beginning Jan. 22, exporters in Ireland must procure navicerts (British cargo certificates) for shipments to several European neutrals, Soviet Russia, French West Africa, and certain smaller territories. The United States is excepted.

Britain already has started rationing Irish imports with restrictions on cattle, feed, fertilizer, and other supplies. Eire is mainly dependent on British shipping arrangements both for importing and exporting, and its money is tied up with the Bank of England.

**Bankers Careful**

The Irish pound is payable in London, and Irish bankers are careful to prevent clients from circumventing British defense regulations conserving foreign exchange.

Under the navicert system, the Irish can export to neutrals only when and what Britain sees fit. If they have a surplus of hogs, for instance, and want to sell them to Russia, Britain can prevent it if the ultimate destination is believed to be Germany.

Economic pressure has been added to the British press campaign criticizing Eire's refusal to turn over ports to the British Navy, which would use them as advance Atlantic bases in the antisubmarine and antiraider campaign.

**Drastic Action Advocated**

Some sections of British opinion have been advocating that Eire be "cut adrift" completely if the ports are not handed over.

Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister, contends that handing over the ports would put Eire in the war and subject it to Axis bombing, for which it lacks defense.

Bombing of this kind, many Irishmen say, would turn Irish anger on Britain for involving them in the war and would reopen old discord.

## Food Shortage?

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—The food position of Eire is becoming more serious, Agriculture Minister James Ryan warned in a radiocast from Dublin.

Stressing the danger of a shortage, Mr. Ryan said, "I am quite positive that within a very short period supplies of imported food may be cut off entirely.

"If we are to survive the dangers that lie ahead, all essential foodstuffs must be produced at home."

The Agriculture Minister added that he had the power to take over the land of farmers who failed to make progress in tillage of 20 per cent more arable land by February.

The Eire Government, which last week ordered importing companies to halt distribution of gasoline to motorists, announced that rationed supplies had been restored, but urged abandonment of all pleasure-riding in view of the urgent need of economy.

The relaxation order came as long lines of motorists besieged garages to get gasoline by the quart from stocks already on hand.

# 'Leak' of U. S. Cotton to Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Mr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, said today that the "Vladivostok leak" of war supplies, including American cotton, through Soviet Russia into Germany was a source of worry to Britain.

Britain's Atlantic blockade of Germany still is "extremely effective," the Minister said in an interview, but he indicated that American shipments of cotton and rubber scrap to Vladivostok, Russian Siberian seaport, still are "very large."

Cotton, he explained, could be used in the manufacture of high explosives and rubber scrap is needed for making "buna," Germany's rubber substitute.

Mr. Dalton refused to say whether current shipments of these products across the Pacific were larger than prewar shipments across the Atlantic.

He suggested that it would be better if "neutral nations" store such products, especially cotton, for sale to "recently-freed nations" when the war is over.

Activity of British and French naval units in the Pacific cut into shipments to Vladivostok last February, Mr. Dalton said, but he declared they had increased since the fall of France.

# Indo-China Customs Autonomy

VICHY, France, Jan. 3 (AP)—A decree giving French Indo-China customs autonomy as of Jan. 1 will be published tomorrow in the official Gazette, it was announced today.

Tariffs, on an ad valorem basis, will apply to imports from France and Algeria as well as foreign countries.

[The decree may be connected with negotiations in Tokyo between a French delegation and the Japanese Government, which is asking trade and economic concessions in French Indo-China.]

Under the new regime of customs autonomy, Indo-China intends to negotiate independent agreements with other countries beginning with the agreement now being negotiated with Japan.

Economic unity with the French empire will be maintained by a system of reciprocal arrangements providing lists of duty free articles in exchanges with France, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and French colonies.

## Output of Pig Iron In Canada Holds High

OTTAWA—Production of pig iron in Canada during September amounted to 105,020 tons, marking the seventh time in the history of the industry that the 100,000 ton level was exceeded.

## Canada's Shoe Output

OTTAWA — Leather footwear production in Canada during the first nine months of 1940 totaled 19,454,317 pairs compared with 17,905,207 pairs in the corresponding period of 1939.

# British Question Japan on Nazi Aid

**By J. Emlyn Williams**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 3—The British Government's instructions to Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador at Tokyo, to inquire regarding reports that German ships had been fitted out as sea raiders in Japanese ports carry a note of urgency owing to certain incidents recently reported from the Pacific.

These incidents included the sinking in the Pacific of the British liner Turakina and six other vessels by a raider said to be sailing under the Japanese name of Manyo Maru, and the shelling of the British mandated island of Nauru, almost at the Equator due north of New Zealand.

The situation raises again the important problem of British-Japanese relations.

**Sharp Protest Made**

The raiding of Nauru by a ship carrying the Japanese flag is considered most inappropriate at a time when Japan is attempting to strengthen its relations with Australia by the appointment of a Minister. In fact an Australian spokesman has described it as both compromising and unprecedented.

Japan in this way is regarded as giving valuable aid to Germany, though it is considered questionable here whether it will venture further in the way of active help to the Axis powers, if its activities be strongly protested by Britain.

Japan, according to reports here, appears rather depressed regarding the benefits it is likely to derive from its recent pact with the Axis powers, since the turn which world events are now taking clearly indicate that the latter's military supremacy is diminishing. This may be seen in the Italian failures in Albania and Libya, while President Roosevelt's pledge of American supplies goes far to guarantee ultimate British victory.

**Japan Disappoints**

Japan made its pact with Germany because it expected quick German successes, but Herr Hitler has failed to redeem his promises.

It was apparently on the strength of these promises that Tokyo lessened its pressure upon China and diminished its attacks on the Burma Road, so as to concentrate on a dash farther South as the first step toward Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies in the fulfillment of Japan's desire to exploit the war in Europe by pushing forward in the Pacific.

While the Japanese press continues to be consistently unfriendly to Britain, recent pronouncements seem to indicate that Japan realizes soon a world situation will develop which will be entirely different from that which was existing when it allied itself with Germany and Italy, and that ultimately even the war in China will be determined by those changes.

Outstanding among the recent depressing reports regarding the Sino-Japanese war was that of the Chief of the Press Departments of the Japanese War Office, who, returning to Tokyo after a year in China, declared no total collapse in China was possible "unless some radical change occurs in the world situation."

He also admitted that the best type of Chinese was behind Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and with the United States and Britain.

After three-and-a-half years of conflict, Japan is exhausted, yet dare not halt fighting.

Add to this its own internal problems and the opinion is reinforced that Japan is unlikely to help the ally with whom it joined itself mainly because of the hope of early and easy booty.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Japan certainly saw the necessity for a loophole through which his country might escape the ultimate consequences of the agreement with Italy and Germany when he recently declared that the treaty would come into action only after the signatories had decided that one of them had been the victim of aggression. He added: "It is a case for interpretation" under article three.

**Uncomfortable Position**

Japan today is in the uncomfortable position of seeing its enemy, China, being openly aided by the United States and Britain and without itself being able to take any more effective retaliatory measures than by open hostility against these two democracies.

Tokyo's enthusiasm for a pro-German "nonbelligerency" must also diminish as Washington's pro-British "nonbelligerency" assumes concrete form. Especially as it realizes more clearly that its relations with Russia have not improved, as was thought possible some weeks ago.

Russia has not changed its Far East policy and Russian supplies to China appear to continue unabated.

Despite Tokyo's attempt to explain that the clause in its treaty with Wang Ching-wei, Japanese puppet Premier in Nanking, adopting joint defense against Communism was merely for internal reasons, Moscow has acted on the assumption that Russo-Japanese "friendship" with the Axis Powers has not altered the Far Eastern situation.

# Americas Consider Seizure Of 90 Interned Freighters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Ninety idle merchant ships, mostly German, Italian, Danish, and French, would be expropriated by South American countries under a new British policy that is finding support here with Argentina in the lead.

Britain's grave need for more merchant bottoms to offset Nazi sinkings is paralleled by the lack of tonnage for handling surpluses now accumulating in South America's ocean and river ports. The Argentine Government, through its Minister of Agriculture, has intimated that it may seize foreign ships "under shelter" for duration of the war.

Argentina was not the first in this continental movement for expropriation, though it has now tacitly assumed the lead, because its war export difficulties are on a larger scale and increasing at a sharper rate.

There are at least 60 ships sheltering in South American Atlantic ports. These include German, chiefly, Italian, Danish and French. There is about half this number in Pacific ports. For all these countries, whose war problems are due as much to lack of bottoms as of markets, it has been a constant temptation to make use of this shipping.

**British Srift Tactics**

Until now, it is the British who have objected to transfer of flag—for the Germans have made isolated attempts to obtain foreign money for odd ships—but today, if different reports are to be believed, it is the former who are inciting South Americans to action. The Willingdon Mission is said to be giving full encouragement to this initiative.

The advantage to the British is apparent. If the South American governments seize and use these German or German-controlled ships in purely continental trade, or the few remaining peaceful zones of the world, they will automatically enable the British to buy more ships from the United States. Hitherto there has been American reluctance to withdraw ships from Latin American routes where existing fleets are unable to handle available freight.

The idea has been taken up enthusiastically in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru. Germany, it is argued, cannot object to leasing of these ships for the duration. In any case—and this is said sotto voce—, little harm can come to them when trading in the "safety belt," while it is recalled that several of the pre-war aski mark trading accounts register adverse balances against Germany. Some collecting is visualized by putting the idle boats to work.

**Behind Scenes Prompting**

Whatever reasons South America may adduce for action, the British, through Mission and ordinary diplomacy, are engaged in some indirect prompting.

While Lord Willingdon was in Buenos Aires it was announced from London there must be some reduction on the amount of 330,000 tons of meat ordered for the second year of the war, though an increase would result if more shipping space became available.

Since the British Mission crossed the Andes en route for Chile and other West Coast republics, Argentine publicity has been concentrated more and more on the loss of markets and the difficulty of supplying others through lack of shipping. Much was made of the report that Patagonian sheep-farmers were faced with ruin. Then it was suggested that expropriated foreign ships could be employed to bring the mutton from the far south for storing in Buenos Aires, thus shortening the carriage to England for the British carriers.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made it clear it will not hesitate at expropriation, because overseas shipment is the only solution of "the serious problem of the increasing surpluses of important farm produce which the Government has been forced to buy."

Meantime Argentina and all South American countries sheltering foreign vessels are waiting for a definition of the United States' attitude. Some quarters suggest that an early lead may come from Washington

# Germans Told of Air Transfer

BERLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—Germans learned of the participation of their air force in the Mediterranean campaign today through a DNB, German official news agency, dispatch from Rome. The dispatch said Italian newspapers pointed jubilantly to the arrival of the Nazi air units "as indication of the tightest solidarity of the two Axis powers."

The presence of the German Air Force in Italy first was reported in official announcements yesterday in Rome, but efforts to get a similar statement here were unavailing. Authorized Nazi sources said they would leave it to the Rome dispatches to inform the German public of this development.

In its Rome dispatch, DNB quoted the Italian press as asserting the presence of German planes in Italy foretold ever harder blows against "the enemy" to the end of bringing a decision in the war in 1941.

(The Rome announcement yesterday of the presence of the German airmen and the recall of Italian planes and pilots participating in the air battle against England indicated that the massing of Axis air power had the twofold purpose of intensifying the aerial war both against Greece in Albania and against the British in North Africa.)

DNB quoted the Fascist press further to the effect that the Nazi air reinforcements emphasized the determination of the Axis "fraternity of arms" to work together to destroy the mutual enemy. It said also that the move provided an answer to enemy efforts to give false information about Axis friendship.

## Portland Plans Clean-Up of River

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Sanitary and engineering authorities are at last getting somewhere in their fight against pollution on the Willamette River. Portland, one of the principal offenders in the State, is at present taxing all of its water patrons in a long-range program intended eventually to stop river pollution.

Preliminary plans under the tax program, which will net $125,000 to $130,000 a year call for thorough engineering studies of the extent of the problem and the best method of handling it. In addition the State Sanitary Authority has ordered all other cities and towns to take steps immediately to end pollution of the stream in their areas.

Fortunately the Willamette is not the source of water supply for Portland or other cities and towns along its banks. Portland's drinking water is provided by mountain streams and is stored by the Bull Run Dam at the rate of about 11,000,000,000 gallons a year. Even so, pollution of the Willamette by industries and cities has become a major recreational and conservational problem. It has destroyed the stream for recreation purposes and has seriously curtailed fish and other wildlife.

Curiously enough, organizations of fishermen are the prime sponsors of the fight on pollution outside the State Sanitary Authority.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# Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
January 3, 1941

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

## Cleveland Clubwomen Help Girls to Start Again

### More Than Once, "Blossom Hill" Would Have Closed Its Doors If It Hadn't Been for These Devoted Women

By Edith Iglauer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A 17-year-old girl in a torn silk dress and scuffed shoes stirred uneasily as she faced the Girls' Referee, Miss Lottie Bialosky, at the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court in Cleveland, Ohio. Then her restless eyes shifted from the face of the Referee, as she finished speaking, to the attractive white-haired woman beside her who was listening so attentively.

"Mary, you were brought here because you were caught taking jewelry from one of the large department stores last Saturday," Miss Bialosky was saying quietly. "You admit that you have stolen articles several times, returned them to the stores for credit slips, and then bought something you wanted instead, don't you?"

She paused as the girl bent her head and wept.

"We know, however, that your home life with your stepmother has been very unsatisfactory since your father's death two years ago," Miss Bialosky continued. "And so, Mary, we thought the best thing to do was to take you away from there, and give you a fresh start." She nodded toward the white-haired woman. "Dr. Warner has consented to make a place for you at the Blossom Hill Training School for Girls, where you will stay until we think you know how to take care of yourself."

**Like a Boarding School**

When, that afternoon, Mary W. caught her first glimpse of Blossom Hill School, a few miles south of Cleveland, the place seemed to her more like the picture of an exclusive girls' boarding school she had once seen in a magazine than a municipal institution. For as the car in which she was being driven climbed the hill toward the handsome brick buildings, she looked out on miles of lovely rolling countryside. Amazed, she noticed that there were no fences around the administration building and five cottages, no bars on the windows.

Nor was this the end of the surprises. Inside the main building she saw cool halls and airy classrooms. And as she walked into Dr Warner's cheerful office she was greeted with another surprise. She had not been prepared for the sympathetic, sincere interest Dr Warner showed in her problems. Mary found herself telling how she really wanted to be a beauty operator. And she could scarcely believe Dr. Warner's promise that she would receive that special training at the School. Then came a talk with the young "social teacher" in charge of the social activities of the cottage where Mary was to live; and later the "student hostess" of her cottage came to take her there.

For Mary W.—underprivileged, orphaned, rejected by the community for her anti-social behavior—a new era of training and development had begun. Together with 80 other girls, whose ages varied from 13 to 18 years, all committed by the Juvenile Court, she was to receive vocational training and, also, individual aid in solving her personal problems. Through this twofold program Dr. Warner and her assistants hoped to give Mary a happy outlook on life as well as economic independence.

Blossom Hill has become outstanding in the United States among progressive training schools for adolescent girls who are victims of broken homes, poverty, or wrong upbringing. And a large share of the credit for the high standards of this city-owned school goes to the women of Cleveland—who have given Blossom Hill their tireless support ever since its establishment.

**Women Can Help Check Crime**

The important role which women can play in stopping crime—a role stressed by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the Woman's Page of The Christian Science Monitor—is clearly illustrated by these energetic Cleveland women. There is scarcely a women's club in Cleveland, whether local in origin or a chapter of a national organization, which has not, at some time or other, contributed to Blossom Hill.

"It's their pet hobby," explains Dr. Warner proudly, as she points to landscaping, furnishings, books, musical equipment, flags, and materials for art classes—all gifts from individual clubs. In addition, the clubs have provided entertainments, Christmas celebrations, clothes for many a girl, and funds for dental work. Almost every week small groups of clubwomen come to visit or picnic with the girls. And the friendships that result help to raise the girls' social standards and self-confidence, often continuing when the girls have left the School.

Equally significant is the assistance which Cleveland clubwomen have given in the form of appeals to public officials when, during periods of municipal stress, the School's existence has been threatened. Clubwomen, too, have helped to select the School's administrative officials, keeping the standard high.

The original "House of Refuge and Correction for Girls" was started near Cleveland in 1914, with 28 girls, on an unused farm. In 1925, with $680,000 raised through a bond issue, a new School, later named Blossom Hill, was built on a more attractive site, on the cottage plan. From time to time the clubs have pressed for enlargement of living quarters and increased appropriations, and have actually blocked moves to close the School. When it was partly closed by municipal order in 1933, they raised such a hue and cry that the city reopened Blossom Hill, in its full capacity, several months later.

**Selected New Superintendent**

When the position of Superintendent at Blossom Hill became vacant in 1933, this same group of clubwomen selected Dr. M. Lavinia Warner for the job, and convinced the City Welfare Director, in whose department the School administration lies, that she was the very person he was looking for. Dr. Warner, attractive, charming, with a sprightly wit, is a native Ohioan. She has degrees from Ohio, Indiana, and Columbia universities, and has had teaching experience in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

To Dr. Warner—Mary and her companions are "her girls," to be commended when they have shown improvement, to be reproved, but never punished, when they have done something wrong. She describes the average girl committed to the School as the victim of environmental circumstances, "ambitious but with poor judgment due to poor training, unstable and impulsive because of her past experiences."

Whenever possible, constructive terms are used for the girls' positions and activities in the School. For instance, Mary W. would tell you proudly that she was a "student" in a training school, and not consider herself as an inmate of a public institution. Co-operation between the Cleveland Board of Education and Blossom Hill has actually made this a fact—for the Board supplies the School with four teachers, and supervises it in the same manner as the other public schools. Thus the work which the girls do can count as part of the schooling required by Ohio law, with interchange of records and credits.

**Practical Studies**

In her studies, besides her training as a beauty operator, Mary W. had her choice of sewing, laundry, English and elementary arithmetic, budgetmaking, social, general and domestic sciences, practical and fine arts, and commercial training. After classes, she found that she enjoyed singing in the Glee Club (especially attractive because of its public and radio performances), gardening, child care, reading, dancing, and sports. In winter, in her free time, she learned to play parlor games before the large open fireplace in her cottage.

Mary W. was encouraged to strive toward practical achievements. Much was made of the success of one of her friends, who, in a special art class instructed by a WPA artist, made an art design which was used on the menu cover in a large Cleveland restaurant. Mary herself was urged to take short-time jobs—such as housecleaning, ironing, baby-watching, and table-serving—outside the School—leaving the School each morning and coming back at night.

**Takes Friendly Interest**

Mary found that visitors were welcomed at Blossom Hill, and that, if she so desired, even her beau could come and visit her. When Dr Warner goes out to greet the somewhat embarrassed young man, before his girl is called from her work or recreation, Dr Warner will sometimes stop to joke with him, gently suggesting that he dress more neatly on his next visit, if he looks unkempt. In one case, where the boy was a member of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, she ordered that he wear his uniform next trip to dazzle his lady-love. Many a stormy love affair reaches Dr Warner's sympathetic ear, and the girls frequently return with a fiancé, for her approval, after they have been released.

Always, whether the girl's problem is emotional or otherwise, Dr. Warner and her staff try to teach her to think for herself.

"We want the girls to solve their own problems as much as possible, so they will be able to continue working them out for themselves after they leave here," she explained. "We are constantly holding up before the girls the concepts of living we want them to have. We try to teach them to be both independent and co-operative."

**Definite Plans for Future**

No girl leaves Blossom Hill without definite plans for her future. Either she is returned to her home or to relatives and goes to a public or vocational school; or she gets a job; or she marries. The average length of stay at Blossom Hill is from nine to twelve months.

The day that I visited at Blossom Hill, Mary W. had gone over to Cleveland to look for a job. As I was leaving she burst in the front entry of the Administration Building, breathless, with eyes sparkling. She was dressed neatly in a brown sport coat and hat, lent to her by one of the social teachers for the occasion. And she presented a very different picture from the slovenly girl who had wept before Miss Bialosky in the Girls' Referee room a year earlier. Dr. Warner came out of her office, smiling as she saw Mary's excited face. "I got it, Dr. Warner, I got the job!" exclaimed Mary. "Isn't that wonderful?"

Mary W. left the next day, first purchasing a new outfit of clothes in Cleveland under the guidance of a social teacher, with money supplied by a friend of Dr. Warner. Plans were made for her to live at the Y. W. C. A., with supervision continued until she was 21. This supervision was to be taken care of by the Girls' Bureau, a private organization in Cleveland.

When she returns some day to see Miss Bialosky, Dr. Warner, and the Blossom Hill staff, Mary W. will come as a friend, not as a public charge. In such a way are the City of Cleveland, its clubwomen, and its public officials cooperating to keep young girls who have lost their way from becoming hardened offenders in the adult criminal courts.

**It is very largely due to the vigorous and sustained support of the clubwomen of Cleveland, Ohio, that Blossom Hill Training School for Girls is today so successfully helping to keep young girls who have lost their way from becoming hardened offenders in the adult criminal courts. In the School's comfortable living quarters and airy classrooms, girls are helped to a better way of living. (1) Here you have a glimpse into an art class at Blossom Hill. (2) This "student" is learning to be a beauty operator. (3) Dr. M. Lavinia Warner is the very able and much loved superintendent of the School. (4) These girls are members of a cooking class.**

## Irish Linens Still Brave The Seas

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Linens purchased in January start the new year and the family off with a great sense of substantial replenishment. Despite war hazards fine Irish linens are arriving regularly from Ulster. You'll find plentiful selections of linen hand towels, place mats, damasks, and kitchen toweling in spite of the fact that it is estimated that 40 per cent of the looms in Ulster are engaged in producing linen fabrics for the British fighting forces. This fact makes you appreciate them all the more.

The newest technique is hand painting on linen which, though appearing very fresh and impractical, is none the less completely colorfast. One group of place mats features a single-flower design, painted in natural colors on écru linen. Every garden enthusiast among us can match the painted design with real flowers as a centerpiece. In the painted designs are the rose, hydrangea, tulip, poppy, chrysanthemum, so that you can vary your season indoors even out of season.

**Hand-Painted Damasks**

Very delicate in effect are the hand-painted damask tablecloths, soft pastel colors being used to bring out the design against a gleaming white ground. Fruit and floral designs are favorite patterns, forming a band or center panel of color as a change from the conventional all-white damask.

A new note in monogramming this season places initials at both ends of the tablecloth, giving a better balance and double ornamentation. Correct placing of such monograms should be at each end and 21 inches from the center.

Hand towels are more colorful than ever, due no doubt to the return to popularity of the all-white bathroom. You can now find them in a range of 26 colors, including the deep tones of wine, navy, and brown. And when it comes to towel monograms, these seem to have borrowed a bit of informality from handkerchiefs this year, and appear with first names embroidered in script. "His" and "Hers" are also used to assure individual ownership of the ubiquitous hand towel.

**Kitchen Linens**

Kitchen linens, sturdy and lintless, have an immediate and practical appeal. Roman stripes in every possible combination look fresh and modern. You can buy these as toweling by the yard, and this type of design makes attractive kitchen curtains or place mats for breakfast tables, because you can conveniently start and stop at any point.

To appreciate more largely what it means to be able to purchase these Irish linens in America today, it is interesting to realize that the production of linen for Great Britain itself has ceased by law, except of course for the fighting forces, which absorb great quantities of linen for the manufacture of airplanes, tents, tarpaulins and sail cloth. Linen played its part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 when it formed the sails of the English fleet. Today Irish linens cover the wings of the fighter planes in England, and on these same wings depend the repulse of another battle for Britain.

B. E. S. F.

## Proportion and the Prideful Sofa—An Adventure In Making a House Look Like a Home

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"There," exclaimed my wife, not without satisfaction, "we are practically settled!"

Settling had not been easy. It never is. Our cousin says that the only reason why Rome was not built in a day was because she was not on hand to supervise construction, but when it comes to housesettling, we notice that she is as modest as the rest of us. For her experience, like ours and that of innumerable others, confirms the opinion that no rarity of prevision, such as finds expression in having the walls all dusted before the movers come, can prevent that last-minute redistribution of purposes which clutters the front closet with goods intended for the basement. Indeed, having observed not only this, but also the fact that the maintenance of a house demands a considerable amount of continuous resettlement to keep pace with progress, we faced the rigors of getting established philosophically. For we knew that although the establishment of a dwelling takes both time and energy, the existence of home is an inward reality already accomplished.

Whether it is easier to maintain this idealism in the face of furnished or unfurnished quarters, I dare not say. I only wish to speak in behalf of those who, having rented an apartment supposed to have been furnished with everything essential to domesticity, proceed to make the best of a landlord's notion of adequacy.

It was the triumph with the sofa that gave us, so to speak, our spurs. Our little home overlooking the Sierra had had a sink in the living room, and we had wrestled with that and had prevailed. If the sofa was hardly more attractive than that sink, it represented progress, for at least it could be moved. But it was a renitent bête noire, even so, heavy enough that after we had pushed and pulled it hither and yon a score of times, we wondered how much easier it would have been to have moved the room and let the sofa be. But after many days of this we found our reward in the discovery that when placed before the front windows it lost most of its angularity, an angularity that had made us think of it as White Elephant Number One.

**Center Interest Elsewhere**

We are no decorators, but this sofa-shifting taught us wisdom. We had learned that the direct way to reduce an objectionable feature to unobjectionability is to center a room's interest in another place. Occasionally this can be done by hanging a picture so as to monopolize the attention, or it can be achieved with flowers. And another method, followable when one has guests, is to divert those present with card tricks. We ourselves, having no skill at legerdemain, resort to humor.

For instance, we have recourse to whimsy whenever we entertain at dinner. Having no dining room, we must seat our guests at a table which, although it usually looks impractical, by the discovery of hidden leaves becomes a board broad enough to seat six comfortably. We have, however, only two suitable chairs, so we have to bring others from the kitchen. These, alas, although they are an inspiring Chinese red, are so badly chipped that we are tempted to feel very apologetic when we bring them forth. But instead, we rally ourselves by brightly naming them our Chinese Chippendales, and then we—or one of us, at least—feel extremely clever.

This impropriety of punning will presently be unrequired because some very splendid lyre-back chairs are taking up their abode with us. This eventuality reminds me that another addition to our menage, made only a few days ago, put our theory of decoration to such test that had we not come out victorious over the sofa this second time, we would be wary about acquiring these new chairs. This addition was a desk.

**Such Was Its Size**

We knew it would be large, but it was its handsome carving and not its bulk that had impressed us mainly. When it arrived, it proved to be of such size that the Brangwyn travel poster from our hall could fit under the desk's glass top and leave an ample framing of mahogany all around. In fact, the desk is so large that my wife and I can write at it and still feel that sense of solitude said to be so desirable for creative work. When, then, this extensive piece of furniture was brought into our smallish living room, I could actually feel the sofa drawing itself up in its pride and daring the desk to be the larger.

Frankly, that sofa even made me feel smaller. I was alone at the time, and as I sat between the sofa and the desk, I wondered if my wife would be able to find me when she returned. I began to know how Alice must have felt in Wonderland when she found herself so very much reduced, and I could fairly hear the Caterpillar saying to me what it said so pertly to her: "Keep your temper."

I did so, but with difficulty. I tried the sofa against this wall and then that, and before the afternoon had gone, I had actually had the sofa turned upside down. The desk was easier to move, but before very long I was recalling wistfully that only that morning, we had been deskless, problemless, and happy, although we had to write on our knees. Presently, however, in a spirit of genuine humility, I shoved the desk into what seemed the unlikeliest place for it, and presto! all was right and the theory again proved.

Proportion, then, is our story. It is the sure guide for the struggling settler wondering how to make a house look like a home. The very genius of it is humor, that sense of joyous balance which can curry the whitest elephant with patience, sure that it has a pleasing, proper place.

## Women From All Walks of Life Work Shoulder To Shoulder in Britain's Land Army

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Somewhere in England

Although the harvest season is over and we who worked together in the fields during those busy weeks are once more widely scattered, I shall not soon forget my experiences as a "casual" worker in Britain's Land Army. Indeed, with food rationing assuming severer proportions, I look back with increased appreciation at the services of all those who helped to garner our winter food supply.

When I joined a gang of workers on a large market garden last summer, I found myself one of a medley of workers. Some of the groups consisted of the real articles, the hardened, seasoned, knowledgeable countrymen. Another group consisted of college youths not old enough to join up but anxious to do their bit. There was also the gang of "pickers," comprised mostly of the wives and offspring of the "real-articles," the foremen, and tractor-drivers. Lastly there was my own gang which was made up of a still greater assortment of types and characters, most of whom were attached to the Land Army.

**Weeding and Thinning**

For weeks, squatted on our haunches or forming a sharp hairpin bend appearance with back well doubled, we gathered unending pounds of beans, careering down what seemed like mile-long rows of tidy French beans. "Four tons of beans for the Army to be gathered by five," would come the order from the Gov'nor. Our work was weeding and thinning, pulling up onions and tidying their whiskers, gathering and packing lettuces, sorting out baby cabbages, or chasing breathlessly after the plough for stray "turn-ups."

During these exciting processes I learned many new things—things about our sane and properly ordered days, things from the inside about things the outsider only sees from the outside. For instance, I discovered what a mannikin's life is like in a large West-end fur store. The mannikin who described this life to me was tall, well-set, a fine figure, but the only trace that remained of her mannikin get-up was a well-groomed, well-curled head of hair still set with an air of fashion. Gone were the accompaniments necessary to her old trade, the slick frock, the thin-heeled shoes, the silk stockings, the polished nails and dainty frills, the rouge and lipstick. Khaki suit, breeches and leggings had taken their place, but even in this array there remained a grace and rhythm of movement reminiscent of her mannikin training, combined with a graciousness and consideration in her association with others.

I now know much about the trials of managing a large store, about the mighty feuds between girls behind the candy counter and about the visiting wasps who attack the sweets—all of which were viewed with no regret by four of my companions. Since they joined the Land Army, these girls had experienced some of the joys of farm work—sleeping on straw paillasses in the barn and rising a 5 a. m.

I saw how a spoilt mummie's darling faced up to war problems with real grit. And from Kitty of the "auburn" hair, I heard the servant's view of life in the fashionable parts of London. Kitty with her habit of including all within her intimate vocabulary counted us all "dear" to her, even to the latest product of a fashionable finishing school, who had left all that was promised of social ease and enjoyment to pick beans. All Kitty's cheeriness and her smart repartee had been successfully transplanted to the sun and fresh breezes, to the row upon row of cabbages, leeks, cauliflower, beans, potatoes, turnips, swedes, carrots and kale. But Kitty transplanted to a bicycle in place of a London bus was quite another story—not such a success.

**Worked Together Undaunted**

Sirens might hoot, guns might boom about this beautiful stretch of country, but the spirit of these girls was undaunted, and the Gov'nor had hard work to persuade them to take shelter.

The day's orders sometimes sent us off on our bicycles to the Lower Farm. What an odd assortment we were, wearing a mixture of dungarees, breeches, mackintoshes, khaki or bright cotton coats, topped with colored scarves, sunbonnets or gay kerchiefs. As we streamed through the village, past concrete pyramids and wire entanglements, our forewoman with her steel helmet bringing up the rear, we must have presented a puzzle to the stranger, the visitor, or the soldier calling their friendly greetings from passing army transports and tanks. Probably they thought we were a batch of internees being escorted to an internment camp! Whereas we were off to pick and trim those onions again. The odor of them comes to me now—to remind me of those weeks when I was a "casual" worker on the land.

Mary Beausire.

## Cookies That Keep Well

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Cookies that keep well are always popular. Since these drop cookies taste even better after several days ripening, I always make a large batch. It's best to make these cookies the day you have the food grinder in use.

**New England Sweets**

1 cup butter
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 cup maple syrup
2 eggs
2 cups sifted cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups rolled oats, ground
2 cups chopped coconut, ground

Cream butter and sugar; add maple syrup and eggs. Beat in sifted flour and baking powder mixed with ground oats and coconut. Drop by teaspoonfuls at least an inch apart on greased cookie sheets. Bake at 350° F., about 10 minutes.

One of the easiest recipes I know is the following—just one pan, no fuss and a batch of rich chocolate cookies the result.

**Nutty Chocolate Balls**

2 squares baking chocolate
¼ cup butter
1 cup sugar
4 egg yolks, beaten well
1⅓ cups sifted cake flour
¼ teaspoon salt
⅔ cup chopped nuts

Melt chocolate and butter together over very low heat; remove and cool. Add sugar and beaten yolks; add flour and salt. Make into small balls, roll in finely chopped nuts and flatten on greased cookie sheet with knife. Bake at 350° F., 8 to 10 minutes. Don't let burn.

I. C.

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# Call to California's 'People' For More State Civic Interest

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California's State Government will be better, more unified, and more economical, when the people as a whole take more interest in it; and they are urged so to do by Gordon Garland, Speaker of the State Assembly, on the eve of the 1941 Legislature session. To hasten this improvement, he calls upon all citizens to send letters, telegrams, and even telephone calls to all Legislators and the Governor, so that actually the Government will be one of the people and not merely of specific persons.

The past year has been a jumbled one, one of deadlock and disunity between the office of Gov. Culbert L. Olson (D) and the Legislature. It has been one of political bickering, of charges of spoils and couitercharges. Today, Californians are thinking in terms of the times. Personal ambition and political bickering hardly are in keeping with the feeling of unity Americans are seeking. People here are hoping that Governor Olson and his staff and the Legislature will try to set a new high in governmental cooperation in the new year.

The close of 1940 found some rather hopeful news coming over the wires, chiefly that the State is spending less money than it is taking in, that there is no likelihood of new taxes in 1941, that the budget is in balance, and that there are good prospects of eliminating the State debt within the next two years.

There are, of course, claims and counterclaims on these points, the Administration and the Legislature differing on who gets the credit. According to Mr. Garland, Assembly Speaker for the past two years, the economy bloc in the Legislature must get entire credit for keeping the State debt down by about $55,000,000. Now, said the Democratic speaker, that the economies have been made, the Olson forces are claiming that they introduced and maintained a steady policy of economy.

Especially has Governor Olson come under criticism for his handling of the State Relief Administration. In his recent dismissal of S. G. Rubinow, Relief Administrator, a man backed by both Houses of the Legislature unanimously, the Governor opened up new-old charges of spoils in the Relief Administration. Mr. Rubinow had effected important economies, eliminated many so-called relief "chiselers," and tightened up the personnel of the organization to eliminate waste and duplication. The relief dispute will undoubtedly be an important question when the Legislature convenes, and the last of the repercussions from the dismissal of Mr. Rubinow have not yet been sounded.

On the matter of State economy, the San Francisco Chronicle pays undiluted tribute to the economy bloc in the Legislature. "It was coalition of independent and courageous Democrats and Republicans," the paper said in an editorial urging that Mr. Garland be retained as Speaker of the Assembly, "that furnished in the last session the necessary corrective" to the Administration's proposals.

However, there is one additional factor in the current budget-balancing in the State for which neither the legislative bloc nor the Administration can take credit. It is the sudden defense boom in California, caused by the outpouring of Federal money, in more than $1,000,000,000 in orders. This money, filtering into the State Treasury in the form of taxes, and developing generally better business conditions, has worked marvels for the budget. But these particular marvels are not due to any particular efficiency or merit on the part of any person or group.

The figures for the last five months of 1940, compared with those for the last five months of 1939, tell the story. In these five months the State's revenue was $8,964,247 over that of 1939. The spending was $8,533,058 less. Sales taxes brought in $5,565,451 more in the 1940 period than the 1939 year's end. Other taxes were in proportion.

The biggest problem in California's political program, however, is neither a recalcitrant Legislature nor the Governor. It is the people. In politics as in so many matters, the topography of the State, its vast distances, and varied interest, have served to divide the people into special interests, into what Californians call the North and the South. The Government at Sacramento sometimes seems to reflect this diversity in the State.

Any such apparent difficulties can be overcome by an alert citizenry operating with democratic methods, Mr. Garland pointed out in urging greater public interest in the Legislature and State Government.

# 'Swift, Fearless' Action Asked Of Congress Against the Axis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Congress, in an open latter signed by many prominent citizens, today was asked "to act fearlessly and swiftly" to help defeat the Axis powers—the issue which "the President has clearly and courageously defined."

The signers were headed by Dean G. Acheson, lawyer, Lewis W. Douglas, President of a life insurance company and former Director of the Federal Budget; and James P. Warburg, author and economist.

Many of the signers had joined in a recent round-robin telegram to President Roosevelt urging him to take any steps necessary to defeat the Axis powers.

The letter to Congres said, in part:

". . . We believe that the Axis Powers — Germany, Italy and Japan—have clearly demonstrated that it is their purpose not merely to defeat their present enemies but to conquer and dominate the world and to impose upon the peoples of the world a form of physical, mental, and spiritual slavery designed solely to perpetuate the mastery of the Axis dictators. . . .

**"Decision Theirs"**

"We believe that it is foolish and dangerous to assume in the face of so much recent evidence that the Axis Powers, if victorious over the nations now resisting them, would have no designs upon this hemisphere. Once they were victorious, the decision would be theirs, not ours. . . .

"We believe that it is an illusion . . . to think that we, as a free people, could ever "come to terms" with the victorious Axis tyrants.

"We believe that only wilful blindness to fact permits the assertion that this country would be in no danger if it had to face a hostile sea power in the Atlantic as well as another hostile sea power in the Pacific.

"We believe that many of these who say that it is too late, that the Axis Powers can no longer be defeated even with our help, do not want in their hearts to have them defeated.

"We believe that the Axis Powers can be defeated. . . .

"We believe that the Axis Powers will be defeated, if we, the people of the United States, do our part—if we give prompt and effective aid to those countries which are now holding the Axis tyrants at bay This does not mean selling them war materials so long as they can pay for them and so long as it is convenient and profitable for us to produce them. It means turning our whole productive resources and ingenuity wholeheartedly over to one single-minded purpose. It means subordinating our ordinary needs to this one greater need of building ships and planes and tanks and guns. . . .

**Course Open**

"We cannot express an opinion as to the specific measures to be taken. We do not know all the facts upon which to base an opinion. We do not know, for example, whether it is necessary to use our Navy to to help keep open the lines of supply between America and the British Isles. We do know that those lines of supply must be kept open if the Axis Powers are to be defeated. We do know they must be defeated. We do know that neither fear nor excessive caution should stand in the way of our giving whatever aid is needed to bring about their defeat. . . ."

Others signers included: Herbert Agar, Louisville, Ky., editor; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, magazine editor; Henry B. Cabot, lawyer, Boston; Grenville Clark, lawyer, New York; Cass Canfield, President of Harper Brothers, New York; James B. Conant, President of Harvard University; David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.); Marshall Field, publisher and financier, New York; Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of the California Institute of Technology; William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad; Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School; Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, New York; Alexander Woollcott, author, New York, and many others.

# Listener Interest Seen Held Despite Radio Music Rivalry

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Opposing sides in the radio music controversy disagreed today over the effects of the non-playing of any of the 1,500,000 tunes under copyright to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers over a majority of the Nation's radio stations.

The stoppage resulted when most radiocasters, including the networks, and "Ascap" failed to reach an agreement to replace a five-year contract which expired at midnight New Year's Eve.

Said "Ascap" spokesmen today: "There was plenty murder of music on New Year's. Music offered by the networks was atrocious."

Said spokesmen of Broadcast Music, Inc., set up by the National Association of Broadcasters to supply radio with music: "Everything went smoothly. As far as could be judged the listening interest was the same as ever."

Both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System reported there was little immediate reaction from the listening public.

B. M. I. officials said the number of stations which had signed with them had increased to 675, while the "Ascap" figure remained at "over 200." B. M. I. said its music supply consisted of more than 600,000 compositions.

Observers noted an increase in the playing of classics and semi-classics, some played in swing-time, folk songs, spirituals, and Latin-American tunes. Particularly noticed was the absence of music on broadcasts of most of the bowl football games yesterday. Announcers generally worked in soundproof booths to avoid possible pickups of "Ascap" tunes that might be played by the bands on the field.

"Ascap," meanwhile, said it had issued special licenses to programs classified as "entirely public service." These would include religious programs, programs by United States service bands, and similar features. No charge for use of "Ascap" tunes would be involved, "Ascap" said, because of the nature of the broadcasts.

# *Debate on Tipping Fizzles, Both Sides Argue Against It*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—There was supposed to be a debate on tipping before the American Association for Labor Legislation. But in spite of the fact that the two participants in the affair appeared and spoke, there was no debate. They were in complete agreement.

Both insisted that tips are not wages and should not be considered as such. Nothing should be done, even for the temporary advantage of workers, they agreed, that would tend to perpetuate the outmoded, undemocratic, uneconomic tipping system. The contest between the two speakers was merely to see who could most effectively denounce the practice of paying workers with gratuities.

The "debaters" were Miss Mary Barnett Gilson, Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Chicago and Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the United States Women's Bureau.

Professor Gilson answered specifically the question: "Should tips be included in earnings in determining social insurance benefits?"

They should not, she said, even though to exclude them means a sacrifice to the nearly 900,000 workers who count on tips as part of their income.

"Appeasers in this field," she said, "merely may be postponing the day when a courageous and unequivocal stand must be taken concerning these undemocratic gratuities to inferiors. Personally I would like to bid eternal farewell to these relics of a fast-dying age. . . .

"Would not more pressure be brought to bear upon employers who regard tips as part of the wage if workers had to accept small benefits when unemployed or injured at work? Is it wise to continue to temporize with an evil because it is expedient in the short run, when the short run so often becomes the long run?

"It seems to me obvious that if the tip helps to undermine the democratic structure—and I firmly believe it does—we should consistently refuse to recognize it as part of the wage."

Equally opposed to temporizing was Miss Anderson, who held that tips should not be included in computing minimum wages.

"If workers are to receive the maximum benefits of minimum-wage laws, tips must be ignored both in fixing the legal minimum wage and in computing the weekly wages due," said Miss Anderson. As for the practice of tipping in general, she had this to say:

"It engenders a sense of superiority on the part of the tipper and a sense of servility on the part of the worker. The average consumer does not think of a tip as a payment of wages but rather as a gift, a gratuity, just so much extra charge for the attractive little waitress, or the agreeable porter who has lugged a heavy bag the length of the railroad station.

"As tips are not wages, the 'gift' may be cut in half, irrespective of the service rendered, if the color of the waitress' hair, or the tone of the porter's voice does not correspond with the consumer's idea of how a waitress' hair should look or a porter's voice should sound.

"It seems to me that this method of compensating for service honestly and efficiently rendered is inconsistent with our American conception of the dignity of all labor."

The "debate" ended without a a word in defense of the time-honored tipping system.

# Seattle Labor and Industry Work Together for Defense

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 2—Labor and the defense program are interlocked here to an unusual degree in a city which, according to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, ranks second in the Nation in the per capita amount spent for defense work, and where the defense program is carried on by totally organized labor.

Defense spending here near the close of 1940, for contracts already let or committed in the Puget Sound and Alaska area had totalled $592,647,446 of which it is estimated that approximately $367,000,000 is going for labor.

The current question as to initiation fees charged by labor unions was put to business agents of the crafts directly concerned with construction and defense industries. It was found that the fee for joining the boilermakers is $30; moulders, $5; scalers, $10; welders, $30; pattern makers, $50; marine steamfitters, $50; painters, $50; electricians, $100; bricklayers, $25, and glaziers, $100.

The Aeronautical Union, an industrial union including many crafts, charges a fee of $15 for journeymen and $10 for helpers and production workers. Journeymen machinists pay $25, helpers, $15, and apprentices $5. Carpenters pay $55, apprentices $10, and carpenters over 60 are called honorary members with a fee of $10.

**Depends Upon Viewpoint**

The reasonableness of these fees depends upon the viewpoint. Those to whom union membership appears dictatorial see them as oppressive. Those who value the union believe that "a man pays for all the unions have gone through for years to build up a living wage and an American standard of living for the worker."

In practically every instance a person joining a union is given a permit to work and is allowed to pay his fee as he earns. In normal times a person might be required to pay upon joining if there is a surplus of labor. The stipulated fee might possibly be higher if the applicant was a former member who had dropped from the union.

Most of the contracts under which industry and labor operate here, specify that all labor must come through the unions. Most defense plants have signs to this effect posted at the gates. The plant sends for as many men as needed in a particular craft just as it would order any commodity.

"Labor in Seattle," according to Dean Ballard, head of the Chamber of Commerce Labor Relations Committee, "has long since passed any academic question of the right to organize. It is well organized and deals with industry on a negotiable, man-to-man basis. Because labor relations are stabalized here, the national defense program has little to fear in the way of stoppage. True, we have differences, sharp ones, but they are settled by conference, arbituration, and compromise and the public often hears nothing of the difficulty."

**Surplus of Unskilled Workers**

The same testimony comes from E. B. Fish, Labor Counsel, whose office handles the labor relations for employers of a good sized bloc of workers including taxi drivers, gasoline station attendants and many others, any one of which could embarrass business if allowed to strike. Differences, renewals of contracts, Mr. Fish explains, are all threshed out in conference, with most employees working under "work while you arbitrate" contracts.

"The big problem here," declares William Monrean, Secretary of the Seattle Building Trades Council, "is not labor trouble in the usual sense. It is the surplus of unskilled workers from all parts of the country which has drifted in here. The unions," he continues, "are called upon to supply standard workmen in terms of efficient production and we are trying all the time to bring our standard up—not down. Yet, men come to us with no training whatever that fits them for shipbuilding, aeronautics, or the building and construction trades. They expect us to put them to work and when we don't they blame the unions. It would be a service to both Seattle and unemployed men who expect to come here to tell them that unless they are skilled workers they had better stay where they are."

# What 76th Congress Did

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Major measures approved by the 3rd session of the 76th Congress.

**Defense Emergency:**

First peacetime conscription.

Mobilization of National Guard and reserves.

Army and Navy appropriations and authorizations totaling approximately $17,000,000,000.

Two-ocean Navy authorized for first time.

Alien registration.

Housing for defense workers and families of enlisted men.

Neutrality Act amendments to facilitate shipment of Red Cross supplies to France and rescue of child refugees.

Registration of all organizations under foreign control.

Finland granted leniency on war debt.

TVA generating capacity turned to defense use.

National defense taxes levied to raise an additional $1,000,000,000 annually; $4,000,000,000 added to statutory national debt limit through national defense bonds.

Civil debt relief provided for soldiers and sailors.

Machine tool requisitioning authority granted the President.

**Civilian, non-emergency:**

Hatch "clean politics" Law extended to certain state employees.

Reciprocal trade agreement plan continued to June, 1943.

Ramspeck Law blanketing 200,000 New Deal employees into civil service.

Wheeler-Lea Transportation Act extending and modifying the Interstate Commerce Act.

Registration and regulation of investment trusts.

Sugar Act of 1937 continued to Dec. 31, 1941.

Labeling required to show composition of woolen products.

Export-Import Banks continued to 1937 with $500,000,000 increase in capital stock.

Bankruptcy Act of 1898 extended to securities issued by municipalities for local improvements.

Water pollution control vested in Public Health Service.

Commodity credit corporation resources increased by $500,000,000.

Interstate transportation of convict-made goods outlawed.

New taxes levied to yield approximately $500,000,000 in additional revenue next year and $1,000,000,000 a year thereafter.

Further Government agencies reorganized.

# Easing of Blockade Urged by Friends

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee, in a speech accepting Brith Shalom Lodge's annual citizen's award for his efforts on behalf of European minority groups, declared: "If one gives up the heart of compassion and mercy even under war conditions, it cannot later be re-established."

He declared the Friends Service Committee's task of feeding women and children in German-occupied territories of Europe was "not yet fully understood" by the British, but that he hoped they would soon relax the blockade to permit movement of milk and vitamins.

The Friends Committee is caring for 35,000 refugees in Southern France.


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# The Home Forum



## Conversation On An Island

THAT MAN down the street barged into my study last evening. You can do this by coming round the back way and knocking on the veranda door that leads directly into this otherwise impregnable Gibraltar of meditation. Unfortunately, I was all dressed up in slippers and robe, obviously with no place to go. I had to leave my easy chair to let him in and he made straight for it before I had closed the door after him. When I turned around, there he was, as comfortable as I had been a moment before. And he was already saying:

"I wonder if primary education is still founded on that geographical half-truth that an island is a body of land entirely surrounded by water. Who, looking back twenty-five years, can recall a teacher who ever faltered in the trying task of imprinting that superficiality in young minds? You can? I doubt it. No militarist ever drilled his troops more relentlessly in the equally superficial belief that physical power is the determining factor in the relations of mankind.

"An island is a body of land, isn't it? And it is entirely surrounded by water. But I think I know now why you never really liked geography—Oh, now—you know you didn't! That subject always meant putting limits to something. The United States was bounded on the north by Canada, and that was the end of it there. On the east by the Atlantic, and another end to it. On the west—well, sometimes you could let your eye wander for a moment with Balboa's over the ever-moving wastes of blue, but hardly without earning a sharp reminder to get on to Mexico, where things ended on the south.

* * *

"Perhaps I am being hard on teachers.... Oh, you do think so? Well, one of them did try to teach forty of us in a public-school room that the biggest wrinkles on the earth were not the Rocky Mountains, nor even the Alps or the Himalayas; but that they were the wrinkles which began at the bottom of the ocean and rose into continents with mountain ranges on them.

"Put in a general way, like that, the idea was too vast for us. I for one had to find it out for myself.

"It was my turn to recite. 'What are the earth's biggest wrinkles?' That was easy for me. I had crossed the Atlantic twice in my nine years, and both crossings had been extremely wrinkly. I had looked up mountains of waves that threatened to break in a watery avalanche over the valleys into which our suddenly little ship nestled. No mountains of rock and grass and trees could be as high as those, and I had seen some mountains, too, though they may have looked smaller because they were friendly and still.

"Experience prompted me. 'The biggest wrinkles are in the ocean,' I replied, out of an authority beyond text-books. 'Quite right,' said the teacher; and part of my reward was the surprise in her voice.

* * *

"But no sooner had I sat down with my good mark, than I realized I had been quite wrong. It dawned on me just then that all these weeks the teacher had been talking about other, bigger wrinkles than I had ever seen. They were not water; they were earth.

"Geography remained interesting for almost a week.

"Now, if at that moment someone could only have added that an island is not just a body of land entirely surrounded by water! If someone could only have shown how these big wrinkles have something to do with islands! But no, an island was something isolated in the sea. So might a continent be, of course. But all there was to an island was that it was too small to be a continent. It ended on all sides too soon.

"With an outlook like that, Columbus would never have found the West Indies, would he? It has taken my generation a long time to find out about islands. There is something futile about an island, unless you know where it really begins. It is all limits; it is bounded on the north, south, east, west, by the same monotonous sea. If there is life on it, that life moves within those bounds; that is, for the person to whom an island is only a body of land and so forth.

* * *

"But you may have more respect for islands when you stop to think how, somewhere down in the black ignorance that shrouds the ocean floor, even there, where no sunlight calls, an aspiration stirs, a hill begins to build. It may rise only a few feet, its topmost achievement not yet out of oblivion. But, the example once set, ambition becomes an eternal vogue. Another lump bids for grace. And another, and soon—as a geologist would use the word—a range of foothills shows what even mud can do when it takes hold of its bootstraps doggedly enough.

"But wait; aeons of upward struggle lie between the foothills and the mountain that thrusts its tip through translucent waters and at long and painful last into the clear ecstasy of air. 'It is a body of land entirely surrounded by water,' chant the defeatists. But it is a mountain that refused to be entirely subjugated by water. 'It is bounded on the north, south, east, west—' begin the chanters. But the big fact about it is that it is unbounded; except on the surface nobody can be certain of its limitations, or whether it has any. And this is as true of the life that rewards the peak of terrestrial endeavor that men call an island.

* * *

"I have lived a while on one of the smallest islands. It was a continent. Its ways were not bounded on any side. The sea did not isolate it. You heard the accents of London, and the phrases of New York, and you bought a book about a Parisian painter. There were as many white ties in an audience, and as sedate a line of carriages at the Opera House entrance, as one might find in Boston, or in 1880. This island was not bounded in space or thought or time. It was a body of land entirely liberated by illimitable horizons.

"Possibly it was an exception to the rule. But I suspect that every island is an exception to some rule. The insular is unpredictable.

"Rarely do the men that islands breed accept their geographical boundaries. What fraction of a population born on a continent ever sets foot beyond the edge of terra firma? How many island-born keep off the sea? The Scot packs a heavy homesickness in his bag at the first overnight stop on his outward journey; but he will carry it to Patagonia with no intention of turning back. If the ears of your mind can hear Robert Louis Stevenson's flute whimpering 'Annie Laurie' into the soft Samoan evening, then you are near to knowing the eternal islander.

* * *

"Friends have told me of islands not only unbounded by geographical terminology but undisciplined by calendars. You may think them sufficiently fettered with the pettiness, the foibles, the mental ingrowth of their inhabitants. But what continent is not? These things are as limiting in a hemisphere as on an island. These islands, I learn through inference, are not smallish bodies of land entirely surrounded by anything: They are entire worlds, adrift in a sky of apparently infinite antiquity.

"Edna St. Vincent Millay is right. 'There are no islands any more.' When I learned to define islands, my schooling was in the hands of a prosaic believer. I am glad to learn that they are not what they supposedly used to be. I am also proud, perhaps even conceited, that my good sense never permitted me to hope to own an island. . . . No, I never did. Something reasonable in me told me that that could never be done. You may hear of people who think they own one. You may even read those ultimate blasphemies of advertising that describe islands for sale. But you wouldn't compound a felony, would you? Or attempt by deeds and surveys to bound that to which all the seas cannot set limits? . . . Oh, you would?

"Then we must part while we are still friends. The discussion has been futile. I am sorry I brought the matter up. Good-night."

CARLYLE MORGAN

### *The Track*

I went walking across the hills
Where the wind swept by, and the snow
Lay thick on lonely window-sills;
Where silent streams forgot to flow.
The wind swept on; the snow lay white;
And all my world was lost to sight.

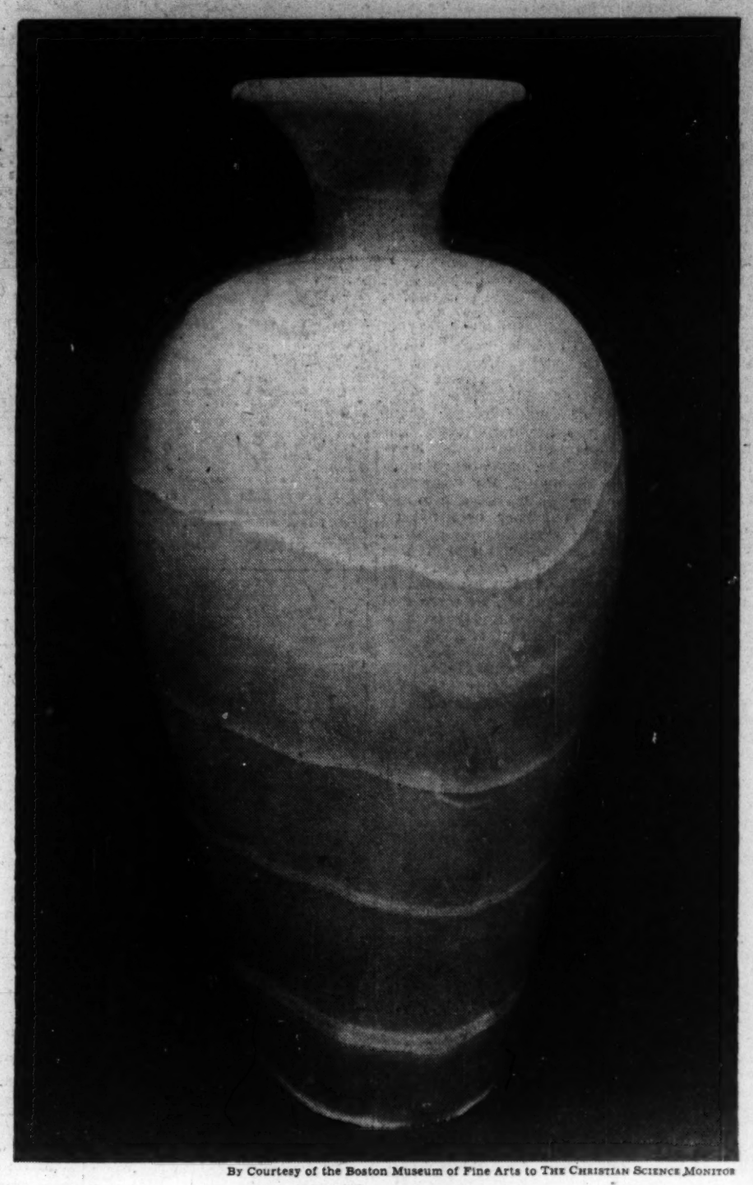
Only the snow-tipped branches stood
Beside me all that afternoon.
I was alone; the frozen wood
Became fantastic as the moon.
But, when I turned, I found my track
Was waiting there to lead me back.

ROBERT WISTRAND

### *Conjunction*

The moon's up over the neon lights
Brilliant as ever the moon can be,
With Saturn and Jupiter just as far
From his platinum disk as the width of a star,
And from the sidewalks that's not far.
The flat blunt chimneys catching crumbs
Of moonlight on their squat brick thumbs
Stab the sky to hold its plate
Aloft in darkness, and the gate
Of night has sprung aside to drop
Planets on the steeple top.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EGYPTIAN ALABASTER VASE

PHOTOGRAPHY CAN ONLY suggest mildly the beauty of this translucent, veined alabaster vase which was excavated by the Harvard-Boston Museum of Fine Arts Expedition of 1915 at Kerma in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. During the time when this vase was made, about 1800 B. C., Kerma was a military and trading center on the outpost of the Egyptian Empire. Because of the material, which could not be obtained in this vicinity, and because of the sophisticated design and workmanship, it is likely that the vase was imported and not made by native craftsmen.

Not quite sixteen inches high, this vase is made in two parts; the body, and the neck and rim. Associate curator Dows Dunham, of the Boston Museum, writes: "The vase was formed by rough dressing of a block of alabaster to the desired shape, followed by hand smoothing and polishing to an even finished surface. There is no evidence that the vessel was turned on a wheel or lathe. . . . The inside was hollowed out probably by a combination of two methods: the tabular drill . . . and the weighted borer."

There seems to be no way of knowing what was the special function of this vase. It does not correspond to the standard shapes of Egyptian vases. Perhaps it was made to hold some liquid ointment or perfume. Its elegance is sufficient justification for its existence. But we expect that ancient objects (this piece was brought to light from a private tomb) were buried for some implied utility.

This Egyptian vase is the embodiment of simple grandeur. Its beauty lies in its creamy tonality, its exquisite translucency, its spare dignified lines. The veins in the alabaster introduce an accidental quality of design which breaks the spell of geometric exactitude in the regulated contours. In our time, we see artists striving to restore this forceful simplicity. But we today are in dread lest such geometric approximations seem too "perfect" and machine-made. The earlier workmen, for all their patient perfection, left the personal, tremulous touch of the hand on their workmanship.

DOROTHY ADLOW

## Going to the Fair in Ecuador

THE EARLY MORNING AIR was biting. Our automobile careened madly down the highway. In the back of the car were merchants from Quito going to the Otavalo Fair to purchase weavings from the Indians. They huddled close together with a woollen poncho thrown over them to keep out the piercing cold—the only visible thing above the covers were their black fedora hats. . . .

Already all the roads leading to Otavalo were filled with Indians on their way to the market. On their heads were the mushroom-shaped felt hats we had seen so many times earlier. Under their broad-striped ponchos they wore white cotton tunics and loosely fitting white pants that came to the knees. Some wore sandals, others were barefoot; about their waists were belts—*chumpis*—decorated with symbols of their ancient religion. Strapped to their backs were their wares: large earthen jars or enormous loads of *tinajas*—dull red pots enclosed in a sort of fish-net; corn, squash, or chickens in small coops. Most of them carried woven goods, large ponchos in a riot of greens, reds, and blues.

Beside their husbands the women trotted, swishing along in woollen skirts of red or yellow, not in just one skirt apiece, indeed, but in skirt on top of skirt, for the more a woman wears, the higher is her social position. Over their highly coloured blouses they wore gaudy glass beads strung with large Spanish-colonial silver pesos. In their arms, on their backs, were the ubiquitous babies. As the women moved along in groups they chattered in Quechua, while their busy hands spun out the thread.

It is one of the most characteristic and picturesque customs of Ecuador, for the Indian women to spin as they walk. A distaff for the wool is placed under the arm and the wool is drawn from it by the thumb and index fingers, which are constantly and copiously moistened in the mouth of the spinner. In time with their trot, the women give the little spindle a whirl and the threads twirl tightly. . . .

The market at Otavalo had been a scene of feverish activity since dawn. Some of the Indians had come a long distance and had travelled half the night. . . .

By 9 a. m. the business of the Fair was well on its way, yet Indians continued to arrive with more goods to trade. For sheer barbaric splendour of colour and form, the Otavalo Fair surpassed all of Ecuador's pageants. One could identify various tribes of Indians by the shapes of the hats they wore. Those with flat pancake-like hats were Sambizas from east of Quito; those in white broad-brimmed felts with the crowns trimmed with red and blue ribbons were Caranquis of Ibarra. They all shuffled into the square in the same manner, dumping the loads they had carried for many miles, and began to lay out their wares. . . .

As soon as the Indians had placed their wares in a permanent place, the official rent-collectors appeared to claim ten centavos to one sucre, depending upon the space occupied. This rent for space in the Plaza differed little from that collected by the tribute collectors, *chazqui cuna*, of ancient Ecuador. To-day the rent collectors enter the sums collected in a small book; the Incas recorded their tribute items on their quipus, or knot records. In those days the tribute was not in money, for money, as such, did not exist, but was paid in stuffs of value. There is, however, this great difference between the collectors of old and those of today. Then the rule was a benevolent despotism; to-day there is a continuation of the despotism, without the benevolence.—From "Ecuador the Unknown," by VICTOR WOLFGANG VON HAGEN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

## The Way Out of the Wilderness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

LIVING UNDER present world conditions might be compared to living in a jungle, in some wilderness where material forces alone prevail, and where the laws of justice, love, and Christianity are neither obeyed nor recognized. Now the concern of enlightened people is not so much, "How did we come into this?" as, "What is the way out of the wilderness?"

When the Israelites had departed from the bondage of Egypt they made their way, under God's guidance and protection, through the Red Sea. On the other side, however, they found themselves in the wilderness, and they spent many long and weary years there before they were ready to enter the promised land.

Reading their history in the Bible, one finds that when they obeyed the law of God, the Ten Commandments given to their leader, Moses, on Mount Sinai, their journey was prosperous, but when they disobeyed they found themselves in difficulties. A more strict obedience to the law of God would surely have shortened their wilderness experience.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the Founder of Christianity, has made plain for all mankind the way out of the wilderness. He healed discord, sin, disease, and overcame death through spiritual means. He called this way "narrow" (Matthew 7:14), but it is the only way from the land of bondage to the promised land. It leads away from false beliefs of discord, sickness, sin, hate, revenge, and the like, and brings an understanding of God's eternal law, by which the sick are healed, the sinner reformed, and harmony restored. He called it "narrow" because deviation from the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3). "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," cannot be tolerated.

There is no other way out of the wilderness of human beliefs, and Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the Science Christ Jesus so fully understood and practiced, proved it. Through spiritual understanding she healed, regenerated, and restored harmony to others. The human footsteps necessary to obtain the desired results were always taken by her after prayerful contemplation of and in strict obedience to the highest law of brotherly love.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she defines on page 597 the word "wilderness," which reads, in part, "The vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence." The way of true progress always leads from the land of bondage, from enslavement to material sense testimony, through the wilderness, "the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears," to the land of promise, "the land of Christian Science, where fetters fall and the rights of man are fully known and acknowledged" (*ibid.*, pp. 226, 227).

Christian Scientists study this textbook in conjunction with the Bible. Through their own study, and sometimes with the help of a Christian Science practitioner, they find the way out of their wilderness experiences.

Recently, two students of Christian Science, who had been visiting the United States, were ready to sail back to their home in Europe. When they arrived at the ship which was to take them home, they heard an inward voice speaking as though it were that of an angel, warning them not to sail. They obeyed this message, and it proved that in so doing they were divinely protected, for their country was invaded almost on the exact date on which they were due to arrive.

The way out of the wilderness is indeed narrow. But every individual is able to walk in this path of Truth and holiness and by so doing, as in the foregoing experience, will find he is guided and protected. When each one walks in this way of Truth, all the peoples of the earth will be found walking in the same direction. The more each one proves in his own experience that God guides those who seek His guidance, the nearer the whole world will come to the right solution to all its problems. "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him," was the heavenly command on the mount of transfiguration (Matthew 17:5). Christian Science enables us to obey the teachings of Christ Jesus and make them practical in our daily lives.

Less concern about what others think or do, and more concern as to whether our own thoughts and lives are being brought into conformity with the strict, yet just, requirements of the Decalogue and the Sermon on the Mount, will hasten a return of peace and harmony to individuals and to nations.

The Psalmist writes (Psalms 37:29), "The righteous shall inherit the land, and dwell therein for ever." Once we have started on the pathway out of material, human beliefs to spiritual understanding, there can be no return to the land of bondage. The way out of the wilderness has been found and though it may be beset by toil and struggle, it leads to the promised land.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

## Cesta z poušti

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ŽITÍ ZA DNEŠNÍCH světových poměrů může býti přirovnáno k žití v džungli, na nějaké poušti, kde jediné hmotné síly převládají, a kde zákony spravedlnosti, lásky a křesťanství nejsou uposlechnuty ani uznávány. Avšak starost osvícených lidí není, "Jak jsme přišli do tohoto stavu?" nýbrž ptají se, "Jaká je cesta z této poušti?".

Když Izraelští odešli z nevolnictví egyptského, vydobyli si cestu Rudým mořem pod Božím vedením a ochranou. Avšak na druhé straně našli poušť, kde prožili mnoho dlouhých, trudných let než se připravili vejíti v zaslíbenou zem.

Při čtení jejich dějin v Bibli, shledáme, že když uposlechli zákon Boží, Desatero dané jejich vůdcem Mojžíšem na hoře Sinai, byla jejich cesta zdarná, když však neposlechli, upadli v nesnáze. Přísnější poslušnost zákona Boha byla by zajisté zkrátila jejich zkušenost na poušti.

Kristus Ježíš, Ukazovatel cesty, Zakladatel křesťanství, jasně naznačil cestu z poušti všemu lidstvu. Uzdravil nesoulad, hřích, nemoc, a překonal smrt pomocí duchovních prostředků. Nazval tuto cestu "úzkou" (Mat. 7:14), avšak jest to jediná cesta ze země nevolnictví do zaslíbené země. Vede pryč od falešného věření v nesoulad, nemoc, hřích, nenávist, pomstu a podobné a přináší porozumění Božího věčného zákona, kterým nemocní jsou uzdraveni, hříšníci napraveni a harmonie obnovena. Nazval ji "úzkou", protože odchylka od Prvního přikázání (Exodus 20:3), "Nebudeš míti bohů jiných přede mnou", nemůže býti dopuštěna.

Není jiné cesty z poušti lidských věření a to dokázala Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, kteréž Vědě Kristus Ježíš tak plně rozuměl a kterou prováděl. Pomocí duchovního porozumění uzdravila a obnovila druhé a jim harmonii navrátila. Lidské kroky, jichž jest potřeba k dosažení žádoucích účinků, ona vždy učinila po zbožném rozjímání o nejvyšším zákonu bratrské lásky a v přísné poslušnosti onoho zákona.

V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) ona definuje na stránce 597. slovo "poušť," z kteréž definice část jest: "Předsíň, v níž zmizí hmotný smysl věcí a duchovní smysl odhalí veliké fakty existence". Cesta skutečného pokroku vždy vede ze země nevolnictví, ze zotročení svědectvím hmotných smyslů skrze poušť, "předsíň, v níž zmizí hmotný smysl věcí" do zaslíbené země, "země Křesťanské Vědy, kde pouta odpadnou a práva člověka jsou plně známé a uznávány" (tamtéž str. 226, 227)

Křesťanští Vědci studují tuto učebnici zároveň s Bibli. Pomocí vlastního učení a někdy pomocí praktika Křesťanské Vědy naleznou cestu ze svých zkušenosti na poušti.

Nedávno dva žáci Křesťanské Vědy, kteří navštívili Spojené Státy, byli připraveni jeti lodí domů do Evropy. Když přišli k lodi, která je měla přeplaviti domů, uslyšeli vnitřní hlas mluvící jakoby byl hlasem anděla, varující je aby nejeli. Uposlechli toto poselství a poznali, že byli takto božsky chráněni, neboť nepřítel vpadl do jejich země právě v ten den kdy loď měla tam dojeti.

Cesta z poušti je vskutku úzká Avšak každý jedinec je schopen kráčeti po této stezce Pravdy a svatosti a konaje toto, jako v předcházející zkušenosti, bude veden a chráněn. Když každý půjde po této cestě Pravdy, uvidíme všechny národy země kráčeti v ten samý směr. Čím více každý jedinec dokáže vlastní zkušeností, že Bůh vede lidi, kteří si žádají Jeho vedení, tím blíže přijde celý svět k pravému rozluštění všech svých problémů. "Tentoť jest ten můj milý Syn, v němž se mi dobře zalíbilo, toho poslouchejte," bylo nebeské přikázání na hoře proměny (Matouš 17:5). Křesťanská Věda umožňuje nám uposlechnouti učení Krista Ježíše a učiniti je praktickými v našich denních životech.

Budeme-li míti menší starost o to, co druzí myslí a dělají a větší starost o to, zda naše vlastní myšlenky a životy jsou uváděny v souhlas s přísnými, avšak spravedlnými požadavky Desatera a s Kázáním na hoře, uspíší se návrat míru a harmonie jedincům a národům.

Žalmista píše (Žalmy 37:29), "Ale spravedliví ujmou zemi dědičně, a na věky v ní přebývati budou." Jakmile jsme se pustili na stezku vedoucí ven z hmotných, lidských věření k duchovnímu porozumění, nemůže býti návratu do země nevolnictví. Cesta z poušti jest nalezena a třebaže jest poseta námahou a zápasem, vede do zaslíbené země.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1941

## British Orders in N. E. Put at $700,000,000

"Defense and You"
Fourth of Five Articles

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The precise margins of New England's contribution to Old England's defense of democracy are a carefully guarded secret. If you ask the British Purchasing Mission for figures they simply reply that they have spent $2,500,000,000, most of it for airplanes and engines, that it wouldn't be "convenient" to break these figures down to show what portion has been spent in these six States.

The divisions of the United States Government which should know these figures are equally uncommunicative. But there are wisps of smoke escaping here and there which hint just about how hot the fires are burning. If you want one reporter's estimate of the value of British orders placed in New England from the outbreak of the war to date—an estimate which he emphasizes is based on incomplete facts—it is $700,000,000.

Which means that if you deduct ships and such ordinary quartermaster's items as food and clothing and camp construction, and consider only guns, shells, and direct items of warfare, including the tools to make them with, and add the important item of airplane engines, you find Great Britain buying more in New England than the United States!

**Huge British Orders**

You can find evidence pointing that way here and there in New England. You stop into the New Haven Chamber of Commerce. They proudly show you American defense orders totalling more than $1,700,000. But you happen to know of one single British order given a New Haven firm for $12,000,000. In other words, the known British order was nearly eight times the value of the known American orders.

That particular order went to the High Standard Co., perhaps best known for their target pistols, and was for machine guns to be mounted on airplanes. The guns are to be manufactured under a Colt's license, which probably means Colt's were swamped with domestic and foreign orders.

You go over to the Bridgeport-Waterbury brass section. You hear that things were picking up around there a year ago, a full six months before the American defense orders were disbursed. You look at the export figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and you see that there is a considerable bit of machined brass "parts" going to England.

You ride out Dorchester Avenue in South Boston, take a turn to your left and see the plant of S. A. Woods, which usually makes woodworking machines. You hear that this one plant is turning out $2,000,000 worth of shell casings for the United States, but $7,000,000 worth for Britain.

You wonder how the British could have found such a plant and placed such an order there. Your assumption is that results of all those years of patient industrial mobilization research by United States Army men have been made available to the British.

You recall Attorney General Robert H. Jackson's recent statement that he is powerless to proceed against those sabotaging war goods being made for a foreign power and you smile because it would be pretty hard to find a New England plant turning out weapons for the United States that isn't also turning out the same item for Britain, and with the "rule of thumb" 50-50 division in operation it would be equally difficult to distinguish which shell, or which machine gun was going to Britain and which was to remain at home.

**Airplane Engines Lead**

Thus, we see that the aid New England is giving Old England is a bit more ponderable for war efforts than the knitted sweaters, warm, clean clothing and similar items that comprise the average citizen's notion of what is being done.

Largest single item of British buying in New England to date has been aircraft engines. Of the estimated $700,000,000 spent by the British in New England, perhaps $400,000,000 was allocated to airplane engines.

Most of this has gone to United Aircraft at East Hartford for Pratt & Whitney engines. A portion of this has trickled to other parts of New England. Wyman-Gordon in Worcester, for example, is forging some Pratt & Whitney crankshafts, while Leland-Gifford of the same city is tooling them down.

And now another avenue of service to Old England is opening up from New England. It is seen in the recent announcement that the new shipyard is to be rushed in Portland, Maine, for the construction of 30 cargo vessels to replenish the mine and torpedo depleted British merchant marine.

These vessels, which cost a total probably upwards of $50,000,000, witll be purely utjlitarian, small so as to offer less target and less loss, slow enough to wallow along with the convoys.

## N. E. Delegation in Congress Is Marked by Several Changes

Ten new delegates from New England joined the 77th Congress convened in Washington today, new Senators from Maine and Vermont and new Representatives from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

In the Senate for the first time will be former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, and former Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont, both Republicans. Technically Mr. Brewster is not a new "delegate" to Congress having served several terms in the lower house, but this was his first day as a United States Senator.

In the House, the New England delegation has many new faces due to the overturn at the November elections. Where there were 22 Republicans to 7 Democrats from New England in the house in the previous Congress (76th) there are now 15 Republicans to 14 Democrats.

Two Massachusetts men—Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) and John W. McCormack (D) will again function as Minority and Majority leaders in Congress. Mr. McCormack was re-elected Majority Leader yesterday and Mr. Martin was sure to be re-elected Minority Leader today.

Most of the new House members come from Rhode Island and Connecticut. In the former State both Republican Congressmen were defeated for re-election in November by the Democrats. And in Connecticut four Republicans were defeated for re-election, giving that State a solid Democratic delegation.

Seven of the eight new Representatives were Democrats replacing Republicans while the eighth, Representative Frank Fellows (R) of Maine succeeded Mr. Brewster.

There was only one change in the Massachusetts delegation where Representative Thomas H. Eliot, a Democrat, replaces Robert Luce whom he defeated in November. Mr. Eliot is the grandson of Charles Eliot, former Harvard President, and is regarded in New England political circles as a New Dealer.

While former Governor Aiken technically became a United States Senator today he did not arrive in Washington to take his seat. It is expected he will assume his new duties about Jan. 10.

A brief session of the Senate before noon marked the final appearance of Frederick Hale as a member of that body and the oldest Republican in years of service.

After 24 years in the Senate, the venerable Senator asked Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine to forego plans to pay any tribute on the Senate floor.

One of Rhode Island's new Representatives, Aime J. Forand, actually renews his legislative service, having served in Congress from 1936 to 1938. In 1936 Mr. Forand defeated Representative Charles F. Risk (R) but in 1938 Mr. Risk ousted Mr. Forand. Now Mr. Risk is ousted again and the tables are turned in favor of Mr. Forand.

From Connecticut two former Representatives, defeated by Republicans in 1938, returned to the House. They were Representatives H. P. Kopplemann and W. J. Fitzgerald, the latter anxious to regain his place on the Labor Committee.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy with intermittent light rain or rain mixed with snow tonight ending late tonight and clearing Saturday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight about 35; moderate easterly winds backing to northwest Saturday morning.

**Maine:** Cloudy and warmer with snow tonight; Saturday cloudy with light snow in the north and east portions; not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Cloudy with light snow tonight ending late tonight or early Saturday morning, clearing late Saturday; not much change in temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Cloudy with intermittent light rains on the south coast, and intermittent light rains and snow mixed elsewhere tonight, ending late tonight, clearing Saturday, not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island:** Moderate to fresh east winds tonight, backing to northerly and diminishing Saturday. Weather cloudy with light rain ending over south portion Saturday morning.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Moderate to fresh northeast and north winds; overcast weather with rain tonight ending Saturday morning.

**Official Temperatures**

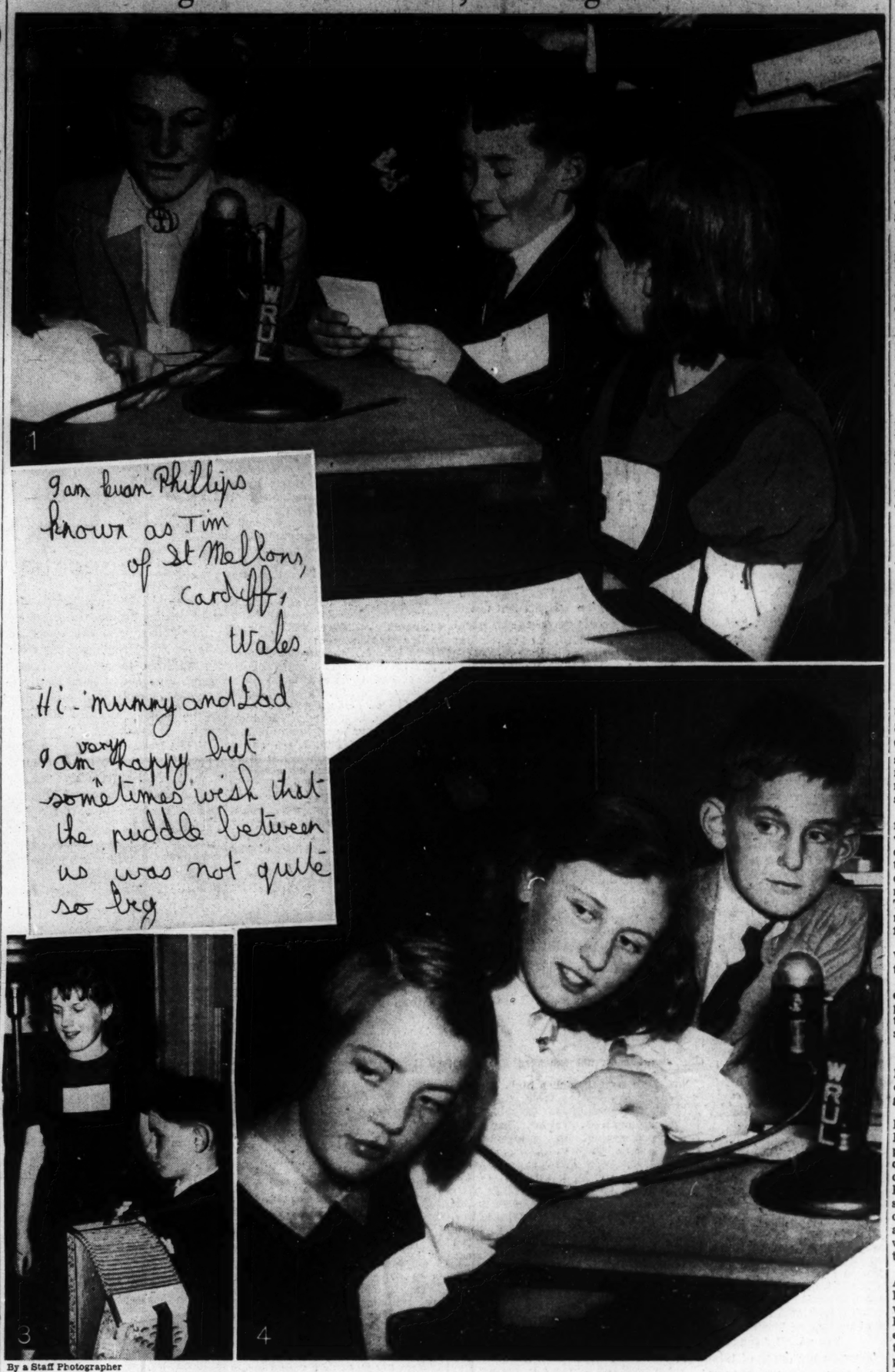
| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 36 | 31 | New Orleans | 56 | 56 |
| Chicago | 24 | 23 | New York | 37 | 34 |
| Denver | 17 | 16 | Norfolk | 47 | 46 |
| Kansas City | 33 | 28 | Philadelphia | 37 | 36 |
| Los Angeles | 51 | 47 | St. Louis | 27 | 26 |
| | 60 | 57 | San Francisco | 42 | 37 |
| [illegible]olis | 16 | 12 | Washington | 40 | 40 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., January 3.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 3:14 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 3:46 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:54 p. m.

## 'Old England Is Our Home, and Englishmen Are We'




By a Staff Photographer

**Child Evacuees in Radiocast From Winchester, Mass., to Winchester, England**

**1. Tim Phillips, in the midst of his message to his father and mother in Cardiff, Wales, while April Davis, of Hertfordshire, at the left awaits her turn next. Shelagh Paton of London, right, has just had hers.**
**2. Tim's radio script.**
**3. Fergus D. Cameron, playing the piano accordion he brought over from Leicestershire, with Shelagh Paton.**
**4. Gillian Dubuis and Anne Dubuis, both of Surrey, and Martin Davis, of Hertfordshire, listen as others tell what they think of the United States.**

## British Child Evacuees Talk Across Ocean

*Continued from Page 1*

it was at home, though some of the subjects seem very different."

Fergus, Ewen's 12-year-old brother, coming next, disclosed among other things the following to his family, which lives just outside Leicester:

"I play lots of American games, which I am learning to enjoy almost as much as the English ones. I do miss playing with Hardy and the two cats. How are they? Give Hardy an extra biscuit for me."

As Anne Freeborn, who is nine, had not written out a message in advance, it took some scurrying by the studio to help her get up one when they discovered the shortage. This is what Anne worked out with her secretary for her folks in Sussex:

"Hello—I've missed playing with little Happy. I hope she is well. Give my love to Granny and Uncle Basil. Goodbye."

When they had all finished and joined in singing "There'll Always Be an England," somehow the merriment of the onlookers at the youthful sentiments faded out.

Music came from somewhere. It proved the piano accordion of Fergus, which he had brought over with him. Fergus didn't know he was to play until three or four days before, and practiced up. He played without a bobble. The little chorus quavered here and there, but wound up triumphantly

The radiocast came as one of some 20 between towns in New England and towns in old England bearing the same name. This weekly tie-up is arranged by the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. F. W. C.

## Governor Foresees Balance Without Additional Imposts

A balanced State budget for Massachusetts without additional taxation was the possibility held out today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a speech before the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association in which he outlined plans for substantially increasing aid to cities and towns for highway construction.

"I believe that with care and foresight we can balance our State budget for the next two years without consideration of new taxes," the Governor declared. "I do not mean by this that the present emergency taxes will not have to be continued. In fact, current experience indicates that possibly they should be made permanent. I do hope that consideration of additional taxes for our State and local affairs will prove unnecessary in 1941 and 1942."

Expanding the promises made in his inaugural message yesterday, the Governor said he hoped to provide between $2,500,000 and $3,250,000 in each of the two coming years for so-called Chapter 90 highway construction and maintenance, that is, secondary roads on which the State, counties, and municipalities share the costs. The Governor pointed out that the highest amount ever appropriated for Chapter 90 was $3,250,000.

During the past two years the State has sent only $1,000,000 annually on such work.

Promises of a $7,000,000 annual distribution of highway money to the municipalities also were made by the Governor. These undoubtedly will gain the approval of economy-minded observers who hoped that the Governor would continue the distribution policy of 1939 and 1940 during which he sent to the municipalities $9,600,000 annually.

At the same time the Governor said he would advocate the expenditure of $1,500,000 annually in 1941 and 1942 for so-called Chapter 81 highway work, that is, assistance to towns of small valuation.

"It is fundamental," he added, "that we continue our State highway program in co-operation with the Federal Government. This is specially true in connection with defense. Access-roads to a number of centers which are rapidly mushrooming must be constructed or improved immediately for public safety and convenience. Areas of this type include: Westover Field at Chicopee, Fort Devens, Camp Edwards, and the Fore River Shipyard.

"Because the new traffic demands result from Federal activities, we believe the National Government should bear the brunt of the expense and we are exerting every effort to obtain maximum possible funds from Washington. But the State must be prepared to see that the jobs are done and done promptly."

## Court Opens Way To Buckley Action

Judge Frederick B. Greenhalge of Suffolk Superior Court today allowed a petition by six Bay State voters who sought the right to ask that the office of State Auditor be declared vacant on the ground of violations of the Corrupt Practices Act.

Action of Judge Greenhalge gives the voters the right to file a new petition tomorrow in which they are expected to give particulars of their charge that Auditor-Elect Thomas J. Buckley violated the Corrupt Practices Act.

## Marine Group Has Ambitious Boston Plans

Pledging itself to an ambitious program for 1941, the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today listed 11 outstanding "objectives" of a shipping and marine nature for the accomplishment of which it will strive during the ensuing year.

Rivers and harbors improvements to be sought include two projects authorized by Congress, but awaiting appropriations. They are dredging to 30-foot depth the reserved channel, South Boston, and dredging a 17-foot deep seaplane channel between East Boston Airport and Winthrop.

Also to be sought are: Extension of the 40-foot deep main ship channel of Boston harbor to the Navy Yard; dredging Weymouth Fore River beyond the Quincy bridge to depth of 30 feet; pressing for action on the Nantasket Roads (Hull Gut. channel) project, and to carry on agitation for removal of Middle Ground off Governors Island, and Finn's Ledge at entrance to North Broad Sound approach to the harbor.

Opposition to any further movement by Washington authorities to advance the St. Lawrence Seaway project, in the face of disapproval of Congress, is a prominent objective of the Association. Efforts to have present obsolete bridges over navigable tributaries of Boston harbor replaced by safe and modern structures, are to be continued. Removal of the Atlantic Avenue elevated structure will be sought, as in the past.

## Weymouth Air Base Up to Town Meeting

Selectmen of Weymouth, Mass., have set Tuesday, Feb. 11, for a special town meeting at which issues regarding the proposal of the United States Navy to construct a $5,000,000 dirigible base there will be debated.

At last night's meeting with the Town Counsel, the Weymouth Selectmen drew up two articles to be brought before voters.

The first article will ask townspeople to "see what sum of money the Town will vote to raise and appropriate for the purposing of establishing a municipal airport or landing field for aircraft and to see if the Town will vote to accept any legislation providing for leasing any such property to the Federal Government or take any other action in relation thereof."

**Two Proposals**

The second article, proposed by Ronald L. White, Chairman of the Weymouth Airport Committee, asks that the Representative from the Third Norfolk District be asked to propose a bill requesting permission from the Legislature to do one of the following:

1. Take by gift, purchase, eminent domain, or otherwise and lease to Federal Government for air purposes land in Weymouth.

2. Reimburse the Federal Government with a sum not exceeding 25 per cent above the average assessed valuation for the last three years if and when the Federal Government takes land in Weymouth for an airport.

Mr. White said he felt certain the voters of Weymouth would favor the building of such an airport.

**Some Opposition**

"Only one of the Selectmen is opposing the project," he said, "and this is not expected to interfere with the passing of the measure by the townspeople." Previously, several of the Selectmen had opposed the holding of a town meeting.

Weymouth has the representative town meeting system and a cross section of the town will be represented at the Feb. 11 meeting.

The Town first will be called upon to vote on article one.

The opinion of some Weymouth residents, that if the Navy wanted the land it could take it, is true, it was pointed out by Mr. White. However, it would take considerable time and red tape to complete such a transaction, he said. The Government wants to start work as soon as possible on the airport project.

## Hub Meeting Seen as Prelude To Pan American Trade Unity

By Roland Hall Sharp
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston, traditional port for commercial pioneering in the China Sea and around Cape Horn to California in the roaring days of sail, today launches the latest of its trade contributions through the new Latin American Economic Institute.

This time far more than incense from Araby depends on Boston's venture. William P. Everts, President and Treasurer of the Institute, believes the first conference on "Pan Americanism and Economic Defense," to be held at the Twentieth Century Association tonight, is laying a solid stone in the foundation of continental security.

"The essentials of defense in the Western Hemisphere," according to Mr. Everts, "are economic."

That simple statement, concurred in by many experts, explains the aims and activities of the Latin American Economic Institute.

**Fact Facing Urged**

From Mt. Holyoke College comes Prof. Ethel Dietrich to deliver one of the major addresses at this ground-breaking conference.

Dr. John F. Normano, Research Director of the Latin American Economic Institute, approaches his part in the discussion as an advocate of "economic realism," because he feels that the emotional Pan Americanism that has been sweeping the country cannot lead on to tangible results unless full account is taken of the "cotton and wheat" of Inter-American relations.

Two of the most active Latin American Consuls in the New England area, Dr. Ildefonso Falcao, who ably represents Brazil, and Dr. Enrique Naranjo, former veteran Consul of Colombia, welcome the Institute's activities and will publicly speed it on its way at tonight's conference.

Presiding over these authorities and guiding the lively discussion period will be Prof. A. Roy Thompson of Boston University.

**Must Be Developed**

Dr. Normano and Professor Dietrich have been assigned the major tasks of exploration at this initial meeting. It is theirs to pose the still unanswered question of how an economic fabric strong enough to withstand all external shocks can be reared above the maze of conflicting opinions and unreconciled conditions that appear most vividly in competitive products.

Recognizing all of the hurdles to be leaped, and aware that he is treading new ground, Dr. Normano explained that he comes back to the idea of developing "an organic economic unit" in the Western Hemisphere. Union, in his view, is not feasible in economics, any more than in politics, religion, or culture. From long association with Latin America, as reflected in an imposing list of publications on Brazil and Inter-American economic problems, he knows that solidarity is something to be developed in the New World, not a foregone conclusion.

In order to have even "an organic economic unit" ways must be found to provide markets for South American raw materials. Europe is normally the best market. This fact underlies current anxiety over Nazi efforts to dominate Europe.

As a private research organization, the Latin American Economic Institute sets itself the goal of awakening North Americans to the actual situation—including difficulties—now confronting Pan American relations in face of the Nazi threat. Defeat of Naziism in Europe would end the threat to the Americas, but meanwhile the Institute hopes to explore the facts behind all eventualities.

## Build-Up for Community Drive Urged by Wellesley President

In the community Fund there is "opportunity to participate intelligently and constructively in proving that free citizens in a free state can and will use their freedom for the common good," Miss Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College, told 300 volunteer workers at the opening luncheon of the Community Fund's Educational Division at the Copley-Plaza today.

The luncheon signalled the start of an intensive period of activity during which the Educational Division will spread the facts of the Community Fund through movies and by means of speakers and window displays as a build-up for the Opening Meeting of the actual 1941 Campaign on January 18.

Other speakers included Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, Division Chairman of the Community Fund; and Miss Eleanor C. Dodge, Warden of Vassar College, who introduced Miss McAfee.

Goal for the 1941 Fund Campaign has been set at $4,883,000. It is not only the money which is needed, however, Miss McAfee pointed out, but the incentive behind the Fund "to provide for every resident of this area the sense of belonging to a vigorous, constructive, positively-functioning community which needs him.

"No institution can substitute dollars today for personal interest over a long period of time," Miss McAfee continued. "It is a fine art of this Division to keep people personally interested in sharing in this community enterprise."

She referred to two groups of people whom she thought it might be difficult to reach and described them as "the near-sighted and the far-sighted." Miss McAfee defined the "near-sighted" as those who "live in a narrow geographic orbit," believing Boston "too big to be interesting. Any member of this Division," she pointed out, "who can widen the horizon of their interest will be performing a genuine service to them as individuals."

The "far-sighted people," said Miss McAfee, are those who "feel emotion only about suffering humanity far enough away so that none of its unprepossessing features are visible. That group needs the stabilizing experience of knowing some problems of human relations at close range."

## Colder Weather And Snow Forecast

Colder weather will be experienced throughout New England during the next five days, the semi-weekly extended forecast of the Boston Weather Bureau said today. The forecast, covering the period from 7:30 p. m. Friday, Jan. 3, to 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Jan. 8, follows:

"The temperature will average four to eight degrees below normal over all of New England. Normals for the period are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 29; Nantucket, Mass., 32; Burlington, Vt., 20; Eastport, Maine, 21; Concord, N. H., 22, and Portland, Maine, 23. The trend will be from slightly above normal Saturday to colder and below normal Sunday, and continuing the remainder of the period.

"Precipitation in northern New England will average heavy, exceeding 7/10 of an inch, falling in the form of snow tonight and Saturday and again as scattered light snow showers at the end of the period. In southern New England, precipitation will be moderate, between 3/10 and 7/10 of an inch, falling as mixed snow and rain tonight and light snow showers at end of period."

# Cities of N. E. Bow to South And West Call

Although Boston lost some 10,000 residents between 1930 and 1940, it held its place as the ninth largest city in the United States with a population of 770,816, final returns at the Census Bureau in Washington showed today.

No New England cities of 100,000 or more made any substantial gain in population in the decade just passed, the final census figures revealed. In fact six of the 12 New England cities with populations above 100,000 suffered slight population declines. New Bedford, Mass., led this list with a loss of 2 per cent of its population in the 10-year period.

In 1930 Lynn, Mass., was included among the cities with a population of 100,000 or over but this city was one of three with population declines not included in this class for 1940.

**Southern Cities Boom**

While New England's large cities showed, on the average, relatively little change in population between 1930 and 1940, cities of the South, and West showed substantial gains, reflecting the general trend of population from North and East to South and West.

The most spectacular gain of any large city in the country was Miami, Fla., with an increase of 55.6 per cent. Jacksonville, in the same State, was one of the Nation's fastest growing cities, with a percentage increase of 33.6.

Norfolk, Va., Chattanooga, and Memphis, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C., and Richmond, Va., were Southern cities showing substantial rates of increase.

**West and Deep South Up**

In the Deep South, New Orleans continued to grow. Texas cities, too, showed substantial gains, Houston showing a 31.6 per cent increase to move from the twenty-sixth to the twenty-first largest city in the country and Dallas gaining population at a 13.2 rate.

In the West and Far West cities showing substantial population increases includued Oklahoma City, Denver, Colo., Sacramento and Los Angeles, Calif.

Washington, D. C., showed one of the largest population increases in the 1930 decade, jumping from fourteenth to eleventh place in the list of the Nation's largest cities. The population of the Capital was 486,869 in 1930 and 663,091 in 1940, a gain of 36.2 per cent.

**Leading Cities of N. E.**

Twelve New England cities are among the 92 throughout the nation with populations of 100,000 or more, according to the final census report at Washington today.

The final figures, arranged according to rank and with the percentage of increase or decrease from 1930 to 1940, shown in the last column, are as follows:

| City | Rank 1940 | Rank 1930 | Population 1940 | Population 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 9 | 9 | 770,816 | 781,188 | —1.3 |
| Providence | 37 | 37 | 253,504 | 252,981 | 0.2 |
| Worcester | 44 | 42 | 193,692 | 195,311 | —0.8 |
| Hartford | 51 | 47 | 166,267 | 164,072 | 1.3 |
| New Haven | 54 | 49 | 160,605 | 162,655 | —1.3 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 58 | 52 | 149,554 | 149,900 | —0.2 |
| Bridgeport | 59 | 54 | 147,121 | 146,716 | 0.3 |
| Fall River | 73 | 71 | 115,428 | 115,274 | 0.1 |
| Cambridge | 78 | 74 | 110,879 | 113,643 | —2.4 |
| New Bedford | 80 | 75 | 110,341 | 112,597 | —2.0 |
| Somerville, Mass | 87 | 85 | 102,177 | 103,908 | —1.7 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 88 | 93 | 101,389 | 100,234 | 1.2 |

# Winter's Spell Is Everywhere

**New Home in Wayland**

**The blanket of snow that surrounds this attractive Dutch Colonial close to the Boston Post Road, indicates that winter no longer stops the builder. The national defense spur to material and labor costs expected next spring, makes this and other homes under construction this winter particularly advantageous to would-be home owners. Build now and save money is advice of experts.**

# Home Buying Made Easy By Modern Bank Methods

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

One morning back in 1910, Mr. Blake of Lynn, Mass., left his North Shore home for the adventurous and almost hazardous undertaking of locating a new home in the suburbs to the south of Boston. When he got home late that night, he told the family he had found just the place they were looking for, that it had a few "outs" of course, but "we can't expect everything."

Mrs. Blake nodded cozily. She guessed that her husband had spent all day just seeing one house, that he had taken the train for Boston at 8 a. m., arrived at the realty office in Boston at 9:30, was shunted to the South Station in a taxi, entrained again for another 15 miles, and was met at the suburban station by a horse and buggy for a three-mile jouncing into the country.

She surmised, too, that there would be plenty of "outs" about the place, many more than Mr. Blake would admit on general principles. But like every other housewife in those days of difficult transportation, Mrs. Blake could not expect the family wage earner to spend day after day, and week after week, finding "just the house they wanted." The result was that the Blake family, like the majority of their neighbors everywhere, were always living in homes that never could be "just the places they wanted."

**Looked Over Bulletin**

This week, the son of the one-time Blakes of Lynn walked into the Watertown Co-operative Bank, looked over a bulletin exhibited by the bank containing pictures, complete descriptions, and all the information needed for the immediate financing of some 300 homes throughout Greater Boston, saw one he liked and made the down payment without even seeing the place. The younger Blake family not only found the place "just what they wanted," but the bank's complete approval of the dwelling gave them a feeling of security from the standpoint of dollar value for every dollar expended.

What if the Blakes are fictitious chartacters? Their similarity to persons and families both past and present, for purposes of comparing the ease of modern home hunting with only 30 years back, is not mere coincidence, it is a definite definite, part of this story of progress in real estate fields. The story begins with the wide use of the motorcar and reaches its climax in the advent of Federal Government theories about easy home financing.

The 24-page book of homes published by the Watertown Bank carries the realty business one step closer to the anticipated goal of a general, perhaps state-wide clearing house for all Massachusetts homes for sale and for rent, a place where anyone can go to find a list of all available properties within the Commonwealth.

The book divides home buying into four steps: select the home you want, choose from three home-buying plans, make a cash down payment in accordance with one of several plans available, then move in. The complete layout of choice properties available for mortgaging by this bank is spread before the would-be home owner's eyes in panoramic form with the individual costs, necessary down payment and required monthly costs all tabulated for simplication of home buying problems.

**Travel All Around**

Through the pages of this book, the home seeker can travel all over Watertown, Waltham, Belmont, Brighton and into various other suburban nooks of Boston without moving from the banking offices on Main Street. With some idea of the type of house the family wants, the bank can direct the home buyer into a minimum of required touring. The family quickly expresses its taste for style by selections in the published material.

Take, for instance, the home at 66 Ronald Road, Arlington. The picture shows it to be a two-story, single family house on a high elevation with a long flight of concrete stairs leading up from the sidewalk. It has a sunproch, long dormers on either side, a Dutch colonial roof. The description shows nine rooms, no garage, steam heat, 5,400 feet of land for $5,500. This can be financed on a down payment of $550 for $48.87 a month.

The book contains only used homes and is designed to help encourage home seekers to take advantage of the low prices now existing on this type of dwelling. With national defense tending to build up the general real estate price structure by next spring through the expansion of material and labor prices, the bank insists that "now is the time to buy a used home."

One interesting comparison made by the Bank of the extra cost of renting as opposed to buying points out that with a monthly payment of $50, the renter spends from $4,500 to $5,500 more for shelter over a 20-year period than the home buyer. Comparisons are said to be based not only upon interest and tax payments, but also upon expense items such as insurance and home maintenance costs. In addition to these price savings, the Bank states, the home buyer has the satisfaction of living in his own house.

## Watt Gets Vocation Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Senate confirmed today the nomination of Robert J. Watt of Massachusetts to be a member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

# Army Silent On Saltonstall Quabbin Plan

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today disclosed that the War Department in Washington had decided not to take any position on the proposal made in his inaugural address that Britain be permitted to use the Quabbin Watershed as a proving ground for artillery and ammunition.

The Governor stated that the Department had given its statement to Powell Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission, before the inaugural address was officially made yesterday. He issued this statement in reply to general inquiries today as to whether or not he had heard from Washington concerning his important proposal.

Replying to critics of his plan for a State Guard to take the place of the National Guardsmen called into active duty, the Governor declared that there were no reasons for implying that his plan was to organize a "strike-breaking agency." He alluded specifically to labor critics in his statement: "Have I ever used the National Guard for strike-breaking?"

**Defends State Guard**

That question seemed to the Governor to be the best answer to the critics. He said he could not believe that there would be any opposition to the State Guard when "you think of what the home guard is doing for England."

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, said:

"Organized labor is solidly behind the defense program of the Federal Government, including its demand for peacetime conscription, but unless we can be convinced that the Governor's proposed State Guard is to be used for other than strike breaking purposes, we shall oppose it uncompromisingly.

"There is the remote chance that we might favor the State Guard but we must be given assurances I do not now foresee that it would not be used against the interests, not only of the organization for which I speak, but also against the interest of the wage earners at large."

**Economy Charges**

Several economy-minded Beacon Hill observers expressed private fears that the Governor's airport expansion program might entail an expenditure of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. The Governor specified no amount but proposed that the cost be financed through a bond issue.

Some of these observers declared that the Governor's speech indicated "the spirit of economy took the long, lone walk down the State House steps instead of the usual out-going Governor" at the inaugural ceremonies. However, the onlookers still hope that the Governor will continue his economy record of the past two years on Beacon Hill.

The United Prison Association of Massachusetts hailed the Governor's recommendation that a special commission be established to study the criminal statutes for the purpose of drafting a new penal code.

**Penal Code Changes**

Regarding the proposal the Association said, "Striking as it does at the very core of our system of law enforcement, it brings to light a fundamental need which has existed in Massachusetts for several years. . . . We have had no well-integrated, up-to-date penal code. . . .

"Massachusetts has in the past held an enviable position as a leader in the treatment of social problems; the Governor's forward-looking suggestion would serve as an excellent keystone for the rebuilding of that position of leadership."

**Permanent Board Urged**

Others who praised the Governor's penal code proposal were Prof. Alvert Morris, Professor of Criminology at Boston University; Albert Bradley Carter, state Commissioner of Probation, and Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board.

At the same time the United Prison Association renewed its demand for legislative approval of various recommendations to improve the pardon and parole system as made by the special commission which studied the pardon and parole system.

# What to Buy For Week-End; Butter Lower

**Weekly Food Shopping Report**

Lower prices on butter and eggs were the New Year's greetings to the housewives that shopped around today for the week-end menu.

A drop of two cents a pound on best butter in one of the large chain store systems marks the first reduction in weeks on an item that has been steadily advancing for quite some time.

Eggs are seasonally less expensive. At farms the large fresh eggs can be had at 35 cents a dozen. In Faneuil Hall market they are 40 cents.

Most other items are not greatly changed in price, although fresh fish is less plentiful and somewhat higher. Cod is around 12 cents or a bit more, perhaps, and haddock 16 cents in many stores; but with more than 670,000 pounds brought to the Fish Pier today in time to be distributed for retailing late this afternoon, somewhat less is expected to be quoted by many dealers.

**Fish Receipts Light**

Receipts of fresh fish at Boston this week have been unusually light, because of storm and fog on the fishing grounds. Wholesale dealers' prices today were: large cod 7½@8½ cents; market cod, 8@9 and haddock 8½@9½.

Smelts range as high as 45 cents a pound, the price depending on the size. Some cut-price stores offer them as low as 13 cents. By the same token, mackerel ranges up to 25 cents but some chain stores have small ones at 8 cents a pound. Chilled swordfish is around 40 cents in some stores, with chilled salmon around the same figure, though some cut-price stores offer salmon as low as 21 cents. Chiller halibut is around 35 cents in many stores. Live lobsters range from 38@55 cents a pound.

In meats, beef prices hold high and indications point to an upward movement. In fact, chain stores that quote face of the rump at 33 cents a pound today, as a week-end special, displayed a price tag of 35 cents on the same cuts earlier this week. And yet, most chain stores have featured this cut at 33 cents for the past several week ends. A group of roasts and steaks are quoted at 33 cents by chain stores, and rib roast at 27 cents.

Legs of lamb can be had at 22 cents in chain stores but for the discriminating buyer, who insists on choicest selections, it is necessary to pay 28 cents. Pork is a shade higher, with loins for roasting that have been featured for 15 cents for many weeks, now marked 16 cents. Smoked hams are 22 cents in chain stores.

**Poultry Plentiful**

Poultry is plentiful, and those not tired of it can find chicken as low as 27 cents and fowl starting at 20 cents. Chains still have good looking turkeys at 27 cents. The new smoked turkeys are now available without buying the entire bird. At least, one dealer in smoked meats offers breast of turkey at 50 cents a pound, drumsticks the same price, and wings 40 cents a pound.

Argentina is endeavoring to contribute to America's supply of cheese that usually comes from the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries. Dealers in the market section are displaying Edam cheeses from Buenos Aires, said to be made from a Dutch formula. They are about four pounds each, and sell at $1.40 apiece. French Roquefort is nearly out of the market, and what little is around is marked $1.60 a pound. Best Argentine Bleu and Gorgonzola cheeses are 60 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall market area.

Vegetables show little change in price this week.

# Sumner Tunnel Acquirement By State Proposed

The Sumner Tunnel, Boston's "white elephant" traffic artery to the north, would be taken over from the City of Boston by the State for $25,000,000 under a bill today awaiting action by the Massachusetts Legislature.

The bill was submitted by William P. Coughlin of East Boston. It provides that the cost be financed through a bond issue. Such a procedure would result in the people of the entire State paying for the tunnel construction rather than the people of Boston alone. Boston would still pay the cost of maintenance.

Already before the Legislature is another bill providing for State financing of the annual deficit resulting from operation of the vehicular tunnel. During the past two years the State has provided $50,000 annually to help finance the deficit.

# *Haverhill Man Thanked by King*

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 3 (AP)—A machinist here had the "sincere and appreciative thanks" of the King and Queen of England today for a gift of 26 pounds (approximately $104) he raised for war relief work.

Percy Cotton, born in Birmingham, England, said the thanks were conveyed in a letter he received from Sir Ulick Alexander, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

## Farmers to Meet

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture announced today that 10,000 farmers would meet in Worcester from Jan. 8 to 10 for the 23rd annual union agricultural meeting and would discuss the part agriculture should play this year in national defense.

# *Raw Recruits and Army Chiefs*

# New Moncton Air Service Inaugurated

Air service between Boston and the Maritime Provinces was inaugurated today, with the departure of a Northeast Airlines plane from East Boston to Moncton, N B., carrying a group of Post Office and air line officials. The plane also carried a heavy load of philatelic mail.

It left Boston at 9:20 a. m. and reached Bangor, Maine, at 11:30 a. m. The plane from Moncton for Boston reached Bangor at 10 a. m., and left shortly afterward for Boston on schedule despite comparatively poor weather conditions.

Actually the new service is an extension of Northeast's, formerly Boston-Maine Airways' route from Bangor, Maine, northeastward to Moncton, N. B.

Thus, air ties were re-established in a measure, after a lapse of nearly a decade, with the Maritimes which have strong family and business connections with New England.

It was in 1931 that Pan American Airways began an experimental service by flying boats out of Boston to Halifax, N. S., just two years after the company had made its first flight between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. Pan American abandoned its New England service the following year.

An air company was then formed by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads headed by Paul Collins, who is still president of the company, and operation of the route from Boston to Bangor, Maine, was begun. Later the service was extended into Aroostook County as far as Caribou, Maine.

The new Moncton route utilizes the radio ranges and beacons set up on the route to Millinocket. At this point the Amercian service follows the airways system of Trans-Canada Air Lines, the Government-owned company, to Moncton.

In anticipation of the augmented international role it would play Boston-Maine Airways recently changed its name to Northeast Airlines. At the same time Northeast initiated financial measures for the purchase of three Douglas 24-passenger transport planes. These will have two pilots and a stewardess. Thus, Northeast will be the first Yankee air company to have planes of this size and crew. Northeast expects delivery of these planes sometime in June, provided their construction and delivery is not held up by the Priorities Board of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The Boston to Moncton route is one of those authorized by the recent Canadian-American air pact which allcoated for the next two years the operating companies on the international routes between the United States and Canada.

Early in the week special examiners for the Civil Aeronautics Authority, under the terms of the air pact, recommended that Trans-Canada Air Lines be authorized to operate nonstop between Toronto, Ont., and New York City, carrying passengers, mail and baggage. As a corollary, the examiners recommended that American Airlines be permitted to extend its route from Buffalo to Toronto.

# Events Around Greater Boston

## Tonight

Conference on "Pan Americanism and Economic Defense" by Latin-American Economic Institute. Speakers include William P. Everts, President; Prof. A. Roy Thompson, Boston University, presiding. Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, Boston, 8 p. m.

Grand Benefit Ball, under the auspices of Greek War Relief Committee of Boston. Featuring Miriam Hopkins, Gertrude Lawrence, Dorothy Gish, A. S. Calvert, British Consul, François Brière, French Consul, and A. S. Liatis, Greek Consul. At Mechanics Hall, Huntington Avenue, Boston, 9:00 p. m.

## Saturday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Blake's Pilgrim's Progress," by Miss Hoyt, 11 a. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, Boston, Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, 3:45 p. m.

The Alliance Française presents a lecture with slides by Georges Duthuit, titled "L'Art byzantin et ses correspondances dans la peinture moderne" (Byzantine art and its corresponding forms in modern painting), at the Copley-Plaza, 3:30 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer

**Maj. Gen. Lesley J. McNair Checks**

Top: Selective service recruits are checked in by Lieut. John L. Ryan, Jr., as they arrive at the Irvington Street Armory induction station this morning. Bottom: These high United States Army officers conferred in Boston today on assimilation of the 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, into Federal service on Jan. 16. Left to right: Maj. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff of the Army's General Headquarters; Brig. Gen. F. B. Wilby, Chief of Staff of the First Army, and Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division.

# Plan for Three More Bridges Is Big Surprise to Providence

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—Three more bridges to span the Providence River at the upper end of Narragansett Bay are urged in the annual report of the City Plan Commission released this week.

The recommendation was a surprise. Another span to relieve traffic congestion on the only existing structure—the Point Street Bridge—has been recommended and discussed for years, but even the most elaborate of earlier proposals never contemplated construction of more than one additional bridge.

The Commission's report suggests that one of the new bridges be at Point Street, one a few hundred yards to the south at India Street, and a third one—a high level bridge—still farther south, probably a long span from Field's Point across to East Providence.

The new Point Street Bridge, completed last summer at a cost of $800,000, was designed to relieve the congestion at the upper point of the bay. Critics have charged, however, that while it relieved some of the congestion on the west side of the Point Street Bridge, it could not solve the bottleneck problem there.

The India Street Bridge project was first recommended two years ago by the Providence city engineer. Chief point in its favor was that no land condemnation would be necessary. The city already owns property on both sides of the river which could serve for approaches. Construction cost was estimated at $3,000,000.

The high level structure farther to the south would be much more costly. The distance across at Field's Point is approximately one-half a mile. Farther south at another possible site, Gaspee Plateau, the span would have to clear more than one mile of water.

The belt route around the downtown section of Providence, under consideration by the city for several weeks, was recommended for adoption in the Commission's report. When the City Council adjourned finally last week a measure was pending to provide funds for signs to mark the proposed belt route. No new streets were contemplated.

## Democrats Take Over

Two Democrats will be inaugurated next week as Governor of Rhode Island and Mayor of Providence.

Dennis J. Roberts, the Mayor-Elect who will take office on Monday, was born in this city in April, 1903. J. Howard McGrath, the Governor-Elect who will be inducted Tuesday, was born in Woonsocket six months later.

The two inaugurations mark the return of the Democratic Party to power both in City Hall and on Capitol Hill. Both incumbents are Republicans — Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Mayor John F. Collins.

The new Providence Charter also goes into operation on Monday when the new single-chamber council of 26 members takes over. Since 1832, when the city was chartered, Providence has had a bicameral council.

## Vanderbilt to Navy

Governor Vanderbilt spiked rumors this week that he would be a candidate in 1942 for any political office. He announced that he intends to apply for active service with the U. S. Navy, in which he holds a reserve commission, and that he did not care to be involved in politics either directly or indirectly so long as the national emergency exists.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# Screen, Stage, and Art News—Prospectus of Programs for the Radio

## Press Previews in Hollywood Limited Henceforth to Press

**Hollywood Letter**

By Frank Daugherty
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

One of Hollywood's most ancient customs has suddenly been discontinued without much more than casual notice. I refer to the preview.

Hereafter, so read a letter which has been sent to the correspondents here by the Hays office, "the studios have decided to hold press previews in studio projection rooms, rather than theaters, in order to make the showings strictly for the press."

It can be remembered, without much effort, when previews were not for the press at all—as, indeed, they are not today, though that will bear some explaining. Previews originally were for the picture's makers. A group, usually the producer, the writer, and the title writer—in silent days—took the picture out unannounced to a neighborhood movie house to see how an audience liked it. In that way many errors of omission or commission were corrected. Nonfunny titles where funny ones should be were eliminated. If the story didn't quite jell, it could sometimes be made to do so by a little expert cutting or re-titling.

The primary purpose of the preview was to get a real "audience reaction." Picture people were able, after a little practice, to tell almost exactly what the audience felt; but to make sure, cards were handed out at the door for people to fill in and return to the studio with their opinions stated as drastically as they pleased.

⁂

The première was something quite different. This was the first public showing of the picture at release, or when the studio workers had done all they could and were willing to leave it at last to the box office to see whether they had worked well or not. The première began as a social event—something like the first night at a play in New York—and, to keep the audience within the capacity of the house where the première was to be given, a top price of about $5 was charged.

Early premières were given for the best of the Gish pictures, and the films of Valentino and Gloria Swanson. Chaplin had one or two which blocked traffic in downtown Los Angeles. "The Big Parade" was probably the outstanding one of them all.

Then, by degrees, in some sort of way that no one can quite explain, the première and the preview became mixed in the public mind. As more and more newspaper people arrived in Hollywood to write about the stars, the preview became a sort of first showing for the press before the picture was released. Of course, producers have continued the so-called "sneak" preview all these years too—a preview in some outlying city, unannounced either to the press or to the audience of the picture house where it was to be held. Through the "sneak" preview a genuine audience reaction could be received, and not merely a professional reception such as now a vastly increased press of some 600 or 700 persons gives.

To impress the newspaper people, venturesome publicity workers began to bring the stars to the previews. The stars, in turn, attracted autograph seekers, or merely curious onlookers, often to the number of several hundred. In the lobby, after the showing, the players, the producer, and the press gathered in little groups to discuss the merits of the picture—often to arrive at a sort of simultaneous and unanimous opinion which wise reviewers learned to avoid because afterwards all the reviews were likely to sound strangely alike.

⁂

As these showings became popular—and during the last few years there have been three or four of them every week in Hollywood—others besides those with legitimate or working interest in the picture were attracted. Wives and friends, and friends of wives and friends began to demand and to get tickets to the showings. At last, about 1,500 seats of an available 2,000 at the preview houses were being given to the studio, roped off for late comers.

But more than that, the same people began to attend all the previews. An audience was built up which was wise to all the ways of picture making. Producers were no longer getting anything like an average audience reaction.

And so the preview has passed into the list of abandoned Hollywood customs—such as the paying of a quarter to come on the stage and watch the actors work before the cameras, a custom that held for many years until it became to be considered undignified.

From now on, the press will see the pictures in the projection rooms of the studios. There will be no stars present. Everything will be matter-of-fact and workaday. And this, it may as well be added, will be all right with most of the working newspapermen and newspaperwomen in Hollywood. They never have wanted it any other way.

© Longworth from Warners Bros.

**Onlookers at a Premiere—In This Instance, 'All This and Heaven Too'**
Hollywood previews and premieres both brought out crowds of spectators to see the stars.

## On Boston Stages

The Theater Guild production of Tennessee Williams' "Battle of Angels" will be withdrawn for revisions on Jan. 11 at the conclusion of the Boston engagement at the Wilbur.

⁂

Thirty minutes has been cut from the running time of "Lady in the Dark" at the Colonial, and according to announcement from the management, the show is now in the shape in which it will be shown at the Alvin Theater in New York on Jan. 16.

## Grace Horne Galleries

Two artists are showing for the first time in Boston at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Edgar Bohlman exhibits a series of water colors, and Ann Wolfe has placed on display more than a dozen pieces of sculpture.

Mr. Bohlman, who has spent some time in Portugal and Morocco, has made some very interesting portrayals in those countries. The Portuguese material proves more fascinating. Mr. Bohlman has a curiosity about folk ways and unexplored terrain. That curiosity is an outstanding characteristic of the artist of our time. Mr. Bohlman is not an objective reporter of facts. He has an intuitive attachment to the decorative. His pictures surge with arabesques, which thrust their spirals over the surface easily and rhythmically. He does not lose descriptively while pursuing the decorative; he seems to coördinate the two effectively.

We learn about the rich baroque architecture in Portugal, about the lyrical foliage, the graceful natives and their classical costumes. They seem a people apart, especially those who live in the provinces.

Mr. Bohlman sketches on the spot with pen and ink, and washes in the color in his studio. At the moment his capacities as draughtsman and composer seem to exceed his talent for color.

The sculptures of Ann Wolfe show concentrated effort. Miss Wolfe comes to grips with the plastic medium with authority and courage. She models portraits and composes groups. Among the former are likenesses of eminent scholars. Miss Wolfe has molded their heads in heroic style, stressing the round and chunky structure, giving free play to great masses of hair, sharply delineated features, and to rapt expressions of thought or inspiration. She seeks to achieve breadth and simplification; sometimes after the manner of primitives, sometimes in the classical style.

The latter tendency was probably inspired by a period of study with Despiau. In such sculptured pieces Miss Wolfe shows a notable sensitiveness and fluctuating quality in the surface. The larger heads are wrought with broader effect, and sensitiveness gives way to an attempt to portray character by thrusting up forms boldly.

The groups of figures are poetic and dramatic. They are made with stylistic emphasis and the artist aims for an architectural breadth of pattern.

Miss Wolfe works in more than one manner. She belongs to a young generation of sculptors in America who work without stint over difficult problems, making no effort to slur over the exactions of a medium which can be ungrateful.

D. A.

## News of the Stage

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

"Meet the People," the new musical revue at the Mansfield Theater, has figured out a democratic way of featuring each of its 28 principals. A running marquee with transferable letters has been constructed to facilitate a daily change of names. At each performance of "Meet the People," the day's featured principal will take an individual curtain call. Thus the players are rewarded for their efforts without the Hollywood Theater Alliance compromising its no-star policy.

⁂

While on the subject of fame and fortune, let it be noted that Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner are celebrating the one-hundredth performance of "Charley's Aunt," at the Cort Theater Saturday, by giving each of the players in the Brandon Thomas farce a bonus of one week's salary. The celebration is a little previous because the one-hundredth showing won't be reached until Jan. 10. But, no matter. "Charley's Aunt" is doing that well. The press department reports that Mayor LaGuardia saw the play on Monday evening—"and laughed loudly."

⁂

The opening of "Arsenic and Old Lace," scheduled for next week, has been postponed until Monday, Jan. 13, to permit some re-writing. The mystery comedy, in which Boris Karloff appears, is now at the Maryland Theater, Baltimore. Another postponement is Lynn Riggs' "The Cream in the Well," which will also have a try-out engagement in Baltimore. The producers have postponed its local premiere until Jan. 20 at the Booth. The arrival of "The Hard Way," which had been due next week, has been delayed indefinitely for revisions.

⁂

"African Variety," a program performed by some 50 native African actors, singers, dancers, and musicians, is the current attraction at the Cherry Lane Theater, Greenwich Village. Members of the cast have been seen previously in such productions as "Kykunkor" and "Zunguru." Authentic costumes, musical, and war instruments are used in the series of dances and reproductions of tribal rites.

⁂

Instead of closing their engagement on Jan. 5 as scheduled, Paul and Ruth Draper will continue through the week of Jan. 12 at the Booth Theater. Miss Draper and her nephew will present a new program for their additional week.

⁂

The Bulgakov Players announce a ten-week season at the Master Institute, 310 Riverside Drive, opening on Sunday evening with Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Miracle of St. Anthony."

## News of the Screen

New York

"Night of the Mayas," a prize-winning film, will have its American premiere at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, New York, on Monday, Jan. 13. A modern drama about the descendants of the Mayans, "Night of the Mayas," is based on a Mayan legend and has a score of Mayan music. Chano Ureta directed the production. "Night of the Mayas" was awarded the first prize by the newly organized Motion Picture Academy of the Mexican Government as the outstanding film produced in Mexico last year. It was made with the co-operation of Yucatan state officials and the Carnegie Institute.

⁂

Errol Flynn is expected to leave by Clipper for Hong Kong this week. In the course of a five-week tour, Mr. Flynn plans to traverse a portion of the newly opened Burma Road to secure material for a magazine article he has been commissioned to write.

⁂

Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan will play opposite each other in Warners' forthcoming "Affectionately Yours," which Lloyd Bacon will direct.

⁂

"Roosty," based on a play by Martin Berksley, is the first film to go before M-G-M cameras in 1941. Lionel Barrymore, Edward Arnold, Robert Sterling, Virginia Grey, and Fay Holden are the principals. Harry Bucquet will direct. "Roosty" is about a gangster who uses a farmhouse as a hideout.

⁂

An unpublished story by Angna Enters, "Mama's Angel," has been acquired by M-G-M, which also announces the purchase of another unpublished story, "Andy Hardy Gets His Wings," by Harold Buckley.

⁂

Robert Taylor, Ian Hunter, Gene Lockhart, a troupe of some 30 other actors, and a technical crew have arrived in Flagstaff, Ariz., where they will make location shots for M-G-M's "Billy the Kid," to be filmed in Technicolor. Frank Borzage is directing. A crew of 60 preceded the main unit to start work on the construction of a Western town of the 1870's.

⁂

Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce have been engaged by Columbia for two of the three principal roles in "Senate Page Boys." Alfred E. Green, who will direct, is now in Washington gathering material.

⁂

Martha Scott, who co-starred with Cary Grant in "The Howards of Virginia" for Columbia, has been assigned to the feminine lead opposite George Brent in "They Dare Not Love," under the direction of James Whale. Miss Scott, who made her screen debut in "Our Town," has recently completed a role in "Three Cheers for Miss Bishop."

⁂

Franchot Tone has signed a five-year starring contract with Universal, calling for at least two pictures a year. Mr. Tone's current release is "Trail of the Vigilantes." At present he is appearing opposite Deanne Durbin in "Nice Girl."

### Shirley Temple to Return

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 3 (AP)—Shirley Temple, who "retired" from the movies at 11, almost a year ago, is going to return to the films this spring at a salary of $2,500 a week.

Shirley's new contract, approved in Superior Court yesterday, is with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It calls for $2,500 weekly for not less than 40 weeks.

Studio officials said her first picture would be "Kathleen," to begin some time in March. She also is to play opposite Mickey Rooney in the "Andy Hardy" series. Half of her net earnings will go into a trust fund, the contract stipulated.

### Warner Brothers' Plans

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 3 (AP)—Warner Brothers studio announced today its 1941 production would be based upon 25 story properties worth "considerably more than $1,000,000,"—six plays, 12 novels, and seven original stories.

**Alfred Wallenstein**
To conduct four NBC Symphony concerts, beginning tomorrow, WBZ, 9:35 p. m.

## President To Be Heard On Monday

**The Week-End Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Kate Smith will introduce a comedy team composed of radio dialect players who have made individual reputations on the air, as a feature of week-end entertainment.

Of musical interest is the engagement of Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist, for a series of concertos with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra. Mr. Wallenstein will also be heard as guest conductor for four NBC Symphony concerts. Mischa Elman will make one of his infrequent appearances.

President Roosevelt will be heard on Monday over all of the major networks delivering his regular message to the new Congress.

### *Tonight*

**Variety:**

Alec Templeton to receive award by the Chicago Committee for Music Appreciation, to do Shakespearean love scene as Cliff Nazzaro might; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7:30.

Kate Smith to introduce Minerva Pious and Charles Cantor dialect players who have won considerable reputation with Fred Allen, as a comedy team; CBS-WEEI, 8.

**Drama:**

Martha Scott of stage, screen, and radio, to play lead in Arch Oboler's "Suffer Little Children," a refugee story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Rosalind Russell and Donald Cook to play in "Personal Appearance," comedy story, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

### *Saturday*

**Speakers:**

Work of the National Defense Advisory Commission, with emphasis on production of war planes, to be reviewed in CBS's "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Four young Americans, leaders of youth movements, to talk on "Youth in the National Defense Program," in "People's Platform," with T. V. Smith presiding for Lyman Bryson; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and two prominent members of Wall Street to discuss "Present-Day Safeguards for the Investor in Listed Securities"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

**Music:**

Hindemith and Brahms music for four hands on single keyboard, in Curtis Institute recital; NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:30.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior in Metropolitan Opera matinee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Alfred Wallenstein to conduct first of four concerts with NBC Symphony Orchestra in a program of Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2, in E minor; Albeniz-Arbos' "Fête-Dieu à Séville"; Arensky's Variations on a Theme of Tchaikovsky; and first, third and fourth movements of Shostakovitch's "Golden Age" Ballet; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Marion Claire and Igor Gorin to review principal airs from Straus' "The Chocolate Soldier"; MBS-WAAB, 10.

### *Sunday*

**Premiere:**

Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist, to begin regular concerto series with Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra; first program, Mozart's Concerto No. 4, in D major (K 218), and the Praeludium from Bach's Partita in E major; MBS-WAAB, 7.

**Music:**

Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conducting, to begin fourth radio season with Mozart's Serenata and Notturna No. 6, in D major, and third and fourth movements of Kalinnikoff's Symphony No. 1, in G minor; CBS-WEEI, 10:30 a. m.

Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl" and Kodály's "Dances from Galanta," selected by Erno Rapée for Music Hall concert; Jan Peerce, soloist; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Dalies Frantz, pianist, to be soloist in Liszt's Concerto in E flat major, in Philharmonic concert; Dimitri Mitropoulos to conduct Castelnuovo-Tedesco's Overture, "The Merchant of Venice"; Reger's "Four Tone Poems After Pictures by Arnold Böcklin"; and Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Mischa Elman to play Bach's Air on the G String and Brahms' Hungarian Dance, No. 7, with Chicago Women's Symphony Orchestra program; Bach and Tchaikovsky played by orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Vronsky and Babin, two-piano team, to play Rondo, from Mozart's Sonata in D for two pianos; the Polka and Fugue from Weinberger's "Schwanda"; and Ritmo from Infante's "Danses Andalouses," Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

**Drama:**

James Stewart of the screen to star in his own story, "The Hottest Man in Town," based on the romantic troubles of a volunteer fireman; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Madeleine Carroll and Melvyn Douglas to co-star in version of film, "Love Affair"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play in "Strange Victory," story of a governess of an embittered child; CBS-WEEI, 8.

### *Monday*

**Premieres:**

"Home of the Brave," a serial story of modern pioneers in the West, with Jeanette Nolan, Joan Banks, and Dick Widmark, Mondays to Fridays; CBS-WEEI, 2:45.

"Citizens All," public service talk series; "Youth in a Confused World," subject of first round table; NBC-Red-WNAC, 6.

**Speakers:**

President Roosevelt, message to opening of Seventy-Seventh Congress; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 12 noon.

NBC

**Kirsten Flagstad**
As Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser," the role she will sing tomorrow in the Metropolitan Opera matinee, WBZ, 2 p. m.

## Entertainment Timetable

### *Plays*

**Civic Repertory—**
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Battle of Angels," by Tennessee Williams, starring Miriam Hopkins. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

### *Revue*

**Shubert—**
"Crazy With the Heat," starring Willie Howard and Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

### *Musical Play*

**Colonial—**
"Lady in the Dark," presented by Sam H. Harris. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter—**
"Let George Do It." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "The Baker's Wife," with Raimu. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25.

**Fenway—**
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 1, 4:05, 7, 10:05. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:35.

**Fine Arts—**
"Mozart." 1:30, 3:30, 5:35, 7:35, 9:45. "March of Time—Arms and the Men, U. S." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "The Saint in Palm Springs," Dennis Morgan and James Craig. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05, 8:30.

**Kenmore—**
"Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 2, 6:25, 9:45. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

**Metropolitan—**
"Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:05.

**Modern—**
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee Football, 3, 6:25, 9:55.

**Paramount—**
"Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

**R. K. O. Boston—**
"San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith and Irene Hervey. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:45, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

**Scollay—**
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

**South Station Theater—**
"See Why." "Power and the Land." "Radio's 'Take It or Leave It.'" "Hollywood's Picture People." "Alice in Movieland." "Stranger Than Fiction." latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 11:55 a. m., 3:25, 6:50, 10:20. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Bonita Granville. 10:15 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:40. B. C.-Tennessee Football, 3, 6:25, 9:55.

**Telepix—**
Ripley's "Believe It or Not." Gay Havana," "Power and the Land." "Hollywood Night Club." "Take It or Leave It." (Quiz). "Tricks of the Camera." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Chamber of Horrors," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 10. "Fort of Seven Seas." Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

**Uptown—**
"Pastor Hall," Nova Pilbeam and Wilfrid Lawson. 1:05, 4:40, 8:20. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Allston:** "Melody Ranch," Gene Autry and J. Durante. "Pride of the Bowery," Bobby Jordan. 2 and 8. **Capitol:** "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Captain Caution," Victor Mature. "Dance, Girl, Dance," Maureen O'Hara. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Captain Caution." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:50 to 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Hit Parade of 1941," 1:50, 5, 8:15. "Pastor Hall," 3:30, 6:45, 10. **Brookline Village:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 2:33, 6:09, 9:27. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 4:26, 8:02. **Cleveland Circle:** "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2 and 8.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Barrie. "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. 2 and 7:45. **University:** "The Letter," Betty Davis. 2:55, 6:05, 9:40. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:15, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:45, 7:45. **Dorchester:** "Granny Get Your Gun," May Robson. "Golden Gloves," Jean Cagney. 2. Continuous from 7. **Franklin Park:** "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:10, 9:25. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "You'll Find Out." 3:18, 9:33. "Laddie." 1:34, 8:09.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Hit Parade of 1941," Hugh Herbert, Mary Boland, Patsy Kelly. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor and Linda Hayes. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT — Capitol:** "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 2:58, 8:21. Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:42, 7:10, 10:10. **Park:** "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:30 and 7:50.

**HINGHAM — New Loring Hall:** "House Across the Bay," "Yesterday's Heroes." 1:30 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK — Fairmount:** "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 3:25, 9:25. "Cherokee Strip." 1:54, 7:54. **Hyde Park:** "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. "Rocky Mountain Ranges." 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "City for Conquest," J. Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Christmas in July." Dick Powell and E. Drew. 1:45 and 7:45

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 2:30, 8:15. "Golden Fleecing." 4, 9:45.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. 3:11, 6:25, 9:39. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:35, 4:49, 8:03. **Mystic:** "I'm Still Alive," 2, 7, 10. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:15, 8:25.

**Maplewood:** "Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Snow White." 1:45. Evenings, 7-11. **Orpheum:** "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7. **Strand:** "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. 2:05, 8:25. "Mark of Zorro," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

**MATTAPAN — Oriental:** "Laddie," Tim Holt. 1:45, 8. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:12, 9:27.

**MEDFORD—Felinway:** "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Sandy Gets Her Man," Baby Sandy. 1:45 and 7:45.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Too Many Girls." 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 8. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2, 9:45.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount:** "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert. "East of the River." 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Mark of Zorro," Tyrone Power. "Mexican Spitfire Out West." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD — Norwood:** "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall and Lynn Bari.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. "Girls Under 21." **Strand:** "City for Conquest," James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan and Billie Burke.

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Night Train." 2 and 8:10. **Revere:** "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. "Night Train." 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 8. **Capital and Ball Square:** "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 2 and 6:30. **Davis Square:** "Millionaire Playboy," "Light of the Western Stars." 2 and 7:45. **Strand:** "The Quarterback," Wayne Morris. "Pier 13," Lynn Bari and Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Strand:** "Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:30. **Broadway:** "Dulcy," Ann Sothern and Ian Hunter. "Girl from God's Country." 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo:** "House Across the Bay," George Raft and Joan Bennett. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. 2:09, 7:54. "South of Pago Pago," Frances Farmer and Jon Hall. 3:15, 9.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Rangers of Fortune." 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Men Without Souls," "Sporting Blood," R. Colman. 2 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Pier 13," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Cherokee Strip." 2 and 8.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2:16, 8:07. "You're Not So Tough," with the Dead End Kids. 3:52, 6:40, 9:46.


# AMUSEMENTS

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MAT. TOMORROW, 2:30
WILLIE HOWARD AND LUELLA GEAR
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Sam H. Harris Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
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"LADY IN THE DARK"
A Musical Play by Moss Hart
Music by Kurt Weill, Lyrics by Ira Gershwin
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CABIN IN THE SKY
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Music and Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
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Jan. 3—Jan. 9—Cont. 1:30-11 P. M.
THE MARK OF ZORRO
with Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell
Also Christmas in July with Dick Powell and Ellen Drew

# Boston Six Faces New York at Garden Tonight—Bruins Return to Action Sunday

## Olympics Hoping to Defeat Rovers in Two-Game Series

**Probable Line-Ups**

| Boston | | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Sullivan, lw | rw, | Kreller |
| Spain, c | c, | Cheek |
| Guibord, rw | lw, | Hollinger |
| Anderson, ld | rd, | Trainor |
| Thompson, rd | ld, | Sawchuk |
| Polich, g | g, | Beardon |

Boston Spares: Belland, Desrosiers, Jeremiah, Carvelli, Allen, Walsh, Stubbs, Yourkewicz.

New York Spares: Hamilton, Ferens, Patrick, Dartnell, Parker, Tilson, Dotten, Wilson, Charest.

Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Boston Olympics do not as a rule believe in counting their chickens before they are hatched, but personally they see no reason why they should not take two games from the New York Rovers at the Garden tonight and tomorrow night.

No matter how they regard it, everything adds up to a pair of victories for the local skaters, who are looking for four big points to draw them closer to the leaders in the Eastern Hockey League. They now stand fourth.

In the first place, the Rovers have proved a disappointment to Lester Patrick by slipping to last place in the league standing. They have won but two games out of their last 14, and only nine out of 27 so far this season to become the easy mark for the rest of the teams.

**Pressure Off**

And in the second place, the Olympics—despite their strenuous schedule of the past week—are eager to go, especially since their winning streak of eight straight games was broken Wednesday night by Atlantic City. The pressure now being off, they figure it is time they stepped out on the victory trail once again.

Just one thing might stand in their way, however—the varying fortunes of hockey see "the best-laid schemes o' mice an' men gang aft agley," to quote Robert Burns.

**New Faces**

Lest the Rovers might be thought to be taking their plight supinely, though, it should be pointed out that they will be bring several new faces to Boston this week end, one of whom may in time prove a great help to the club. Edgar Beardon, former Exchange Club Brokers' goalie who is replacing Johnny Fischer in the Rovers' net, may give the club assistance where it is needed most.

The other new players will be more or less in the nature of a surprise, for their names will not be known until Manager Tom Lockhart announces his roster tonight. In addition, Coach Alex Smith is now on a scouting trip which he hopes will be fruitful.

**Series Even**

In games between the two teams this season, the series stands even with two wins apiece. New York took the first two games when the Olympics were feeling their way along in the new league, and Boston has taken the last two. In fact, the second win over New York on Dec. 14 started the O's on their eight-game winning surge.

The Olympics hope to be stronger tonight than they were Wednesday, for it is expected that Frankie Spain will return to center the first line after being out with a minor illness. Whether Spain will actually play or not will not be decided until game time, however.

**No Word From Martin**

Frankie's reappearance between Danny Sullivan and Paul Guibord will restore the potency to the Green Wave, which last Wednesday was held pointless during a game for one of the few times this season. When neither Sullivan nor Guibord gets credit for either a goal or an assist, something is wrong.

Originally it was hoped that Harry Martin would be back at defense, but unless he appears at the dressing room this evening his place at defense will be taken by Junie Stubbs. Coach Hago Harrington, who expected Martin back for last Friday's game in Atlantic City, has had no word from the Midwesterner and does not know his plans.

The Olympics are scheduled to play three games this week end, the two with the Rovers tonight and tomorrow night, and one Sunday with Baltimore in Maryland.

## Gotham Visitors This Week End

Wide World

Ray Trainor (left) and Eddie Dartnell (right) are two highly respected members of the New York Rovers, coached by Alex Smith, center, who come to Boston to meet the Olympics in a two-game series at the Garden this week end. Trainor is a starting defenseman and a bulwark at the blue line, while Dartnell is one of the club's leading scorers. Smith is an ex-star defenseman of the N. H. L., having played with Detroit, Boston Bruins, and New York Americans.

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Officials announced Southern California and Tennessee each collected about $130,000 of $332,000 Rose Bowl receipts.

**Three Years Ago**

Brooklyn Dodgers, seeking new general manager, reported negotiating with Larry MacPhail, ex-general manager of Cincinnati Reds.

## Golf Pros Open 1941 Campaigns In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 3 (AP)—Golf's finest players stood on the firing line today and began shooting for the richest target put up in the Far West—the Los Angeles open championship with its $10,000 purse.

The tournament, the 16th annual edition and inaugural event on California's winter links schedule, drew virtually every top professional in the nation for the four-day battle at Riviera Country Club.

**Little Heads Field**

Heading the array of champions and ex-champions was Lawson Little, the former amateur king who emerged from the professional wilderness in this Los Angeles open one year ago, captured the title, and went on to add the national open crown to his trophy collection.

Listed behind were such former L. A. open winers as the three Jimmies, Demaret, Thomson, and Hines; veteran MacDonald Smith, four-time titleholder; Ed Dudley, Vic Ghezzi, Harry Cooper, and Craig Wood, all hoping to start the year off with a victory.

It was the first time the event has been held at Rivera since Denny Shute proved a better mudder than the field and sloshed to the championship 10 years ago. Willie Hunter, the wily Scot stylist and host pro, has toughened an already difficult course since those days, and it will take a champion to beat its par 35-36—71.

**First 10 Back**

Today's field numbered 128 as a result of the qualifying round three days ago.

Little was ill earlier this week and his game droped, but the long-hitting San Francisco man, who won last year with 282, hopes to be in the running. Every one of the first 10 in last year's tournament were back in action this year. Included were Clayton Heafner, Olin Dutra, Jimmy Hines, and Thomson, Al Krueger, Dutch Harrison, Tony Penna, Matt Kowal, and the amateur ace, Johnny Dawson.

## Locals Must Start Drive For League Lead Shortly

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

It seems that the majority of hockey stories regarding games today are based upon whether the respective teams will be at full strength or not. The Bruins and the Chicago Black Hawks are booked to meet at the Garden Sunday night and on the one hand interest centers in the return of Roy Conacher to the local line-up and on the other hand is the information that Manager Paul Thompson of the Hawks has called in Dave MacKay, rookie defenseman from Providence, and Sam Lo Presti, goalie from Kansas City.

From the Boston viewpoint the return of Conacher is welcomed. The high scoring left winger will add a tremendous impetus to the offensive play of the Bruins, although it may take him a game or two to regain the form he had before being forced out of play in December. Bill Cowley, center on the Conacher line, will not return to the game before Tuesday night when Detroit invades.

**Hamill to Play**

Another addition to the Bruins is the promised presence of Red Hamill. He is not new to Boston hockey fans, but the 200-pound youngster has been prepped to play defense since last year and has been holding down the rear-guard post at Hershey. He will take the place of Johnny Shewchuk who has gone down to help the Hershey club in the absence of Hamill and Reardon.

Chicago has been having its troubles of late. When they sold Jack Portland to Canadiens, a rookie, Dave MacKay, was brought up from Providence. It was thought that the new youngster was ready for the majors, but he proved inexperienced and the loss of Portland proved a heavy load. A former Minnesota University defense player filled in by the name of Johnny Mariucci, but Sunday night he fell afoul of Detroit checks and MacKay has been ordered to report in Boston Sunday night from Providence as a possible replacement.

**Spare Goalie On Hand**

There is a chance that the local fans may see the spare Chicago goalie, Sam Lo Presti. Paul Goodman, regular Hawk netminder, also was injured in the Detroit game and Thompson has ordered Lo Presti to report from the Kansas City team of the American Hockey Association for emergency.

With the return of Cowley Tuesday, the Bruins expect to make their real drive to overhaul Detroit and then Toronto for the National Hockey League lead. While the locals have been a long time getting under way they seem to have struck a pace recently despite the handicap of important players being sidelined and with the return of all, the drive should assume the necessary power to catch up with the leaders.

Bruins are not taking the Haws lightly. They have been able to win only one game out of three with the visitors, losing here 6 to 5 to open the season and then they divided in Chicago winning 2 to 0 and losing 3 to 2, although Bruins really beat themselves in that game.

These next few weeks should mean much in the league race. If the Bruins are to take first place eventually, now is the time for them to begin moving forward. Rangers, Stanley Cup champions, appear more or less reconciled to the knowledge that they will not be ready to take first place before spring if at all, and seem satisfied to bid for a play-off spot and be conditioned for the finals.

Other games over the week end find Detroit at Toronto and Rangers at Canadiens tomorrow night with three games booked for Sunday, Chicago here, Canadiens at Detroit and Rangers at Americans in New York. The Detroit-Toronto clash looms as the important game.

## A. A. U. Committee Chairmen Named

NEW YORK (AP)—Making only a few changes, President Laurence Di Benedetto of New Orleans has announced the 32 men and women who will head the various amateur athletic union committees for 1941.

New chairmen appointed included, Lew Bloom, Cleveland, boxing; Matt Monahan, Lake Placid, N. Y., bobsledding; Charles Gevecker, St. Louis, timing; Edward Stanley, Clinton, N. Y., ice hockey; Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, Philadelphia, membership; William M. Leonard, Schenectady, N. Y., redistricting; Walter Wright, Chicago, playgrounds, and Harry Hainsworth, Buffalo, publicity.

Following precedent, Di Benedetto will serve as chairman of the executive and foreign relations committees. Those appointed to head up the other committees were:

Men's track and field, Lloyd Olds, Ypsilanti, Mich.; men's swimming, Laurence J. Johnson, Boston; men's basketball, Willard N. Creim, Denver; wrestling, William F. Bailey, High Point, N. C.; women's basketball, Mrs. Irvin van Blarcom, Wichita; Codeball, Dr. William E. Code, Chicago; fieldball, Charles L. Diehm, New York; Finance, Owen van Camp, Chicago; gymnastic, Roy E. Moore, New York; handball, Arthur Weuhrmann, New York; horseshoe pitching, George D. Chumard, Cincinnati; industrial, Frank Callahan, Schenectady, N. Y.; legislation, Albert Wheltle, Baltimore; long-distance running, Mel Sheppard, New York; records, Paul R. Jordan, Indianapolis; women's swimming, Elsie Viets, New York; women's track and field, Catherine D. Meyer, Maplewood, N. J.; tug-of-war, Col. Charles J. Dieges, New York; volley ball, James A. Lee, Cleveland; walking, Sebastian E. Linehan, Cincinnati; weight lifting, Dietrich Wortmann, New York; women's sports, Mrs. Ione Muir, Williamstown, Mass.

## Boston College Eagles Headed Home From Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Boston College's Eagles headed home last night after being toasted and feted by a city which loves to celebrate and adores heroes.

All the previous night the festivities lasted, and the weary players slept late yesterday before a few hours of sightseeing preceding train time.

There was a supper dance for the gridders at a hotel (Roosevelt) and then a party until the wee hours at the "House of David," the home of the Sugar Bowl's Vice-President, Joseph B. David, whose entertainments have gained nationwide fame.

**Plenty of Entertainment**

The Sugar Bowlers had a plentiful supply of Southern girls on hand to help the players forget the rigors of a four-month training period, and many a smile rewarded the 19-13 conquerors of Tennessee.

Everything was informal and jovial. Speeches were few but back-slapping and praise were rife.

Tennessee's Volunteers, who left for home today, did little celebrating. Although the parties were planned for both teams, few Vols were in evidence.

**Special Train Back**

And as the special train carried the victors back to Boston, where a glorious welcome is planned for them, New Orleans still rang with the highest acclaim ever given a Sugar Bowl team.

"The Eagles not only earned the national championship but they proved the greatest team ever to play in the Sugar Bowl," said Fred Digby of the New Orleans Item.

"I think Boston College could have beaten any team of New Year's Day," said Bill Keefe of the Times-Picayune.

Loudest praise of all was for Charlie O'Rourke, who personally handled the 80-yard victory drive.

**Toast of New England**

"Today he is the toast of all New England," said Harry Martinez of the New Orlains States, "and, we might add, all New Orleans, because he literally won his way into the hearts of those 73,181 fans who marveled at the way he pulled his team together and administered the knockout blow."

The showing of Boston College's reserves and the team's endurance also were subjects of wonder. Although Tennessee had been credited with superior reserves, Boston's subs, such as Steve Levanitis, Don Currivan, Fred Naumetz and Ed Zabilski, outplayed the enemy, and even O'Rourke was scarcely missed as Mickey Connolly clicked in his place.

## Player-Coach

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians today signed George Susce as player-coach.

Susce, 31, last season caught for the St. Louis Browns but was made a free agent after the season ended. He batted .212 in 61 games.

Acquisition of Susce gives the Indians three coaches. Luke Sewell was retained from last year's staff and Earl Whitehill was added. Johnny Bassler and Oscar Melillo were released along with Manager Oscar Vitt.

Roger Peckinpaugh, new Tribe manager, said Susce would be used chiefly as bullpen captain but that he could play in case he is needed. Susce is a right-handed hitter and thrower and had major league experience with the Phillies and Pirates before going to the Browns after the start of the 1940 season.

Susce's home is in Pittsburgh.

## Winter Sports

*By the Associated Press*

Tonight, cloudy over all New England with snow over Northern New England, dry in the interior of Maine and above 3,000 feet in New Hampshire and Vermont, and wet below 3,000 feet and near the Maine coast and intermittent light rain occasionally mixed with light snow in the interior of Southern New England. Saturday, clearing over Southern New England, somewhat colder at night, cloudy over Northern New England with light snow in Eastern and Northern Maine and clearing in New Hampshire and Vermont late in the day; slightly colder Saturday night in Vermont, New Hampshire and Western Maine. Sunday, fair and somewhat colder.

## Brubaker Sold

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Wilbur Lee (Bill) Brubaker, Pirates' utility player for the last six seasons, was sold to Rochester of the International League for an undisclosed sum.

## Hockey Trade

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the American Hockey League have traded Normie Schultz, a left winger, to the Pittsburgh Hornets for Pete Kelly, veteran right winger.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

12:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1470kc.
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.
(No Saturday Tower News)

## '41 Southwest Conference Basketball Schedule

Jan. 7—Rice vs. Texas at Austin; 8—Baylor vs. T. C. U. at Fort Worth; 10—Texas vs. Arkansas at Austin; 11—Texas vs. Arkansas at Austin; Rice vs. A. & M. at Houston; S. M. U. vs. T. C. U. at Dallas; 14—Baylor vs. S. M. U. at Waco; 17—S. M. U. vs. Texas at Dallas; Arkansas vs. A. & M. at Fayetteville; Rice vs. Baylor at Houston; 18—Arkansas vs. A. & M. at Fayetteville; T. C. U. vs. Texas at Fort Worth; 20—T. C. U. vs. Rice at Fort Worth; 21—S. M. U. vs. Rice at Dallas; 25—A. & M. vs. Baylor at College Station.

Feb. 1—Baylor vs. T. C. U. at Waco; 4—S. M. U. vs. Baylor at Dallas; 7—Arkansas vs. Baylor at Fayetteville; 8—Arkansas vs. Baylor at Fayetteville; Texas vs. T. C. U. at Austin; 11—T. C. U. vs. A. & M. at Fort Worth; 12—S. M. U. vs. A. & M. at Dallas, Arkansas vs. Rice at Fayetteville; 13—Arkansas vs. Rice at Fayetteville; 14—Baylor vs. Texas at Waco; 17—A. & M. vs. T. C. U. at College Station; Rice vs. S. M. U. at Houston; 18—A. & M. vs. S. M. U. at College Station; Rice vs. T. C. U. at Houston; Rice vs. T. C. U. at Houston; 19—Texas vs. Baylor at Austin; 21—T. C. U. vs. Arkansas at Fort Worth; 22—T. C. U. vs. Arkansas at Fort Worth; A. & M. vs. Rice at College Station; Texas vs. S. M. U. at Austin; 24—Baylor vs. Rice at Waco; 25—T. C. U. vs. S. M. U. at Fort Worth; 27—A. & M. vs. Texas at College Station. 28—S. M. U. vs. Arkansas at Dallas.

March 1—S. M. U. vs. Arkansas at Dallas; Rice vs. Texas at Houston; Baylor vs. A. & M. at Waco; 4—Texas vs. A. & M. at Austin.

### College Hockey

*By the Associated Press*

Result Jan. 2
Dartmouth 2, Colgate 0.

## Brown Quintet Faces Columbia For First Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3—In the first Brown intercollegiate contest of 1941, the Bruin quintet will play Columbia tomorrow evening at the Marvel Gym in Providence. The game will mark the first time that Brown and Columbia have ever met on a basketball floor.

Brown has won four of six games played, tripping Clark, Holy Cross, Lafayette, and Rutgers, and losing to Harvard and Connecticut.

The two defeats were sustained in the second and third games of the season, and since then the Bruins have displayed consistent improvement in scoring three successive triumphs. The team exhibited its best basketball of the season in the last game against Rutgers, registering a 50-46 decision in an overtime tussle.

The team has yet to drop a game on its home floor this season and Saturday evening will be striving for its fourth straight victory on the Marvel Gym surface.

The whole Brown squad surrendered a goodly portion of its Christmas recess to return to practice for the game. Although classes do not reopen until next Monday, the squad has been drilling since Wednesday in an effort to enter the game in top condition.

Coach "Eck" Allen has indicated that he may start his veteran five of Jack Padden and Ward Sheffe, forwards, George Fisher, center, Bob Padden and Frank Wilson, guards.

Center is the most doubtful spot at the present time, with George Delaney and Bob McGowan, sophomores, both right behind Fisher and making the veteran senior fight every second to retain his starting berth.

Ernie Savignano has recovered from an injury received a few weeks ago and may be a starting guard, although it is more likely that the husky and dynamic grid star will be used as a reserve due to his enforced layoff.

### Second Postponement

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—A second postponement of the Middle Atlantic outdoor speed skating meet to a night date yet to be set was announced yesterday due to uncertain ice conditions.

The meet, originally scheduled for Wednesday, was delayed until next Sunday but officials said sufficient ice is still lacking. It will be the first running of the events under floodlights.

## Sports Around the Hub

### Eagles Will Parade Hub Streets

If you happen to be in a hurry tomorrow afternoon around four o'clock, stay away from the South Station and vicinity. Because if you head in that direction you may get tied up tighter than the well-known knot. At approximately 3:55 the Boston College Sugar Bowl party will roll in from the South, and if one believes everything he hears, all of Boston and most of New England will be there to greet them. There will be an automobile parade through the Hub's downtown streets, headed by the firemen's band and as much apparatus as the city can safely spare.

Before the Eagles left New Orleans and began their long journey northword, Charley O'Rourke announced that he is considering a pro football offer from the Chicago Bears. He probably would not sign a contract until the completion of his college year, and then he may not be able to refuse this pro cash. Any number of outstanding collegiate players have turned a cold shoulder on the pro game, until a handful of greenbacks was waved in front of their faces.

The twenty-fifth annual indoor games of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will be staged on Jan. 18 in the newly renovated and enlarged Johnson Memorial Gymnasium on Huntington Avenue. All events this year will be handicap except 45-yard high hurdles. The meet is sanctioned by the New England Association of the A. A. U., and is open to all registered athletes. At its annual meeting, the Y. M. C. A. track team chose John Hutcheson of Dorchester, a former Boston Latin star, as captain for the coming campaign.

An indoor track and field meet, sponsored by the Malden High School A. A., will be run off tomorrow afternoon in the new Marshall gym. The first event will be called at 1:45 sharp. Handicap events include the 35-yard dash, the 440, the 880, the one mile, running high jump and 16-pound shotput. There will be a 40-yard low hurdles from scratch. There, also, will be special high school events at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards.

President Raymond W. Lapham of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation announces that Paul V. Brown will manage the affairs of the Arena. Paul has been a familiar figure around the Arena for about six years, first under his father, George V. Brown, and later with his brother, Walter. Walter, of course, is general manager of the Garden and Arena.

Shorts . . . Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League action at the Arena this evening brings together Dedham and Somerville, Hudson and Natick, Brookline and Malden, and Lexington and Brockton . . . Hudson and Lexington are tied at the head of the standing, each with three wins and no losses . . . Manager Joe Cronin announces that Frankie Pytlak, new Red Sox catcher, will go to Hot Springs, Ark., for a couple of weeks before reporting at Sarasota . . . Joe is fixing it so that Frank and Lefty Grove will be there at the same time . . . Bob Quinn says that Bee contracts will be in the mail before Jan. 15.

Dave Kerr of the Rangers is the only N. H. L. goalie without a shut-out this season . . . Last year he paced the circuit with eight and earned the Georges Vezina Cup for allowing fewer tallies than any other net minder . . . The semi-finals in the Middlesex Bowl play, to settle the metropolitan squash racquets championship, will begin Tuesday at five o'clock, at the Union Boat Club . . . H. Sherman Howes, Jr., of the home club, who is the defending champion, will meet Harold Kaese of the University Club . . . Kaese has been a member of the national championship team three times . . . Other semifinalists are Richard V. Wakeman and John G. Cornish.

### 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

**For Saturday, Jan. 4**

12:45 WMEX 1470kc

### Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Travel Talks on South America.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
10:00 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon.

### Mother Church Radiocasts

**For Sunday, Jan. 5**

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

**Shortwave**

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 15.13mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, (6.04mc and 11.79mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

**Christian Science Program For Jan. 5**

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1470kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

### Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Opera Concert, DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Hussar Dance"; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Popular Songs, JZK, 15.16meg., 19.7m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English, DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Variety: "Starlight," Gerry Wilmot, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request Selections, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Instrumental Quartet Urgolini, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio-Theatre: "El Mal Que Nos Hacen," Comedy in Spanish by Jacinto Benavente, TOWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress": "World Affairs," Talk by H. Wickham Steed, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News Reel, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Talk by Philip Noel Baker, M. P., GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 289 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Connecticut**

New Haven—Daily, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

**Maine**

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 1210kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1420kc.

**Massachusetts**

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays 11.79mc (25.4m) 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

**New Hampshire**

Keene—No schedule assigned, WKNE, 1260kc.
Portsmouth—No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

**Vermont**

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

**Shortwave**

**Massachusetts**

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m) 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

**Missouri**

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

**Republic of Panama**

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

**Canada**

**Manitoba**

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Mary McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin": sketch | John Duffy, organ | Studio orchestra |
| 3:15 | Jan Peerce, tenor | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Philadelphia Orchestra, | Studio orchestra |
| 3:30 | News Service | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | Eugene Ormandy, con- | Studio orchestra |
| 3:45 | Around the Hub | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade": sketch | ducting | Studio orchestra |
| 4:00 | "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife" | Philadelphia Orchestra | John Kiley, Console |
| 4:15 | "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee | "Stella Dallas": sketch | Bob Hope; Edw. Arnold; | Radio Forum |
| 4:30 | "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Gov. Olsen, California | Rhapsody in Rhythm |
| 4:45 | "Kate Hopkins" | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | "The Johnson Family" | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "The Goldbergs" | Jack Dalton, songs | "Girl Alone": drama | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The O'Neills": sk. | "Superman": drama | "Lone Journey": drama | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | Rhythm Rendezvous | Rakov's Orchestra | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix": drama | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 | News; Edwin C. Hill | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Frank Gallucci's Review |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Mrs. Florence Orcutt | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dinner Dance |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Tropical Moods; Songs | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Dance |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "R. F. D. Melodies" | "Memory Lane" | Sports |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | You and Your Neighbor | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Alpineers |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | Novatime | Newsroom of the Air | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | Al Pearce, Artie | Alec Templeton Time: | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger": | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | Auerbach; orch. | piano; vocalists; orch. | Walter Kidder, songs: | dramatic sketch | Jim's Texas Ramblers |
| 8:00 | Kate Smith Hour: | "Ask the Children": | Lucille Manners; Ross | "Lew Royal": dramatic | Jim and His Texas |
| 8:15 | Charlie Cantor; Mi- | quiz program | Graham; orchestra | series | Ramblers |
| 8:30 | nerva Pious; chor.; | "Death Valley Days": | "Information, Please!" | "Laugh 'n' Swing Club": | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | orchestra; News | dramatic sketch | Clifton Fadiman, m. c. | with orchestra | George MacFarland's Or. |
| 9:00 | Johnny Presents | "Gangbusters": drama | "Waltz Time": Frank | Gabriel Heatter | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Johnny Presents | "Gangbusters": drama | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | 'Reminiscing in Rhythm' | cal Album" |
| 9:30 | Playhouse: "Person- | News; Studio Program: | "Everyman's Theater": | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Hockey game: Olympics- |
| 9:45 | al Appearance" | guests; orch.; drama | Arch Oboler Play | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | New York Rovers, from |
| 10:00 | Public Affairs | Madison Square Garden | "Wings of Destiny": | Hendrik V. Van Loon | Boston Garden, by John |
| 10:15 | R. J. Thomas, talk | Sports | dramatic sketch | News Service | Reilly and Jay Wesley |
| 10:30 | Jay Wesley's Sports | Madison Square Garden | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | Griff Williams and His | Olympics-N. Y. Rovers |
| 10:45 | News of the World | Sports | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | Orchestra | Five Star News |
| 11:00 | News; Weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | The Gauchos |
| 11:15 | Carl Ravazzo's Or. | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Local news; Weather | "Swing Session": pianist | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Carl Ravazzo's Or. | Unlimited Horizons: | Kansas City Salutes U. | "The Vagabond's Trail." | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Carl Ravazzo's Or. | Speakers | S. Antarctic Service Ex. | tenor and orchestra | News Service |

### Saturday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Music | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | "On Your Toes" | Music; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music; news | Studio program | George and Dixie, songs | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Good Morning" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | News of Europe | News roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Musical Clock | Weather; News; Music | "Morning Watch" | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Revue | Headline News; Music | "Musical Roundup" | Musical Early Edition | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 | Lover's Lane | Shopping With Cosette | "Musical Roundup" | Musical Early Edition | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 | The Home Gardener | News; talk; music | Variations: music | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larrson's Music |
| 9:15 | Burl Ives, songs | The Breakfast Club: | Food News | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larrson's Music |
| 9:30 | Honest Abe | Don McNeill, m. c.; | Studio speaker | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Frank Gallucci's Radio |
| 9:45 | Honest Abe | vocalists; orchestra | Concert Internationale | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Review |
| 10:00 | Young Americans in | Dale Belmont, songs; | "Lincoln Highway": dra- | Andrew Jacobson's Orch. | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 | the Making | Irene Hanify, organist | matic sketch | Andrew Jacobson's Orch. | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 | Women's Club talk | Harry Kogen's Orchestra | "Bright Idea Club": | "Singing Strings" | "Going Shopping With |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Harry Kogen's Orchestra | children's program | News Service | You" |
| 11:00 | News; Cincinnati | 4-H Club program | Concert Music | Student Radio Club | Letter Quest with John |
| 11:15 | Conservatory of | Allen Roth's Symphony | Women's Clubs Program | Student Radio Club | Kiley and Jay McMaster |
| 11:30 | Music; Brahms' | of Melody | Joseph Gallicchio's Orch. | U. S. Army Band | Joe Rubin's Discoveries |
| 11:45 | Music program | Weather; Musicale | Ovanguren, guitarist | U. S. Army Band | Five Star News |
| 12:00 | Man on the Farm | News; Music; Cowgirl | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | Man on the Farm | Songstress; Stocks | Walter Kidder, songs | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | Country Journal | National Farm and | "Call to Youth" | Italian music program | Sports; Weather |
| 12:45 | Country Journal | Home Hour; 4-H Club | "Matinee in Rhythm" | Italian music program | Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | News | program; music by | Stamp Collectors; talk | "This Wonderful World" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | Network speaker | U. S. Marine Band | News Service | George and Dixie, songs | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Saturday Revue: | "Luncheon at the Wal- | Zaras Marimba Melodies | Jimmy Rogers' Orch. | Music of the Masters |
| 1:45 | Chas. Hector's Or. | dorf": interviews | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Recorded BBC News | Music of the Masters |
| 2:00 | Community Bulletin | Metropolitan Opera: | Music for Everyone | Alvino Rey's Orchestra | Ed Parseley and His |
| 2:15 | About Us | Wagner's "Tannhäuser" | Music for Everyone | Alvino Rey's Orchestra | Saddle Pals |
| 2:30 | Brush Creek Follies | with Kirsten Flagstad: | "New England's Toast to | Paul Pendarvis' Orch. | Adele Bailey, talk |
| 2:45 | Brush Creek Follies | Emanuel List | You" | Paul Pendarvis' Orch. | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | "Time to Take It | Metropolitan Opera: | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | Cumberland Valley | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Easy" | Wagner's "Tannhäuser" | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | Choristers | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News; Speaker | with Kirsten Flagstad: | Paul Laval's Orchestra; | United States Naval Re- | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Talk; Reception to | Emanuel List | vocalists | serve Band | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | B. C. Team | Metropolitan Opera: | Campus Capers: Clar'nce | Twentieth Century Ser- | Nancy Mace, songs |
| 4:15 | Newly-elected | Wagner's "Tannhäuser" | Fuhrman's Orch.; songs | enade | Tea Time Melodies |
| 4:30 | members of Con- | with Kirsten Flagstad: | "Boy, Girl and a Band" | Mellow Music | Ellsworth Moody, songs |
| 4:45 | gress presented by | Emanuel List | "Boy, Girl and a Band" | Network program | Melody Mirror |
| 5:00 | Albert Warner | Metropolitan Opera: | "The World Is Yours": | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:15 | Buffalo Presents | Wagner's "Tannhäuser" | dramatization | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:30 | Eddie Duchin's Or. | with Kirsten Flagstad | Curtis Institute of | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:45 | N. E. to the Colors | "Sing Before Supper" | Music program | Frank Ryan, sports | Bowling Quiz |
| 6:00 | News; Sports | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Frank Gallucci's Review |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliott, songs | Music; Sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dinner Dance |
| 6:30 | News; Elmer Davis | "Saturday Jamboree": | "The Original Yankee | News Service | Dinner Dance |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Rakov's Orch.; guests | Swopper" | "Memory Lane" | Frank Fallon, sports |
| 7:00 | 'People's Platform': | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | "The First Offender": | Carl Wongberg's Orch. |
| 7:15 | informal discussion | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | dramatization | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | Report to the Na- | Listeners' Playhouse: | Dramatic sketch | Network program | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | tion | "Time Out of Mind" | "Confidentially Yours" | Concert Miniatures | "Jungle Jim" |
| 8:00 | "Marriage Club": | 'Concert Hall of the Air' | "Knickerbocker Play- | "The Soldiers' Quiz": | Hans Buchwald's Hour |
| 8:15 | quiz program | 'Concert Hall of the Air' | house": dramatic sk. | from Camp Edwards | of Music |
| 8:30 | Wayne King's Or- | "Little Ol' Hollywood": | "Truth or Consequences": | Pepe De Leon's Orch. | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | chestra; War news | interviews; music; sk. | quiz program | News Service | George MacFarland's Or. |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade," | Song of Your Life; Harry | National Barn Dance: | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Salter's Orch.; guests | Henry Burr; Hoosier | Harold M. Fleming | cal Album |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | News; NBC Symphony | Hot Shots; Glen Wel- | "Contact": Dave Elman, | Boston Olympics - New |
| 9:45 | 'Saturday Night | Orchestra, direction | ty's Orchestra | m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or. | York Rovers hockey |
| 10:00 | Serenade" | Alfred Wallenstein | Station E-Z-R-A: com- | "Chicago Theater of the | game from Boston Gar- |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | NBC Symphony Orches- | edy sketch | Air": Marion Claire, | den; John Reilley, Jay |
| 10:30 | Jack Leonard, songs | tra, direction Alfred | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | soprano; Igor Gorin in | Wesley, announcers |
| 10:45 | News of the World | Wallenstein | Eddie LeBaron's Orch. | "The Chocolate Soldier" | Five Star News |
| 11:00 | Weather; News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Hawaii Calls" | Harry Horlick's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Vaughn Monroe's | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Local news; weather | "Hawaii Calls" | Rob Roy's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Orchestra | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | Draft talk; Emil Cole- | "California Melodies": | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Dance Orchestra | Mal Hallett's Orchestra | man's Orchestra | vocalists; orchestra | News Service |

# Southwest Conference Basketball Championship Will Get Under Way This Month

## Rice, Arkansas and Texas Loom Up as Favored Teams

**Southwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSTON, Jan. 3—With Rice Institute, the University of Arkansas, and the University of Texas regarded as the strongest contenders, the 1941 Southwest Conference basketball race gets under way at Austin, Jan. 7, when the point-a-minute Rice Owls, defending champions, tangle with the Texas cagers.

These two teams fought it out for the title last year, finishing first and second, and the clubs this year loom stronger than before, if preseason games are any indication.

Paced by tall Bob Kinney, the Rice quintet has averaged 53 points a game in its nine pre-season contests, of which the Owls have won seven.

The Owls concluded an Eastern tour Monday night, dropping a 57-to-61 decision to Long Island University after outscoring LaSalle, 51-to-45, and defeating Albright, 73-to-65.

**Texas Surprises**

While the Owls' invasion of the East was fairly successful, the University of Texas cagers showed surprising power in reaching the finals of a college basketball tournament in Oklahoma. Texas lost to the Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers in the finals, 39-to-38. The Longhorns won victories over Springfield, Mo., 43-to-42, the East Central Oklahoma Teachers, 34-to-30, and the West Texas Teachers, 43-to-40, before losing in the finals on Monday night.

Three other Southwest Conference teams did not fare so well in the tournament. Texas A. & M., Baylor, and Texas Christian were eliminated in the opening round, and managed to win only one game apiece in the consolation play.

Southern Methodist and the University of Arkansas were idle during the Christmas holidays. But while other Southwest cagers are polishing their play for the Conference race, the Arkansas Razorbacks will meet the Phillips 66 Oilers on Jan. 3 and the Kansas State Teachers on Jan. 4. Other Conference teams have no games scheduled before the Conference season opens.

**Defending Record**

In the games the University of Arkansas, the Southwest's only unbeaten club, will be defending a perfect record of five triumphs. Arkansas, Rice, and Texas in that order have chalked up the best records in pre-season play. Rice has nine victories and two defeats, while Texas, the busiest quintet in the loop, had won seven games out of 12.

Baylor and Southern Methodist have broken even in eight games each, Texas Christian has won four and lost five, and Texas A. & M. has won three and lost five.

In addition to the Texas-Rice opener next week, Baylor will meet Texas Christian at Fort Worth on Jan. 8, Texas will play Arkansas two games at Austin on Jan. 10 and 11, Texas A. & M. will meet Rice at Houston on Jan. 11, and Texas Texas A. & M. will meet Rice at Houston on Jan. 11, and Texas Christian plays Southern Methodist at Dallas on Jan. 11.

With all teams in action the opening week, Southwest critics will have a definite comparison on how the flag race will shape up after the first week.

* * *

A bid to a Bowl game is usually considered a compliment to a team and its coach, but Coach Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. is well aware of the fact that the invitation of his football team to the Cotton Bowl at Dallas may cost him several outstanding Texas high school football players.

It is an annual custom in the Southwest for college football coaches to accept invitations to be speakers at various high school functions at which the school's football players are present. It is a good chance for the coaches to line up future football material.

But with the Aggies busy for the Bowl game during the season for the high school affairs, Coach Norton has been forced to turn down all invitations to appear out of town.

In fact, Coach Norton received so many invitations for himself and his players—because of the Aggies' long winning streak—that he had to request the public not to extend any more invitations to Aggieland.

* * *

Emmett E. Brunson, Rice Institute track coach since 1935, begins his new duties this week as business manager of athletics at the school. He succeeds Gaylord Johnson, who served Rice in that capacity for 16 years, and was one of the builders of the Southwest Conference.

Johnson turned in his resignation in the fall, effective Jan. 1, to go into private business. His successor is a former Rice track captain and the mile record of which he is joint holder still stands.

Brunson is better known over the Nation as the coach and trainer of Fred Wolcott, Rice's all-America hurdler. Brunson coached the Owls to two Southwest Conference track titles in 1938 and 1939. He is a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Rules Committee, an official of the National A. A. U., and the first Texan ever to be appointed to the American Olympic General Committee. **J. H.**

## Big Six Basketball Dates

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMES, Iowa — Twenty-seven playing dates through January, February and early March will see Big Six Conference basketball teams meeting in their 30 league battles.

The conference schedule gets under way Tuesday, Jan. 7, with Kansas State College playing at the University of Nebraska. The University of Kansas faces its first foe one night later, traveling to the University of Oklahoma.

Iowa State College will travel to its initial clash, meeting the University of Missouri on Saturday, Jan. 11, as its double round-robin begins. Each team in the league will face its foes twice in home-and-home games during the season. Iowa State will also meet the University of Kansas on its opening trip.

Home competition for the Cyclones will open Saturday, Jan. 18, as Missouri comes here, while the University of Nebraska will invade State Gymnasium one week later, to close the January program for Iowa State.

The Cyclones will take the road again in early February, traveling to Nebraska, Oklahoma and Kansas State. Three late contests will be played at Ames, Oklahoma coming here Monday, Feb. 17. Kansas State visits the local court Saturday, March 1, while Kansas appears two nights later in the season's final game.

**Big Six Conference**

**1941 Basketball Schedule**

Jan. 7—Kansas State at Nebraska; 8—Kansas at Oklahoma; 11—Iowa State at Missouri, Oklahoma at Kansas State; 13—Iowa State at Kansas, Oklahoma at Nebraska; 16—Missouri at Kansas; 17—Nebraska at Kansas State; 18—Missouri at Iowa State; 20—Missouri at Nebraska, Kansas at Kansas State; 24—Missouri at Oklahoma; 25—Nebraska at Iowa State; 31—Kansas State at Oklahoma.

Feb. 1—Iowa State at Nebraska; 6—Missouri at Kansas State; 8—Iowa State at Oklahoma; 10—Iowa State at Kansas State, Nebraska at Kansas; 15—Nebraska at Missouri; 17—Oklahoma at Iowa State, Kansas State at Missouri; 21—Kansas at Missouri; 22—Nebraska at Oklahoma; 25—Kansas State at Kansas.

March 1—Kansas State at Iowa State, Kansas at Nebraska, Oklahoma at Missouri; 3—Kansas at Iowa State; 8—Oklahoma at Kansas.

## Motorboat Shorts

Numbered motorboats on Federal waters of the United States increased by 1,472 craft during the month of October, reaching a total of 313,667 on Nov. 1.

* * *

The city council of Miami Beach, Fla., has ordered City Engineer Morris N. Lipp to prepare plans, sketches, and estimates for a municipal pier and yacht basin on Normandy Isle.

* * *

Friday, Jan. 17, has been designated as "United States Power Squadrons Day" at the National Motor Boat Show to be held in Grand Central Palace in New York and the organization will sponsor a series of boating lectures at the show that day.

* * *

The number of recreational craft used on the inland lakes of New Hampshire during the 1940 season reached a new high of 5,917, according to the State Public Service Commission. The previous record was 5,040 motor boats set in 1939. Out of the grand total, 2,025 of the craft were used on Lake Winnepesaukee, the largest of New Hampshire's lakes; 409 on Lake Sunapee; and 355 on Lake Squam, an increase of 23.2 per cent on the latter lake.

## Eastern Hockey League

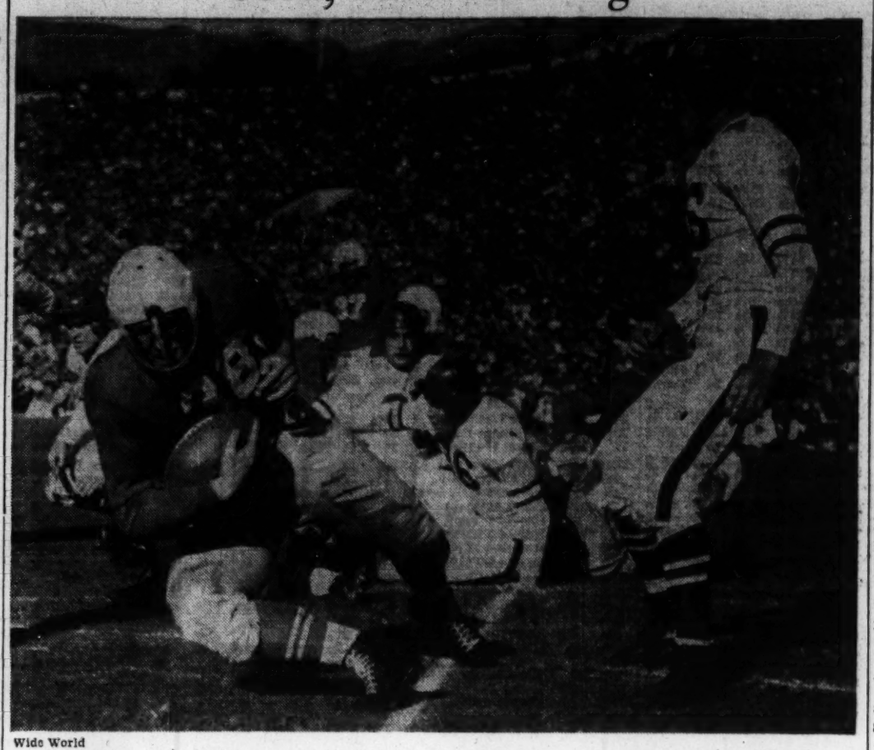
**Championship Series**

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 16 | 5 | 3 | 109 | 75 | 35 |
| Baltimore | 13 | 8 | 4 | 88 | 75 | 31 |
| Atlantic City | 12 | 10 | 3 | 100 | 96 | 27 |
| Boston | 10 | 13 | 1 | 80 | 90 | 21 |
| River Vale | 9 | 15 | 1 | 85 | 98 | 19 |
| New York | 9 | 18 | 0 | 95 | 123 | 18 |

**Boardwalk Cup Series**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 4 | 1 | 0 | 25 | 14 | 8 |
| Boston | 3 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 15 | 6 |
| Atlantic City | 3 | 2 | 0 | 19 | 15 | 6 |
| Washington | 2 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 14 | 5 |
| River Vale | 1 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 29 | 3 |
| New York | 1 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 30 | 2 |

## Good, But Not Enough



Wide World

**PASADENA, Calif.—Photo shows Vike Francis, Nebraska backfield ace (No. 38), scoring the first Nebraska touchdown against Stanford in the annual Rose Bowl game here Jan. 1 before a crowd of 92,000 persons. Victor Lindskog, Stanford center, is standing at right of picture. Stanford won, 21-13.**

## Pittsburgh Club May Need Verbal Blast to Triumph

*By the Associated Press*

It looks as though another verbal blast from Coach Larry Aurie is in order, to keep his Pittsburgh Hornets from sinking into the depths of the American Hockey League's Western Division.

The last time Aurie let loose, threatening a wholesale shakeup in the lineup, the Hornets went out and won five straight, moving to within one point of first place in their division.

Since then the club has faded badly, however, and today, after losing seven of its last nine games, is only two points out of fourth place.

**Dropped Third Straight**

Last night Pittsburgh dropped its third straight, 3-1, to the Springfield Indians, second-place club in the Eastern Division.

Bus Wycherley, recently sent down from the New York Americans of the National League, sparked the Indians' triumph with a pair of goals. The youthful wingman sent Springfield into the lead with his first marker less than three minutes after the opening whistle and then came back to score the clincher midway through the third period. Mickey Blake, Pittsburgh defenseman, scored in a melee around the Indian nets with less than three minutes of play remaining, to deprive Charlie Raynor of a shutout.

**5-5 Stalemate**

In the only other game, the Providence Reds, third-place Eastern Division team, and the Buffalo Bisons, celler-dwellers of the Western group, battled a 5-5 statemate. It was the first tie game of the season for both clubs.

The Bisons thrilled a hometown crowd of 3,265 with a sensational third-period rally, which netted three goals. Chuch Shannon started the Bisons on the comeback trail, notching his second goal of the night half way through the final session. Jack Toupin and Loren Mercer followed his lead. The latter's tying shot went home less than four minutes before the end of the regulation time.

### Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 2**

**American League**

Providence 5, Buffalo 5 (tie).
Springfield 3, Pittsburgh 1.

**American Association**

St. Paul 3, Omaha 0.
No games tonight.

## Sugar Bowl Carnival Group Sets an Example

**Midwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The annual Sugar Bowl sports carnival is yearly giving to the sports minded a finer and more diversified program than any section of the country, and it has been found most beneficial as a community activity. At least half of the 77,000 in attendance at the football game are visitors, more than 2,500 of whom came in on special trains from Boston. This is the only bowl game that offered two undefeated and untied teams as the contestants. The carnival committee is doing a fine job and their example should be more widely followed by the other civic promotional groups in the country.

* * *

The opening big time track competition which is part of the New Orleans festivities established in a firm position a young man who has been knocking at the door of greatness for the last two seasons. John Munski, who has been running the mile in mighty fast time for Missouri University won the N. C. A. A. title last year, but had never defeated Fenske who became the king of milers last season. At the Sugar Bowl track contests Munski ran the mile in 4:15.2 to lead Walter Mehl and Chuck Fenske.

Mehl has now dropped down from the two miles to be a regular contestant in the mile run this year and it is predicted he will make it very tough for his former team mate at Wisconsin, Chuck Fenske, if he aspires to the mile crown in 1941.

It looks like the mile is still to be the most interesting race, just as it has been over a number of seasons, especially since our old friend Glenn Cunningham showed up in competition. Greg Rice of Notre Dame appears to have the two and three-mile field to himself and maybe he had better drop down to the mile for a little excitement. In New Orleans he ran the three miles in 14:16.4 which is just 1.4 seconds over the record set by Rice.

Campbell Kane of Indiana and Gene Littler of Nebraska both showed they were ready to go by breaking the Sugar Bowl records in the half mile and in the quarter. The time was very good for so early in the season, giving evidence of great track contests to come.

* * *

Three Big Ten basketball teams played opponents on New Year's Eve and all three won their game against very fine opponents which indicates the kind of competition regularly to be found in this league. Northwestern in defeating Notre Dame put on a second-half rally for a score of 46 to 36 that indicates the Wildcats are making rapid gains toward the class that made them one of the better teams last year. At Milwaukee in a double-header Wisconsin defeated Princeton 52 to 40 and Illinois defeated Marquette 40 to 32. Two of last year's leading scorers were responsible for the wins of their teams in Milwaukee. Gene Englund scored 12 points to lead Wisconsin and Walter Evers with a brilliant 19 points led Illinois. If Evers can maintain such a pace in the Big Ten race the Illini will have found a worthy successor to the great Bill Hapac who set up a total of 164 points before the end of last season. Illinois is looked upon as one of the teams Purdue must beat if they are to retain their championship. **E. F.**

## 'Pop' Perry Busy in New Athletic Post

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 3 (AP)—They call him "Pop" and Commander Lyman S. Perry, new graduate manager of athletics at the United States Naval Academy, has a record his "boys" can look up to.

He's been closely allied with athletics since he was a three-sport man at Jefferson (Ohio) High School 25 years ago. He hit the peak of his football playing days in 1918 when he was a guard on the Navy eleven and made Walter Camp's All-America team.

**Perfect Record**

In his new job, which isn't entirely new to him, Commander Perry becomes associated again with an old team-mate, Maj. Emery E. "Swede" Larson, head coach, who never lost to Army as player or coach—a perfect record from a Navy viewpoint.

They're a sort of two-man mutual admiration society.

Perry closely followed the activities of the Swede's 1940 football machine, which beat Army 14 to 0, and declared it was "one of the best squads I have ever seen at Annapolis."

"Pop was a grand football player and a great competitor," says Larson, "and I know he will do a splendid job here."

**Schedule-Making**

Right now, Perry is busy with schedule-making, contacts and other activities of the job to which he was appointed when Commander Ward P. Davis was ordered to sea duty. Perry had been serving as assistant to the commandant of midshipmen.

"Pop" has ample background for his new job. He was assistant football coach here in 1925, athletic officer for the battle force in 1933 and athletic officer for the U. S. S. Tennessee in 1937.

A member of the class of '20, he was graduated in 1919 because of the world war.

## Four Masters to Play In Red Cross Match

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Four golfing masters, winners of a total of 33 national titles, each at least once British open champion, have agreed to play in a match sponsored by the Duke of Windsor at Nassau for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Fred G. Corcoran, PGA tournament Bureau Manager, announced that Bobby Jones, one of the greatest amateurs; Gene Sarazen, Walter Hagen and Tommy Armour have accepted invitations for the exhibition on March 15-16.

Corcoran, who helped the Duke arrange the exhibition, said the quartet would play an informal round with the Duke making it a fivesome on March 15. The following day the masters will play a four-ball match with the Duke as referee.

## 'Billiard's World Series'

When the famous Willie Hoppe or Jake Schaefer, son of "Wizard Jake," begin play as world's Champion in the 1941 World Three-Cushion Billiards Championship Tournament, starting at Bensinger's 131 South Wabash Avenue Arena, Chicago, on Jan. 13, one of them will be topping the greatest field ever to compete for billiards most coveted crown. Which of the two cue stars will gain this honor—and additional gold—will be determined in their title challenge match in the same arena one week earlier, Jan. 6 to 9.

Schaefer earned the right to challenge Hoppe by finishing second to the former "boy wonder" in the 1940 world tourney. The important match will embrace 480 points to be played afternoon and evening for four days in eight blocks of 60 points each, at continuous competition with total points to count.

**Only Three Days Rest**

Either Hoppe or Schaefer will have only three days' rest before tackling the toughtest field of three-cushionists ever assembled. This year's "Billiards' World Series" is truly the tournament of all tournaments and tops all former classics from every standpoint.

In the first place, the world's 18 greatest stars representing the strongest array of cue talent in the history of the game will participate in the $20,000 event that starts on Jan. 13 and runs through 30 days of gruelling play until Feb. 12. The schedule embraces a total of 153 games, marking the largest number of games ever contested in a title tourney. The previous high games total was the 110 played last year. Moreover, never before have more than 15 experts competed in an international championship.

Competition will be over a round-robin basis, each player meeting each of his opponents once; thereby making a schedule of 17 games for each player. The National Billiard Association will present the winner with a permanent trophy.

**Former Champions**

Heading the stellar cast of cue talent, of course, are Hoppe and Schaefer. Right with them, however, are five former champions, Welker Cochran, who incidentally is the present world 18.2-balkline king; Otto Reiselt, Tiff Denton, Arthur Thurnblad and the 1939 titleholder, Joe Chamaco, Mexican titlist, the only foreigner in the field. Furthermore, the entry of seven champions and former titleholders establishes another record for this year's classic.

The other 11 green baize artists are the three former national amateur kings, Jay Bozeman, who finished third to Hoppe and Schaefer last year; Allen Hall and Earl Lookabaugh; Clarence Jackson, Irving Crane, youthful pocket star; John Fitzpatrick, Pacific Coast champion; Paul Lewin, Joe Moriarity, Len Kenney, Art Rubin, Eastern crown-holder; and Herb Peterson, son of the famous world's fancy-shot champion and noted ivory authority, Charley Peterson.

Adding further glamor to the event is the fact that five new faces will be making their debut to big-time cue competition: Moriarity, Lewin, Crane, Fitzpatrick and Paterson. Moreover, Kenney, Lookabaugh and Jackson have been absent from billiards' top event for several seasons.

Five games will be played daily, three games comprising the afternoon shows and two games featuring the evening programs, starting at 1 p. m. and 8 p. m., respectively. Seating accommodations total 1,250, with all seats reserved.

## East-West Players Now Professionals

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—All of the players who participated in the East-West football game at San Francisco New Year's Day, except Fred Hartman of Rice, have automatically lost their amateur standing, Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., said today.

"At the recent A. A. U. convention in Denver, the A. A. U. ruled that all players must apply for permission to play in the East-West game if they wanted to retain their amateur standing," said Ferris. "Hartman was the only one to apply. His application was made by Rice officials."

As the result the A. A. U. has no jurisdiction over Sunday's charity game in Los Angeles, in which most of the East-West players plan to play. Ferris pointed out all but Hartman are considered professionals by the A. A. U.

### Adirondack Meet

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—George Mahar, secretary of the Northern New York Skating Association, said last night the Adirondack championship meet will be held Saturday in Northville. Eastern states competition, he added, will be held Jan. 11 and 12 at Saratoga Springs.

## In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

### Dodgers Seek Bull Pen Aid

Having recently added Kirby Higbe to their pitching staff, Mickey Owen to the mask and mitt department, and Lew Riggs to the infield reserves, the Brooklyn Dodgers are poised to make their most determined pennant bid since the early 1920's. To keep the records straight, the Brooks last won a National League flag back in '20, under Wilbert Robinson. Uncle Robbie had them second in '24 and third in '32, but then followed a succession of second division years.

You remember, no doubt, how the Dodgers broke fast in 1940 and won nine straight. One of these was Tex Carleton's no-hitter in Cincinnati. As the race entered the second week in May, Leo Durocher's rowdy gang was still in front. As late as mid-July, they were pressing the front-running Reds. But in the heat and pressure of August, Bill McKechnie's outfit pulled slowly but steadily away and by the final day of the race sported an impressive 12-game advantage.

**Lost Reese**

There were contributing factors to the Brooklyn fade-out. The loss of Shortstop Peewee Reese hurt Durocher's chances. The kid was a sensation until injured. Leo's pitchers fell into the habit of "blowing" leads. The outfield punch fell short of expectation. In fact, everything considered, Lippy Leo did well to finish in the runner-up spot.

Larry MacPhail took a long stride toward the coveted pennant when he bought Higbe from the Phillies. Kirby is potentially a great pitcher. With a little more experience and the support of a contending club like the Brooks, he should crash the 20-victory class without further delay. Few fans realize that Kirby led his circuit in strikeouts last year and has one of the fastest "high hard ones" in baseball.

**Relief Hurler**

However, the Dodgers may need one more man to fulfill their flag dreams—a first class relief hurler. Durocher is surrounded by such starting moundsmen as Higbe, Whitlow Wyatt, Curt Davis, Luke Hamlin, Freddy Fitzsimmons and perhaps Hugh Casey. But unless Leo has someone up his sleeve, he still lacks a Johnny Murphy or a Joe Beggs.

When the Reds reached the threshold of their second straight flag last fall, a reporter asked Bill McKechnie if his club was stronger than the previous year, and if so, where. Bill surprised his interviewer by singling out Joe Beggs as his outstanding '41 addition. The manager checked back through the campaign and recalled how the bull pen specialist had rescued Derringer, or Walters, or Thompson at crucial stages of the race. When the final returns were in, Joe's 12 wins represented Cincinnati's margin over Brooklyn.

**Drafted Swift**

Rarely has a pennant been won in this lively ball era without the lift of a top-flight rescue artist. Aside from Beggs at Cincinnati, the leading example of bull pen aid in recent years is the role Johnny Murphy has played at Yankee Stadium. You know all about "Grandma" Murphy. Durocher may find similar assistance from Bill Swift, formerly with the Pittsburgh Pirates and Boston Bees. Leo picked up Bill from St. Paul in the draft. The veteran right-hander throws a "slider," capable of discouraging any rally when he can get it over the plate. Pressnell may be the answer, or Casey.

According to Ebbets Field critics, the Dodgers have labored minus a good relief pitcher for about 10 years, when little Dolph Luque was whistling sidearm fast balls in the late innings. After leaving Brooklyn, Dolph settled at the Polo Grounds and helped Bill Terry win his first pennant. But not even Larry MacPhail can restore the Cuban to his former berth, so Durocher's early 1941 work is cut out for him.

## College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

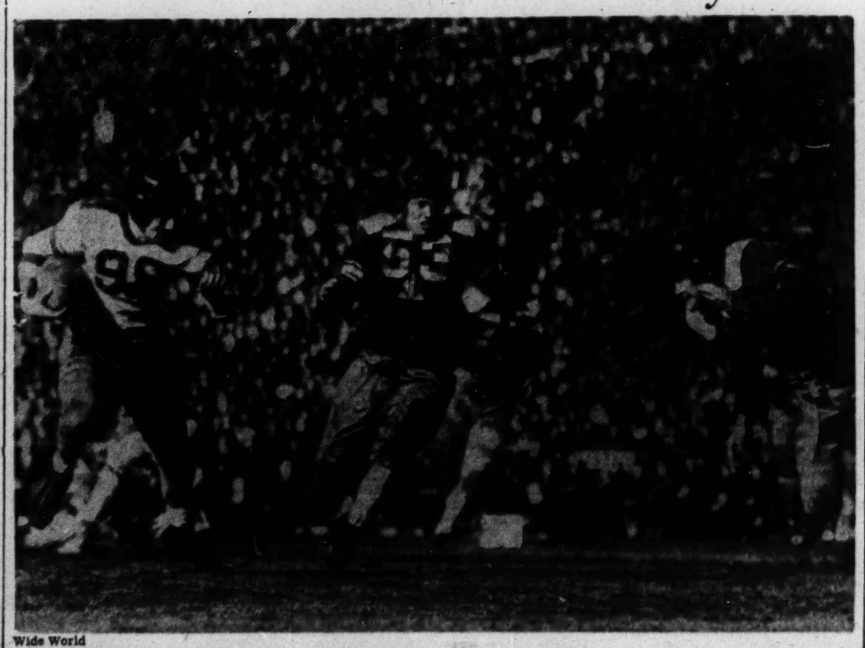
**Results Jan. 2**

Ohio State 55, Creighton 42.
Illinois 45, Kansas State 29.
Kansas 41, Loyola (Chicago) 40.
Western (Ky.) Teachers 57, Ohio 41.
Purdue 41, Indiana State 28.
Oregon 51, Utah 15.
Santa Clara 43, De Paul 39.
Tennessee 33, Marshall 22.
Long Island 54, Davis-Elkins 42.
Simpson 64, Calvin 55.
Geneva 49, Rider 35.
North Carolina 62, Lehigh 58.
St. Cloud Teachers 49, Augsburg 34.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 40, Centenary 39 (overtime).
Howard Payne 51, New Mexico Mines 45.
St. Benedict's 34, Sterling 25.
Colorado State 39, Western (Colo.) State 34.
Bethany (Kan.) 27, McPherson 24.
Weber 72, Montana State 62.

## National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 11 | 6 | 1 | 62 | 41 | 23 |
| Detroit | 10 | 6 | 5 | 51 | 42 | 25 |
| Boston | 8 | 7 | 4.5 | 71 | 52 | 21 |
| Chicago | 7 | 10 | 4 | 46 | 55 | 18 |
| Rangers | 7 | 10 | 4 | 54 | 56 | 18 |
| Montreal | 8 | 10 | 2 | 46 | 54 | 18 |
| Americans | 6 | 11 | 5 | 40 | 70 | 17 |

## Once When Harmon Got Away



Wide World

**SAN FRANCISCO—The highly touted stars of the East were set down by football stars of the West, 20 to 13, in the annual Shrine classic. On this play Tommy Harmon, Michigan's all-America, is shown romping on a nice gain, eluding Fred Hartman of Rice (No. 53) and Jim Kisselburgh of Oregon State on the right.**


WHERE TO DINE

ANDOVER, MASS.
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on Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

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**Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays**

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 500,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 527,470 |
| 1941 volume to date | 527,470 |
| 1940 volume to date | 579,010 |

## Some Stocks Show a Fair Upturn Today

NEW ORK, Jan 3 (AP)—Steels and motors exhibited a little more backbone in todays stock market and, along with selected issues, managed to move up fractions to a point or so.

The recovery shift was far from unanimous, however, and many leaders continued in the losing division without showing pronounced weakness.

Lack of speculative ardor, brokers said, was due partly to the desire to await Washington's moves on the proposed anti-inflation program, stepping up of defense work and possible institution of priority restrictions on some important industries. There was scant inspiration in the war news, although business happenings were optimistic.

Among shares Savage Arms pushed up to a new top for the past year and Universal Pictures preferred added several more points to its recent sharp upswing.

Giving an occasional lift were Chrysler, General Motors, Studebaker, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Electric Boat and Loft.

Lagging tendencies were exhibited by Westinghouse, du Pont, J. C. Penney, Montgomery Ward and Kennecott.

Curb losers included Brewster Aero, N. J. Zinc, Cities Service and Pantepec. Improved were Todd Shipyards, Westmoreland Coal and Vogt Manufacturing.

### U. S. Bonds Off Further

Bond prices generally declined today, led by U. S. Government issues.

Several federals were marked around a full point lower toward the final hour.

The unusually large price range was accomplished on a "thin" basis, with much of the Treasury list ignored by traders.

Corporates also moved only lightly, although the downward trend extended to most issues. However, many utilities ran counter to this trend.

Fair gains were made, for example, by International Telephone 4½s and 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and Western Union 5s of '60.

On the downside were City of New York 3s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible stamped 6s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71 and Cuba Northern Railway 5½s.

The barely active foreign governments generally showed plus signs, with gainers including Santa Fe Province 4s and issues of Brazil, Buenos Aires, Germany, Italy and Japan.

## Bank of America Reports New High Earnings for 1940

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association reports new all-time high marks in virtually all of the bank's activities. This achievement as revealed in the year-end statement of condition is attributed by L. M. Giannini, President, to expansion of business in the territory served and increasing public acceptance and use of the facilities and services of California's only statewide branch bank.

As of December 31, 1940, Bank of America deposits totaled $1,632,228,000, an increase of $149,436,000 during the year. Total resources stood at $1,817,535,000, a gain of $188,948,000 in the same period.

The aggregate of loans and discounts outstanding was $778,295,000, which is $67,240,000 more than a year ago. Cash and bonds amounted to $977,032,000, an increase of $124,497,000.

With the $30,000,000 of preferred stock subscribed by stockholders on June 10, 1940, capital funds, including capital, surplus, undivided profits and reserves, now total $156,337,000, an increase of $37,484,000 during the year. This total includes the unallocated reserve of $6,900,000 which was set up on June 10, 1940, out of previously accumulated undivided profits.

Earnings for the year were $29,007,000, the largest for any one year in the history of the bank. From this total $4,370,000 was reserved for depreciation of bank premises and amortization of bond premiums and $5,709,000 in reserves was set up and applied to the reduction of the carrying value of assets.

After payment of $10,265,000 in dividends at the annual rate of $2.40 per share on the common stock and four per cent on the issue price of the preferred stock, and after $1,176,000 in profit-sharing bonus to employees, capital funds were increased from earnings for the year by $7,484,000 which amount was credited to undivided profits and other reserves.

## Multiple Trading Hearing on Jan. 21

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—The SEC has announced that a public hearing would be held on Jan. 21 at its offices here on the matter of the New York Stock Exchange's refusal to allow its members to engage in multiple trading. It is expected that the Exchange will present its side of the case then.

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70¼ | 49¼ | Abbott (1.60a) | 3 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 60 | 34⅞ | Acme Steel (3) | 2 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | Jan 2 |
| 9 | 4¼ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 21 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | +⅛ |
| 27½ | 16½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | +⅜ |
| 19½ | 12½ | Addresso(1.20e) | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| 58⅛ | 36½ | Air Reduct (1a) | 19 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | 40 | +⅛ |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Dec31 |
| 7 | 4 | Alaska Jun (½) | 6 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jan 2 |
| 12½ | 4¼ | Alleg pf xw | 5 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 5¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 4 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 24 | 7 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | Jan 2 |
| 26½ | 15½ | Alleg Lud (1½e) | 9 | 24¾ | 24⅝ | 24¾ | +½ |
| 12¾ | 6¾ | Allen Ind (1½e) | 6 | 11¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 182 | 135½ | Al Ch & Dye(6a) | 4 | 163¼ | 162¼ | 163 | +½ |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Allied Kid (.80) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Dec30 |
| 16¾ | 10 | Allied Mills (1e) | 9 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 79 | 55 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | Dec30 |
| 41⅞ | 21¾ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 6 | 36¾ | 35¼ | 36¾ | +1¼ |
| 18 | 11 | AlphaCem(1½e) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | −¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Amal Leather | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 18 | 9½ | Amal Leath pf | 7 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Dec30 |
| 58½ | 38½ | Amerada Cp (2) | 4 | 46¾ | 46¼ | 46¾ | +⅜ |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Am Ag Ch (1.20) | 5 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | |
| 75 | 41¾ | Am Airlines(1e) | 8 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| 12¾ | 6 | Am Bank Note | 8 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | +⅛ |
| 9⅜ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 9 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | |
| 45⅜ | 28 | Am Br S(2.10e) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | −¾ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Am Cable & R | 12 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 116½ | 85¼ | Am Can (4) | 2 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | +⅜ |
| 185 | 164 | Am Can pf (7) | 4 | 184 | 184 | 184 | −¼ |
| 33¼ | 18 | Am Car & Fdy | 18 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | +¼ |
| 65 | 34 | Am Car & F pf | 2 | 62¾ | 62 | 62¾ | |
| 23½ | 13½ | Am Ch&Cbl(2e) | 14 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | +⅜ |
| 115 | 100 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 3 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ | Dec27 |
| 140½ | 112 | Am Chicle (4a) | 4 | 121 | 119¾ | 119¾ | −¼ |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Coltype(¼e) | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| 8¼ | 4⅛ | Am Comm Al | 3 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +½ |
| 15¼ | 8 | Am Crys S (½e) | 5 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Dec31 |
| 3¼ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Am European | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 2 |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | Am & For Pow | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24¼ | 9⅛ | AmFP $6pf 1.20e | 5 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | −½ |
| 28¼ | 10¾ | AmFP $7pf 1.40e | 5 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16 | Jan 2 |
| 7¼ | 2¼ | Am & F P 2 pf | 5 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | Jan 2 |
| 50½ | 23 | Am Haw SS(1a) | 11 | 38 | 38 | 38 | +1½ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Hide & Lea | 5 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 38 | 23 | Am H & L pf (3) | 5 | 27⅞ | 26¾ | 27⅞ | Dec31 |
| 66¼ | 45½ | Am Home(2.40a) | 3 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | +½ |
| 3⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 35 | 18 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 2 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | −¼ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Am Internat'l | 7 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Dec27 |
| 57 | 41½ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Dec17 |
| 22¾ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 3 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 92 | 38 | Am Loco pf (5e) | 5 | 90 | 89½ | 90 | −¼ |
| 14⅞ | 10 | Am M & F (.80) | 7 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | Am M & Metal | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Dec31 |
| 25 | 12¾ | Am Metal (2¼e) | 16 | 19 | 18¼ | 18¼ | Jan 2 |
| 5¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 6 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 63¼ | 34¾ | AmP&L$6pf1⅞k | 2 | 45 | 44⅞ | 45 | +⅛ |
| 54 | 28¼ | APL $5pf (1.56k) | 4 | 38 | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 10⅝ | 4¾ | Am Rad&S(.40e) | 14 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | +¼ |
| 18½ | 9½ | Am Roll M (¼e) | 14 | 15⅜ | 14⅞ | 15⅜ | +½ |
| 12¾ | 5¾ | Am Saf R (.80) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 2 |
| 11⅜ | 5 | Am Seat (½e) | 9 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | Dec31 |
| 54 | 30¼ | Am Sm&R(2¾e) | 11 | 42⅞ | 42⅛ | 42⅞ | +⅜ |
| 155½ | 122 | Am S & R pf (7) | 1 | 154 | 154 | 154 | −½ |
| 70 | 49¼ | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 52 | 51¼ | 52 | +1¾ |
| 33⅜ | 19½ | Am Stl F (1½e) | 3 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | +¼ |
| 14⅝ | 9¼ | Am Stores (¾e) | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | Dec31 |
| 17¼ | 11 | Am Stove (1¼e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Dec24 |
| 23⅜ | 12¾ | Am Sug R (½g) | 6 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 93 | 70⅛ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 5 | 83½ | 81½ | 82½ | +1½ |
| 18 | 11¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dec31 |
| 175¼ | 145 | Am T & T (9) | 8 | 168½ | 168¼ | 168⅜ | +⅜ |
| 89½ | 66½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 2 | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | +⅛ |
| 91¾ | 68¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 7 | 72¾ | 71¾ | 72¾ | +1⅜ |
| 153½ | 136 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 153¼ | 153¼ | 153¼ | Dec31 |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | +¼ |
| 12⅜ | 5¼ | Am Water Wks | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 101½ | 83⅛ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | +¼ |
| 12 | 6 | Am Woolen | 2 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Dec31 |
| 61⅜ | 25½ | Am Wool pf (7e) | 3 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | +1 |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Am Zinc L & S | 40 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅞ | +⅜ |
| 54¼ | 35 | Am Z pr pf (5k) | 2 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 32 | 18 | Anaconda (2e) | 45 | 27⅛ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | +¾ |
| 22⅝ | 12½ | Anchor H (.80e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −½ |
| 15⅞ | 8 | Andes Cop (1e) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Dec31 |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | A P W Paper | 10 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Dec31 |
| 35½ | 23 | Arch-DM (1.40) | 2 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | +⅝ |
| 111⅛ | 97½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 111¼ | 110½ | 110½ | Jan 2 |
| 7⅝ | 4 | Armour Ill | 3 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 64¼ | 35 | Armour Ill p pf | 8 | 48¼ | 47½ | 48¼ | −¾ |
| 68 | 58½ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | 60⅝ | N'v15 |
| 43¾ | 22⅝ | Arm Cork (2e) | 6 | 30¼ | 29½ | 30¼ | +1¼ |
| 11 | 6⅛ | Arnold C (¾e) | 3 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Dec30 |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | Artloom (¼g) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 12 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +½ |
| 84 | 65 | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ | Dec27 |
| 95 | 49½ | AssdDG2pf(23e) | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jan 2 |
| 45 | 29½ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | Dec17 |
| 25¼ | 13 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 47 | 18¾ | 18 | 18¾ | +¾ |
| 64½ | 39½ | Atch T&SFpf(5) | 12 | 62¾ | 61⅝ | 62¾ | +1¾ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | Atl Coast Line | 11 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | +⅜ |
| 22⅜ | 8⅛ | Atl G&W Indies | 4 | 16 | 16 | 16 | +1½ |
| 22½ | 9¼ | Atl G&W In pf | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 2 |
| 27⅛ | 18¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 24¼ | 24 | 24¼ | +¼ |
| 111 | 102 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | Jan 2 |
| 9⅞ | 7 | Atlas Corp (½e) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 51 | 43¼ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | −¼ |
| 80½ | 57 | Atlas Pow (4¼e) | 6 | 69 | 68 | 68 | Dec31 |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Atlas Tack | 6 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Dec31 |
| 5½ | 1⅞ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 2 |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Aviation Corp | 9 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | −⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 12⅜ | Bald Loco ct | 48 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18¾ | +¼ |
| 6⅜ | 2¾ | Balt & Ohio | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 8 | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio pf | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 14⅞ | 4¾ | Bangor & Ar | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | Jan 2 |
| 16⅝ | 8½ | Barber As (½e) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | +⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 4 | Barker Br (¾e) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Dec30 |
| 13⅜ | 7⅛ | Barnsdall (.60) | 10 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| 25¾ | 23½ | Bath IrWks(¼e) | 20 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | +⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 20¼ | Bayuk Cig (1) | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | −⅛ |
| 35¾ | 18½ | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | −⅛ |
| 112⅛ | 105 | Beat pf ww (5) | 4 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | Dec24 |
| 105 | 102 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jun17 |
| 127 | 102 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Dec31 |
| 9⅞ | 7¼ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 3 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | Jan 2 |
| 36⅜ | 24½ | Bendix Av(2½e) | 10 | 34⅜ | 33⅝ | 34⅜ | +¾ |
| 22¼ | 17¼ | Benef I L (1.85e) | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 56¾ | 49⅛ | Ben Ind Lpf(2½) | 6 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 | −½ |
| 39 | 22½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | Jan 2 |
| 93¼ | 63½ | Beth Stl (5e) | 72 | 89½ | 85¾ | 89 | +2¾ |
| 134 | 109½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | −½ |
| 34½ | 14 | Bigelow-S (3e) | 2 | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | +¾ |
| 22½ | 15 | Black & Dk (1a) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jan 2 |
| 11⅝ | 5¾ | Blaw-Knox(¼e) | 10 | 10⅛ | 9½ | 10⅛ | +⅝ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Bliss & L (1½e) | 2 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | Jan 2 |
| 28⅝ | 12¾ | Boeing Airplane | 9 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | +⅜ |
| 34 | 19¾ | Bohn A&B(1½e) | 2 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | −¼ |
| 29¼ | 19 | Bond Strs(1.60a) | 1 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | −¼ |
| 24¼ | 17 | Borden (1.40e) | 9 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | +½ |
| 25⅞ | 12⅞ | Borg-War (1a) | 4 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | +½ |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | Boston & Maine | 3 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | Dec30 |
| 38¾ | 26 | Bower Roll B(3) | 2 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | +1½ |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Brew Corp(.55e) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | Jan 2 |
| 13¾ | 8 | Bridgeport(¾e) | 13 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12¼ | −⅛ |
| 26¾ | 14¼ | Briggs Mf (2¼e) | 8 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41½ | 27 | Briggs&S (3¼e) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | −½ |
| 53¾ | 38 | Bristol M (2.40a) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | −½ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 24¾ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 6 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 12¾ | Bkly Un Gas | 3 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | +½ |
| 37½ | 27 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | +½ |
| 29½ | 14¾ | Bruns-Bal (3e) | 1 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 | Jan 2 |
| 12¾ | 6¼ | Bucyrus-E (1e) | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3⅛ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 9 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7½ | +¼ |
| 36 | 20 | Bullard Co (2e) | 9 | 33¼ | 32½ | 33¼ | −½ |
| 35¼ | 17⅝ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | +½ |
| 21⅝ | 12¼ | Burling Mill(1a) | 8 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 12½ | 7¼ | Burr Add (½e) | 10 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | +⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Bush Terminal | 4 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Dec31 |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Butler Br (.30e) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 23¼ | 17½ | But Bros pf(1½) | 4 | 19¾ | 19⅛ | 19¾ | Dec31 |
| 5 | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 9 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4⅛ | +⅜ |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +¼ |
| 15½ | 9 | Byron Jack (1) | 6 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | −⅛ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 26⅛ | 14 | Calif Pack (1) | 3 | 18 | 18 | 18 | +⅜ |
| 52½ | 50½ | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Dec27 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 8⅛ | 4⅝ | Cal & Hecla (1e) | 4 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 19½ | 11 | Camp Wy (1.15e) | 5 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14½ | Dec31 |
| 23½ | 11⅝ | Canada Dry | 9 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12½ | +⅜ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅜ | Canadian Pacific | 3 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 40½ | 29½ | Cannon M (2) | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | +½ |
| 6 | 2⅞ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Dec31 |
| 32⅜ | 22½ | Carpent (2¾e) | 7 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +⅛ |
| 3¼ | 2 | Car & Gen (.10a) | 19 | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec30 |
| 75 | 39¼ | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 9 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | +¼ |
| 56½ | 42½ | Caterpill Tr (2) | 3 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | +¼ |
| 35½ | 20 | Celanese (1¼e) | 5 | 27¾ | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | +⅜ |
| 12½ | 5 | Celotex Corp | 18 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7¾ | +⅝ |
| 26¼ | 17 | Cent Aguir (1½) | 9 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | +¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 7 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jan 2 |
| 5⅞ | 1⅝ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 1¾ | 1⅜ | 1⅝ | Dec30 |
| 11⅜ | 4 | Cent Violetta S | 2 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | −⅛ |
| 6 | 2⅝ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 41½ | 22½ | Cerro de Pas (4) | 9 | 31 | 30⅛ | 31 | +½ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Cert-teed Prod | 9 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4¼ | −⅜ |
| 22 | 15 | Chain Belt(1½e) | 7 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | −⅛ |
| 30⅜ | 17½ | Cham P&F(.90e) | 3 | 20 | 19¾ | 20 | +⅞ |
| 29½ | 10⅞ | Checker Cab | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jan 2 |
| 44 | 30½ | Ches & Ohio(3a) | 9 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | +¼ |
| 101 | 84¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 101 | 101 | 101 | Dec30 |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Ches Corp | 2 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec31 |
| 2⅜ | ⅞ | Chi & E Ill pf | 4 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | Dec30 |
| 2⅛ | ⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Dec31 |
| 12⅛ | 6½ | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 15⅛ | 8⅛ | Chi Pneu Tool | 3 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | |
| 44¼ | 23¾ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| 51⅝ | 41 | C P T pr pf (2½) | 2 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | Jan 2 |
| ⅜ | 1/16 | Chi Rock Is & P | 15 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| ⅝ | 1/16 | C R I & P 6% pf | 2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| ¾ | 1/16 | C R I & P 7% pf | 7 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| 11 | 7⅞ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Dec28 |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Chickasha (½e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Dec31 |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | Childs Co | 7 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 91⅝ | 53½ | Chrysler (5½e) | 97 | 71¾ | 69¼ | 71¾ | +2½ |
| 14¼ | 8⅞ | City I & F (1.20) | 2 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | −¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Dec30 |
| 40¼ | 24 | Clark Eq (3¼e) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | +1½ |
| 43¼ | 26 | Clev Gr B (2e) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Dec31 |
| 41½ | 25⅛ | Climax M(1.20a) | 4 | 28⅛ | 28 | 28 | |
| 45½ | 25½ | Cluett P (2¾e) | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 131 | 99½ | Coca-Cola (5e) | 3 | 106 | 105½ | 105½ | −½ |
| 63 | 56 | Coca Cola A (3) | 2 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Dec31 |
| 20 | 10½ | Colgate P (½a) | 4 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | −⅛ |
| 102½ | 94 | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | −⅜ |
| 35½ | 16½ | Collins&A(2¾e) | 2 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | −½ |
| 24 | 12½ | Col Fuel&I (¼e) | 4 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19⅜ | Dec31 |
| 26⅜ | 16 | Col Br A (2e) | 3 | 20½ | 19¾ | 20½ | +½ |
| 26¼ | 16 | Col Br B (2e) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4¼ | Col G&E (.30e) | 31 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 93½ | 68½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 78 | 76⅞ | 78 | Jan 2 |
| 8½ | 3½ | Colum Pict | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 26 | 14¾ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 2 | 23½ | 22 | 22 | Dec28 |
| 98¾ | 71 | Col Carb (4.60e) | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | Jan 2 |
| 48 | 27⅜ | Coml Credit (3) | 6 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | −⅛ |
| 108⅛ | 95 | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 3 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 | Jan 2 |
| 56 | 32 | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 9 | 36½ | 36 | 36½ | +1 |
| 113 | 97 | Com Tcv pf(4¼) | 1 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | Jan 2 |
| 16⅜ | 8 | Coml Solv (¼e) | 30 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ | +½ |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Com'th & South | 160 | 11/16 | ¾ | ¾ | −1/16 |
| 73¼ | 42 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 8 | 51¾ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | −1⅜ |
| 33 | 25⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 23 | 29¼ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | −⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2½ | Conde Nast(¼e) | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Congoleum (1a) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | +¼ |
| 31½ | 17⅝ | Cons Aircr (2e) | 6 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ | +¼ |
| 16 | 7½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | Cons Cop (½e) | 5 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 21⅜ | Cons Edison (2) | 46 | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝ | +¼ |
| 110⅛ | 97¼ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 4 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107 | −⅛ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jan 2 |
| 10½ | 5¼ | Cons F pf (1k) | 9 | 8⅛ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | Dec31 |
| 4½ | 2¼ | Cons Laundries | 6 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec30 |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Consol Oil (½g) | 110 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2¼ | ⅞ | Con RR Cub pf | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Dec30 |
| 5¼ | 2⅛ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | −⅛ |
| 23¾ | 8¾ | Consol'n Coal pf | 3 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | Dec31 |
| 108½ | 93¼ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | |
| 19½ | 9⅞ | Container (1½e) | 6 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅞ | +⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 7⅛ | Cont Bak (A) | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Cont Bak (B) | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 97½ | 70 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 79 | 79 | 79 | −1 |
| 49¼ | 33 | Cont Can (2e) | 9 | 39¼ | 38¼ | 39¼ | +½ |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | Cont Dia F (½e) | 5 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jan 2 |
| 40⅞ | 27⅞ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 10 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | −¼ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Cont Motors | 36 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Cont O Del (1) | 24 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 | −⅛ |
| 33 | 18½ | Cont Steel(1½e) | 2 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | −⅛ |
| 25¼ | 15½ | Cop'weld (.80) | 3 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 70 | 47 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 3 | 57 | 56¼ | 56¼ | Dec30 |
| 65⅛ | 40¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 18 | 45⅛ | 44½ | 44⅝ | −¼ |
| 184 | 165 | Corn Prod pf (7) | 1 | 176 | 175 | 176 | +1 |
| 7½ | 4 | Coty Inc (½e) | 4 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | Dec31 |
| 1½ | 1/16 | Coty Internat'l | 5 | ½ | 1/16 | ⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 24¼ | 13 | Crane Co (.80e) | 4 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | +⅜ |
| 32¾ | 17½ | Cr of Wh (1.60) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 7¾ | 3⅛ | Crosley Corp | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | Dec31 |
| 38⅞ | 18⅜ | Crown C&S(½e) | 2 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | +¼ |
| 45 | 30½ | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 2 | 45 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | −⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 12 | Crown Zel (¼g) | 3 | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14⅜ | −⅛ |
| 45⅞ | 25 | Crucible Steel | 48 | 47¼ | 44⅝ | 47 | +2 |
| 99 | 75¼ | Crucible pf (5) | 8 | 98¼ | 95¼ | 98¼ | +2¾ |
| 8⅞ | 3½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 45½ | 45½ | Cuban-A S cv pf | 1 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | Jan 2 |
| 17 | 9½ | Cudahy Pack | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 29⅜ | 19½ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 2 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | −¼ |
| 4½ | 1½ | Curtis Publish | 4 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| 51 | 31 | Curtis pf (2¾k) | 2 | 47½ | 47 | 47 | Dec18 |
| 35½ | 29¾ | Curtis p pf (¾e) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 11⅜ | 6½ | Curtiss-W (½e) | 21 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 32⅜ | 21¼ | Curtiss-WA (2) | 8 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | |
| 23 | 14⅝ | Cutler-H (1½e) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | −¼ |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
| 5½ | 3 | Davega Str(¼e) | 11 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | Dec27 |
| 18¼ | 13¾ | Davega Spf(1¼) | 4 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Dec27 |
| 8⅜ | 3⅝ | Davison Chem | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | −⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 13⅜ | Deere&Co (1½e) | 8 | 21 | 20¼ | 21 | +¼ |
| 28⅛ | 21 | Deere pf (1.40) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | −⅛ |
| 19⅜ | 11⅞ | DeiselW-G(1½a) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 23⅝ | 8¼ | Del & Hudson | 3 | 12 | 11½ | 12 | +¾ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅜ | Del Lack & West | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | −⅛ |
| ¾ | 1/16 | Den&Rio GW pf | 3 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| 125⅛ | 98½ | Detroit Ed (2g) | 1 | 117 | 116½ | 116½ | Jan 2 |
| 36⅜ | 25⅞ | Diamond M(1½) | 6 | 28⅛ | 27½ | 27½ | −⅝ |
| 43¼ | 32 | Diam M pf (1½) | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | +½ |
| 10⅛ | 4¾ | Diam TMot(¼e) | 5 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | |
| 20⅛ | 12½ | Dist C-S (h2.22) | 5 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| 86 | 56¼ | Dist C pf ww (5) | 4 | 86 | 85½ | 86 | Dec30 |
| 14⅝ | 9 | Dix-Vortex(½e) | 6 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Dec28 |
| 24⅝ | 14 | Doehler D(1¼e) | 1 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 23⅞ | 11⅛ | Dome Mines(h2) | 8 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | −⅛ |
| 94⅞ | 65⅛ | Douglas Air (5e) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +½ |
| 171 | 127¼ | Dow Chem (3) | 2 | 140 | 139⅞ | 140 | +¼ |
| 30 | 14¾ | Dresser Mfg (2e) | 4 | 21⅞ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | +⅜ |
| 10 | 5 | Dunhill Int | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Dec31 |
| 13¾ | 9½ | Duplan Silk (1) | 4 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | Dec31 |
| 189¼ | 146½ | du Pont deN (7e) | 8 | 163 | 162¼ | 163 | |
| 129⅜ | 114 | du Pont pf (4½) | 3 | 124¾ | 124⅞ | 124⅞ | −⅛ |
| | | **E** | | | | | |
| 44½ | 25¾ | East Air Lines | 15 | 33½ | 33 | 33¼ | +¼ |
| 6¼ | 3 | East Roll Mill | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 166¾ | 117 | East Kodak (6) | 7 | 139 | 138 | 139 | |
| 37 | 22 | Eaton Mfg (3) | 6 | 34⅜ | 33⅞ | 34⅜ | +⅜ |
| 17⅛ | 10½ | Edis Br Strs (1a) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dec27 |
| 1¾ | ⅜ | El & Mus Ind | 3 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 41¾ | 25 | Elec Auto-L (3) | 8 | 33⅜ | 33 | 33⅜ | +⅜ |
| 18⅜ | 10¼ | Elec Boat (.80e) | 21 | 16⅞ | 16⅜ | 16¾ | +⅜ |
| 8¼ | 3 | El Power & Lt | 12 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| 36¼ | 15⅝ | El P&L 6pf(.30e) | 4 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | +¼ |
| 40⅞ | 18½ | El P&L 7pf(.35e) | 3 | 32⅜ | 31¾ | 32⅜ | +⅜ |
| 33½ | 24⅞ | El Stor Bat (2) | 6 | 32½ | 32¾ | 33½ | +1¾ |
| 41⅞ | 26 | El Paso Nat G(2) | 9 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29½ | −½ |
| 46 | 35 | Endi-John (3) | 6 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | +½ |
| 12⅜ | 5⅜ | Eng Pub Service | 7 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 83 | 63 | Eng P S $5 (5) | 1 | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | 65⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 89 | 66 | EngPS5½pf(5½) | 1 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72¼ | Dec31 |
| 97 | 77 | Eng PS $6 pf (6) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | Jan 2 |
| ⅞ | ¼ | Equit Off Bldg | 12 | ⅜ | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | Erie RR | 3 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 3⅜ | ¾ | Erie 1 pf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jan 2 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Erie 2 pf | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Dec31 |
| 5 | 2¼ | Eureka V Clean | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 11¼ | 5 | Evans Products | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jan 2 |
| 34¾ | 20½ | Ex-Cell-O(2.30e) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 1 | ⅜ | Exchange Buffet | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Dec31 |
| | | **F** | | | | | |
| 49¼ | 29½ | Fair Morse (3e) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | +⅛ |
| 31½ | 17½ | Fajardo (2) | 5 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | +⅝ |
| 18⅞ | 11 | Fed Lt & Tr (1a) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Dec26 |
| 29¼ | 16 | Fed M & S (2e) | 1 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | −¼ |
| 15½ | 12⅝ | Fed Mogul (1) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Dec30 |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | Fed Mot Truck | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 1 | 1/16 | Fed Wat Serv A | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec30 |
| 25 | 15 | Fed D Str (1¼e) | 2 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | +½ |
| 98⅛ | 79 | Fed Str pf (4¼) | 2 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | Jan 2 |
| 20 | 10 | Ferro Enam (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Jan 2 |
| 40⅝ | 27½ | Fid P F I (1.60a) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 21¾ | 12¼ | Firestone (¼g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | +¼ |
| 106 | 84 | Fire T&R pf (6) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | −⅝ |
| 46 | 32½ | First N Str (2½) | 2 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | −⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 10⅛ | Flintkote (1e) | 3 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅝ |
| 38¼ | 24¾ | Florence S (3e) | 1 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | Jan 2 |
| 25¼ | 19 | Florsheim A (2) | 1 | 22 | 21 | 22 | +½ |
| 8⅝ | 6⅝ | Follansbee Stl | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jan 2 |
| 32 | 22 | Follansbee Stl pf | 1 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 35 | 18⅛ | Food M (1.60e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jan 2 |
| 21¼ | 9½ | Foster Wheeler | 3 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | +½ |
| 6½ | 2½ | Francisco Sugar | 4 | 3 | 2⅞ | 3 | +⅜ |
| 39¼ | 24¾ | Freeport S (1a) | 12 | 38¾ | 38⅛ | 38¼ | |
| | | **G** | | | | | |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Gabriel Co A | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | −⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2 | Gair (Robert) | 3 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jan 2 |
| 20 | 10½ | Gair (Rob) pf | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3¾ | Gar Wood Ind | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 2 |
| 14½ | 8 | Gaylord (1e) | 1 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Dec31 |
| 51 | 45½ | Gaylord pf (2¾) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | N'v25 |
| 7¾ | 3½ | Gen Am I (.15e) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | −¼ |
| 105 | 94 | Gen A In pf (6) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec30 |
| 57¼ | 35¾ | Gen Am Tr (3e) | 1 | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅜ | Gen Baking (.60) | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 1¾ | Gen Bronze | 5 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | Dec31 |
| 11⅞ | 4⅛ | Gen Cable | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 29½ | 11⅜ | Gen Cable A | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | Dec31 |
| 89⅛ | 48½ | Gen C pf (1¾k) | 9 | 86⅜ | 86 | 86⅜ | Dec31 |
| 22 | 12⅝ | Gen Cigar (1a) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | −⅛ |
| 41 | 26⅛ | Gen Elec (1.85e) | 65 | 34¼ | 33⅝ | 34¼ | +⅝ |
| 49⅜ | 33⅜ | Gen Foods (2) | 13 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅝ | +⅝ |
| 118⅝ | 111⅛ | Gen Fds pf (4½) | 2 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | Dec31 |
| ⅝ | ¼ | Gen G&El A | 14 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Dec31 |
| 101 | 77⅜ | Gen Mills (4) | 1 | 85 | 85 | 85 | −1 |
| 56⅜ | 37¼ | Gen Mot (3¾e) | 126 | 48¼ | 46 | 48¼ | +2½ |
| 127⅛ | 116 | Gen Motor pf(5) | *8 | 125½ | 124 | 124¾ | |
| 7¼ | 3½ | Gen Out Adver | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 60 | 32½ | Gen O A A (2k) | 2 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¼ | −1¼ |
| 10 | 5½ | Gen P Ink (.60a) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Gen Pub Serv | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 19¼ | 9⅜ | Gen Ry Sig(½e) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 11/16 | ¼ | Gen Real & Util | 2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | |
| 18½ | 13½ | Gen Real&U pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Dec30 |
| 33⅜ | 20 | Gen Refr't(1¼e) | 6 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26¼ | +⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 10 | Gen Shoe (1e) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 24⅜ | 16¾ | Gen Tel (1.40a) | 2 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21¾ | Dec31 |
| 13⅜ | 7⅜ | Gen Theat (.85e) | 36 | 14 | 12⅝ | 14 | +1⅜ |
| 23½ | 13⅞ | Gen Time (2e) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | Jan 2 |
| 23⅜ | 10⅛ | Gen T&R (½e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 3 | GilletteSaf(.40e) | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 51⅞ | 30¾ | Gillette S pf (5) | 2 | 35 | 33¾ | 34¾ | −¼ |
| 9 | 4⅛ | Gimbel Bros | 24 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +¾ |
| 65 | 43 | Gimbel $6 pf (6) | 2 | 65½ | 64½ | 65½ | +1⅝ |
| 19¾ | 11 | Glidden Co (1e) | 6 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | +⅜ |
| 45 | 30 | Glidd cv pf(2¼) | 6 | 45 | 44⅞ | 45 | Dec31 |
| 4⅛ | 1¾ | Gobel (Adolf) | 5 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 3⅛ | 2 | Goebel (.20) | 35 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 2 |
| 20¾ | 10 | Goodrich (½e) | 4 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | −⅛ |
| 69½ | 45 | Goodrich pf (5) | 2 | 62 | 62 | 62 | Jan 2 |
| 24⅞ | 12½ | Goodyear (1¼e) | 10 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 97¼ | 69 | Good T&R pf(5) | 2 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | Jan 2 |
| 4⅛ | 1⅜ | Goth Silk Hos'y | 2 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | Dec31 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Graham-Paige | 12 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 9½ | 4⅜ | Granby M (.80e) | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 14⅞ | 9⅛ | Grand Un w ct | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Dec30 |
| 12⅛ | 6⅝ | Grand Un x ct | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | +¼ |
| 16¾ | 10 | Granite C S(¼e) | 3 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 36¾ | 26 | Grant(WT)(1.40) | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | Dec31 |
| 25⅛ | 21¼ | Grant pf (1) | 3 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Dec17 |
| 18⅜ | 11⅜ | Gt N I ct (1¾e) | 4 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | −⅛ |
| 30 | 15¼ | Gt Nor pf(½e) | 10 | 26⅝ | 25¾ | 26⅝ | +⅜ |
| 29⅛ | 18⅜ | Gt W Sugar (2) | 1 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20⅜ | +½ |
| 35½ | 23 | Green (H) (2a) | 2 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | |
| 17¾ | 9⅜ | Greyhound (1a) | 9 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| 12 | 9 | Greyh'd pf (.55) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 25⅜ | 14¾ | Grum Air (1¼e) | 6 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | −⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅜ | Guantan Sugar | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 1¼ | Gulf Mob & Oh | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | −⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅜ | Gulf M & Oh pf | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | −⅜ |
| | | **H** | | | | | |
| 34¼ | 29¼ | Hack Wat (1½) | 1 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | Dec18 |
| 20¼ | 9⅜ | Hall Print (1) | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | −¼ |
| 17 | 10¼ | Hamil W (1¼e) | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dec31 |
| 28¼ | 16½ | Harb-Wa (1¼e) | 2 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 9⅛ | 5⅛ | Hat Corp (.80e) | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | −⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | Hayes Mfg | 25 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3⅜ | +⅜ |
| 113¼ | 89⅞ | Hazel Atlas (5) | 4 | 93 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | Dec31 |
| 11⅜ | 6⅞ | Hecker P (.60) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jan 2 |
| 110 | 86 | Helme GW (5a) | 2 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Dec31 |
| 21½ | 12½ | Hercules M (1e) | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 100½ | 69 | Hercul P (2.85e) | 9 | 71 | 70½ | 71 | +⅛ |
| 67¼ | 50 | Hershey Ch (3) | 2 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | +1¼ |
| 115¼ | 94⅞ | Hersh cv pf (4a) | 1 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | Dec26 |
| 18¾ | 13½ | Hinde & D (1) | 4 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Dec30 |
| 35¼ | 19 | Holland F (2a) | 4 | 30 | 30 | 30 | +¼ |
| 9¾ | 4¼ | Hollander (A) | 1 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 16½ | 8 | Holly Sugar | 1 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | Dec31 |
| 60¼ | 35 | Homestake (4½) | 6 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | −⅛ |
| 38¾ | 28 | Hou-Her A (2½) | 3 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Dec27 |
| 16¼ | 8¾ | Hou-H B (1½e) | 2 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +½ |
| 71½ | 54½ | Household (4a) | 4 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | −1¼ |
| 112 | 101 | Household pf(5) | 1 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | Dec30 |
| 6⅞ | 3⅜ | Houston Oil | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 28 | Howe Sou'd (3a) | 3 | 36¼ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | |
| 1⅝ | ½ | Hudson & Man | 7 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 7½ | 2½ | Hudson & M pf | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Dec26 |
| 27 | 12 | HudsonBay(h2e) | 3 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17⅜ | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 3 | Hudson Motor | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +¼ |
| 1 | ½ | Hupp Motor | 5 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | +1/16 |
| | | **I** | | | | | |
| 13⅜ | 5⅝ | Illinois Central | 4 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 24⅛ | 12 | Ill Central pf | 7 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | +¼ |
| 9¾ | 5 | Indian Refin | 5 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | −¼ |
| 23 | 20 | Ind P&L (1.60) | 9 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jan 2 |
| 29 | 16⅜ | Ind Rayon (2) | 12 | 24 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | Dec31 |
| 118 | 72 | Ing Rand (7e) | 1 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Jan 2 |
| 94 | 66½ | Inland Steel(4a) | 4 | 90 | 89½ | 90 | +1 |
| 15⅞ | 7½ | Inspir Cop (½e) | 5 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | +½ |
| 7½ | 4⅝ | Insuransh (.20e) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 47⅜ | 21¼ | Int'chem (1.60e) | 5 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | |
| 5⅛ | 2¼ | Intercon R(.40e) | 12 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 12⅞ | 6½ | Interlake Iron | 10 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 2½ | 1 | Int Agricultural | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 44 | 18⅛ | Int Agr pr pf | 2 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 191½ | 136 | Int Bus Ma (6a) | 2 | 160½ | 160½ | 160½ | +¾ |
| 62¾ | 38 | Int Harv (1.60a) | 2 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50½ | +⅛ |
| 174 | 145 | Int Harv pf (7) | 1 | 169⅞ | 169⅞ | 169⅞ | −3⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 1⅜ | Int Hydro El A | 6 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | Jan 2 |
| 14½ | 5¼ | Int Mer Marine | 8 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ | +⅜ |
| 7 | 3½ | Int Mining (.40) | 2 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | −⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 19⅜ | Int Nick Can (2) | 24 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24⅛ | +⅜ |
| 133 | 109 | Int Nick pf (7) | 3 | 130¼ | 130 | 130 | Jan 2 |
| 21¼ | 10⅛ | Int Paper & P | 14 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅞ | +⅜ |
| 73 | 40½ | Int P & P pf (5) | 10 | 67 | 65 | 66⅝ | +⅞ |
| 5⅜ | 1¾ | Int Ry Cen Am | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jan 2 |
| 39⅜ | 26⅞ | Int Salt (1½a) | 1 | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | +⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 25 | Int Shoe (1½a) | 4 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | Dec31 |
| 30 | 13½ | Int Silver | 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | +½ |
| 109 | 97½ | Int Silver pf (7) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | −5 |
| 4¾ | 1¾ | Int Tel & Tel | 82 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | Int T & T for ct | 7 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ | +¾ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅜ | Inters D S (.15e) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5¼ | Intertype (½e) | 4 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Dec28 |
| 33 | 20½ | Island Creek(3e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | +⅜ |
| | | **J—K** | | | | | |
| 17 | 9 | Jarvis WB(1½e) | 7 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12¾ | |
| 52 | 34¾ | Jewell Tea(2.40) | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 77½ | 44 | Johns-M (2¾e) | 2 | 60¾ | 60 | 60¾ | +1⅛ |
| 109½ | 48½ | Jones & L pf(4e) | 6 | 106½ | 105 | 106½ | |
| 16 | 9⅞ | Kalam S&F (1e) | 2 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | Kan City South | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 2 |
| 20¼ | 11 | Kan C S pf (1e) | 1 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | Dec31 |
| 15½ | 9 | Kaufma'n(1.05e) | 2 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Dec31 |
| 104½ | 92 | Kaufman pf (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Dec27 |
| 15½ | 7 | Kayser (½e) | 2 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 18⅞ | 8½ | Kelsey-H A (1e) | 4 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | +¾ |
| 9⅞ | 4¾ | Kelsey-H Wh B | 2 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | +¼ |
| 38⅞ | 24½ | Kennecott(2¾e) | 27 | 37 | 36¼ | 37 | +¼ |
| 15⅜ | 10 | Keyst S&W (1e) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | Dec31 |
| 46⅜ | 27¾ | Kimberly-C(1a) | 1 | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 2¾ | 1½ | Kinney (GR) Co | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Dec30 |
| 26 | 19½ | Kresge SS (1.20) | 15 | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | +¼ |
| 4 | 2 | Kresge Dept Str | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Dec31 |
| 29½ | 22½ | Kress SH (1.60) | 1 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Dec31 |
| 34½ | 23½ | Kroger Groc(2e) | 5 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | +¼ |
| | | **L** | | | | | |
| 16⅜ | 11⅞ | Lambert (¾g) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 3¼ | Lane Bryant | 2 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | +⅜ |
| 35¾ | 16⅜ | Lee R & T (¾g) | 2 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 25 | 15⅛ | Lehigh P C (1½) | 4 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | |
| 1⅜ | ½ | Lehigh Val Coal | 1 | 11/16 | 11/16 | 11/16 | +1/16 |
| 4¾ | 2 | Lehigh Val C pf | 6 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | Dec31 |
| 4 | 1⅜ | Lehigh Val RR | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 15¼ | Lehman (1) | 12 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | |
| 14 | 9½ | Lehn & F (1⅜e) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jan 2 |
| 29 | 18⅛ | Lerner Strs (2) | 4 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22½ | Dec31 |
| 53⅜ | 30 | Lib-O-F-G(3½e) | 4 | 43⅝ | 43 | 43⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9¼ | 5 | Lib,McN&L(½e) | 3 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | Jan 2 |
| 45 | 33 | Life Saver(1.60a) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | Dec21 |
| 109 | 87 | Lig & Myers(4a) | 3 | 96½ | 95¾ | 96½ | +¾ |
| 109½ | 87 | Lig & My B (4a) | 3 | 97½ | 97 | 97 | −1 |
| 188⅜ | 169 | Lig & My pf (7) | 1 | 189 | 189 | 189 | +⅝ |
| 23½ | 16 | Lilly Tulip (1.20) | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 30¾ | 13¼ | Lima Locomo | 6 | 29⅜ | 28⅞ | 29⅜ | +⅛ |
| 41 | 27 | Link Belt (1a) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | Jan 2 |
| 14⅜ | 9 | Lion Oil Ref (1) | 4 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11¼ | +¾ |
| 18⅜ | 10⅛ | Liquid Carb (1a) | 5 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | +⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 22¼ | Lockheed (1½e) | 21 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 27¼ | −¼ |
| 37⅝ | 20½ | Loews Inc (2a) | 12 | 33½ | 32⅞ | 33½ | +1 |
| 109½ | 97 | Loew's pf (6½) | 3 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Dec30 |
| 39¼ | 15⅜ | Loft Inc (½e) | 32 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | +⅝ |
| 46½ | 29 | Lone Star C (3a) | 5 | 39⅜ | 38½ | 39⅜ | +¾ |
| 4¼ | 2 | Long-Bell Lb A | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +¼ |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Loos-Wil (1) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 25⅛ | 17¼ | Lorillard (1.20) | 20 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | −⅜ |
| 65 | 38 | Louis & N (6e) | 5 | 64½ | 64 | 64½ | +⅞ |
| 21½ | 15⅛ | Lou G&EA(1½) | 1 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | Jan 2 |
| | | **M—N** | | | | | |
| 35 | 25¾ | Mac A & F (2a) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Dec31 |
| 31¾ | 17 | Mack Trks(1½e) | 12 | 30½ | 29⅝ | 30½ | |
| 31 | 20½ | Macy (RH) (2) | 7 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 12¾ | 8⅞ | Mad Sq (1.10e) | 5 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | Dec30 |
| 38 | 21½ | Magma C (2½e) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Jan 2 |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Manati Sugar | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Dec31 |
| 7⅞ | 4 | Mandel Bro (1e) | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 16¼ | 11½ | Manh Shirt (1a) | 1 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Maracaibo Oil | 12 | 1 | 11/16 | 11/16 | Dec31 |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Marine M (.10g) | 14 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 16½ | 8¾ | Marshall F(.40a) | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | +¼ |
| 47¾ | 26⅜ | Martin G L (2e) | 8 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 14¾ | 6⅛ | Martin-Parry | 19 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | +⅝ |
| 40⅞ | 21¾ | Masonite Cp (1) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | Jan 2 |
| 32¾ | 21 | Math Alk (1½) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +⅛ |
| 53½ | 36⅜ | May Dept Str(3) | 2 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2¼ | Maytag Co(.15e) | 2 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ | Dec31 |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Maytag pf (3) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Dec28 |
| 16¼ | 10½ | McCall Cp (1.40) | 2 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | Dec31 |
| 17⅞ | 10 | McCrory St (1a) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 111⅛ | 93 | McCrory pf (6) | 2 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 29 | 17⅛ | McGraw El (1a) | 4 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 | −¼ |
| 9¼ | 5 | McG Hill (¾e) | 5 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Dec27 |
| 47½ | 26 | McIntyre h2.22a | 1 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | +⅞ |
| 12⅞ | 5¼ | McKeesport Tin | 4 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8¾ | 3⅝ | McKess & Rob | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 32½ | 17½ | McKess & R pf | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Jan 2 |
| 9¼ | 5 | McLellan (.60e) | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 14⅝ | 7¼ | Mead Corp (¼e) | 1 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | +¼ |
| 82 | 53¼ | M pf B ww(5½) | 2 | 66¼ | 66 | 66 | Dec18 |
| 34½ | 24½ | Melville S (2a) | 6 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 6⅛ | 2⅛ | Mengel Co | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28¼ | 10 | Merch & Miners | 2 | 17 | 16⅜ | 17 | |
| 38½ | 24 | Mesta M (½g) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jan 2 |
| 12¼ | 6¼ | Miami Cop(.45e) | 7 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 11½ | Mid Cont (.80e) | 6 | 14⅝ | 14 | 14⅝ | +¾ |
| 45 | 23½ | Midland S(5½e) | 3 | 37⅝ | 37½ | 37½ | −½ |
| 54 | 33¼ | Minn-Hon (2a) | 5 | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | +1¼ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | Minn-Moline | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jan 2 |
| 64⅞ | 26 | Minn-Mpf(6½k) | 1 | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | 56⅞ | Dec28 |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | Mission C (¼e) | 5 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Mo-Kan-Texas | 4 | ⅜ | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| 4⅜ | 1¼ | Mo-Kan-Tex pf | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| ⅝ | 1/16 | Mo Pacific | 2 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| ⅞ | 1/16 | Mo Pacific pf | 6 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 19⅜ | 9½ | Mohawk C(1¼e) | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dec31 |
| 119 | 79 | Monsanto C (3e) | 5 | 87¼ | 85¾ | 87¼ | +1½ |
| 56 | 31¾ | MontgomW(½g) | 19 | 38 | 37 | 38 | +½ |
| 45 | 33¼ | Morrell(J)(2¾e) | 3 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| 16 | 8⅞ | Motor Prod (1e) | 4 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11⅛ | Dec31 |
| 18⅝ | 12 | Motor Wh (1.60) | 5 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ | +½ |
| 26⅞ | 15 | Mueller Br (1e) | 7 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | −⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Mullins Mfg B | 8 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 15¾ | 8¼ | Munsingw (¼e) | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | Dec31 |
| 83 | 56 | Murphy(GC)(4) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Dec31 |
| 8⅞ | 4 | Murray Cp (¼e) | 4 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 53 | 41 | Myers&Bros(4e) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Jan 2 |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | Nash Kelvinator | 12 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23¾ | 13½ | Nat Acme (1e) | 6 | 22½ | 22¼ | 22½ | |
| 8¾ | 5⅝ | Nat A Fib (.70e) | 5 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Dec31 |
| 10 | 7½ | Nat Auto pf(.60) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Nat Aviat (¾e) | 10 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | Dec31 |
| 24½ | 16¼ | Nat Bisc (1.60) | 24 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ | +⅜ |
| 176 | 155 | Nat Bisc pf (7) | 5 | 175½ | 175 | 175 | Jan 2 |
| 19 | 12½ | Nat Bd & I (1a) | 6 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | Dec31 |
| 99½ | 86 | Nat Bd&I pf (5) | 1 | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | 88⅜ | Dec 4 |
| 20½ | 15⅛ | Nat Bd&S (.60a) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jan 2 |
| 16¼ | 9¾ | Nat Cash Rg (1) | 5 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jan 2 |
| 13⅜ | 6 | Nat Cylin (.80) | 7 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10¾ | Dec31 |
| 18⅝ | 11⅞ | Nat Dairy (.80) | 9 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | +⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 3 | Nat Dept Stores | 2 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Nat D S pf (.60k) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jan 2 |
| 26⅞ | 17 | Nat Dist (2) | 5 | 23½ | 23 | 23 | −⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 7¼ | Nat En & S(½e) | 2 | 13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | +⅜ |
| 12¼ | 5½ | Nat Gyps (.40e) | 2 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +¼ |
| 96 | 66 | Nat Gyp pf (4½) | 1 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | +1⅝ |
| 22½ | 14⅛ | Nat Lead (½a) | 14 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | +¼ |
| 176 | 160 | Nat Lead pf A(7) | 1 | 176 | 176 | 176 | Jan 2 |
| 27 | 13½ | Nat M&S (1¾e) | 2 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ | |
| 38¾ | 28¾ | Nat Oil P (½g) | 14 | 31 | 29⅝ | 31 | +1½ |
| 8⅞ | 5⅜ | Nat P & L (.60) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | −⅛ |
| 73¾ | 48 | Nat Steel (3) | 61 | 66⅞ | 66 | 66⅞ | +⅜ |
| 9¾ | 4⅜ | Nat Supply | 3 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 48 | 26¼ | N S 5½pf (2.06k) | 1 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | Jan 2 |
| 14⅜ | 8 | Nat Supply$2 pf | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | +¼ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | Nat Tea | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | −⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 7¼ | Natomas Co (1a) | 2 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅜ |
| 10½ | 8½ | Nehi Corp (½a) | 6 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Dec30 |
| 25⅜ | 14 | Neisner Bro(1a) | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | Dec31 |
| 53½ | 36 | Newberry (2.40) | 2 | 43 | 42½ | 43 | Jan 2 |
| 30⅝ | 20½ | Newmont (1½e) | 2 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14¼ | 6⅛ | Newport I (.30e) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 27¾ | 23½ | Newp N S (1e) | 19 | 27 | 26⅝ | 27 | +¼ |
| 110½ | 105¾ | New N S pf (5) | 4 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109½ | +½ |
| 50 | 30¼ | NY Air Br (3e) | 5 | 44 | 43¼ | 43½ | +1½ |
| 18⅞ | 9¼ | NY Central RR | 29 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21¼ | 8⅞ | NY Chi & St L | 2 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅜ |
| 39 | 15 | NY Chi & St Lpf | 3 | 30½ | 30¼ | 30½ | +½ |
| 33½ | 20½ | NYC Omni (3a) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Jan 2 |
| 8⅛ | 3¼ | NY Dock | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | +½ |
| 12¼ | 4⅜ | NY Dock pf | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | +1 |
| ⅝ | 1/16 | NY NH & H | 6 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 2 | ¼ | NY NH & H pf | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | −1/16 |
| ¼ | 1/16 | NY Ont & West | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 31¾ | 13¼ | NY Shipbldg(1e) | 33 | 30⅛ | 28⅝ | 30⅛ | +1 |
| 35⅞ | 20 | Nblitt-Sp (3.10e) | 6 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Dec27 |
| 226½ | 175 | Norf&West(10a) | 1 | 213 | 213 | 213 | −⅜ |
| 26¾ | 15 | No Am Av(1¼e) | 7 | 16¾ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | |
| 23¾ | 14⅝ | No Am Co (1.20) | 13 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 59 | 47½ | No Am 6 pf (3) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | −½ |
| 58 | 47½ | No A 5¾ pf(2⅞) | 1 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ | −½ |
| 9¼ | 4½ | Northern Pacific | 5 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6⅜ | +¼ |
| 114 | 101 | Nor St Pw pf (5) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | −¼ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | Norwalk T & R | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | +⅜ |
| 16½ | 11 | Norwich Ph (1) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| | | **O** | | | | | |
| 8¾ | 5⅜ | Ohio Oil (.45e) | 20 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 10¼ | Oliver F (½e) | 8 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | Dec31 |
| 14⅜ | 7⅝ | Omnibus (1.20) | 5 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | −¼ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | Oppenheim Col | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Dec31 |
| 18⅜ | 11⅛ | Otis Elevat (1e) | 9 | 17 | 16⅛ | 17 | +⅞ |
| 12⅜ | 7 | Otis Steel | 7 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | +½ |
| 47 | 21 | Otis Steel 1 pf | 3 | 44 | 43 | 44 | Jan 2 |
| 32¾ | 19 | Out M&M (2¼e) | 4 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | Dec31 |
| 64⅝ | 42 | Owens-Ill G (2) | 4 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 | +¼ |
| | | **P—Q** | | | | | |
| 10½ | 4¾ | Pac-Am Fish | 4 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14 | 9½ | Pac Finan (1.20) | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Dec30 |
| 34⅝ | 25¼ | Pac G & E (2) | 3 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | +¼ |
| 50 | 33 | Pac Lighting (3) | 1 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | +½ |
| 16¼ | 8 | Pac Mills | 25 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | Dec31 |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Pac Tin C (.60e) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5½ | Pac West Oil | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 2¼ | Packard Motor | 15 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 12 | Pan-Am Airway | 2 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15¼ | −⅛ |
| 10½ | 6¾ | Pan-Am Petrol | 2 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | Dec28 |
| 1 | ½ | Panhandle P&R | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec30 |
| 45½ | 26½ | Paraffine (2¼e) | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 10⅞ | 4¼ | Param Pic (.45e) | 76 | 11⅛ | 10⅜ | 11⅛ | +⅝ |
| 99 | 64 | Param 1 pf (6) | 1 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | −⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 6¼ | Param 2 pf (.60) | 3 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 18 | 15 | Park & Tilford | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Dec26 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | Park UCM (.10e) | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 44½ | 29¼ | Parke Dav (.40g) | 12 | 30⅛ | 29¾ | 29¾ | −½ |
| 23⅜ | 13½ | Parker Rust(1a) | 2 | 20 | 20 | 20 | −⅛ |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | Parmelee Trans | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Dec30 |
| 12⅛ | 5⅜ | Pathe Film(.30e) | 13 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | +¼ |
| 10⅜ | 5¼ | Patino M (.40e) | 19 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | +¼ |
| 62½ | 43 | Pen & Ford (3) | 5 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45 | Dec30 |
| 96½ | 71 | Penney(JC)(3a) | 6 | 86½ | 86¼ | 86¼ | −¾ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Penn Coal & C | 3 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jan 2 |
| 4 | 1½ | Penn Dix Cem | 11 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 46¼ | 11⅜ | Penn-D pfA(1k) | 2 | 42 | 41¼ | 41¼ | Jan 2 |
| 16⅜ | 9¾ | Penn Gl ct (1e) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Dec31 |
| 25⅞ | 15 | Penn RR (1½e) | 26 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23 | 15 | Peoples D (1a) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jan 2 |
| 43 | 23 | Peo G L & C(2a) | 3 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | +½ |
| 4½ | 1½ | Peoria & East | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Dec31 |
| 13¼ | 5½ | Pere Marquette | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Dec31 |
| 24 | 15 | Pet Milk (1) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Jan 2 |
| 8⅞ | 5¾ | Petrol Cp (.70e) | 6 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6⅛ | Pfeiffer (1) | 1 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | Jan 2 |
| 40½ | 25½ | Phelps D (1½e) | 21 | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞ | +⅝ |
| 47 | 37¼ | Phila 6% pf (3) | 3 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | +½ |
| ⅝ | ⅛ | Phil Read C & I | 12 | 1/16 | ⅛ | 1/16 | +1/16 |
| 14¼ | 11¾ | Philco C (¾e) | 2 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | Dec31 |
| 97⅛ | 68 | Philip Mor (3) | 1 | 78 | 78 | 78 | +1¾ |
| 7¾ | 3⅛ | Phillips-Jones | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 41¾ | 27⅛ | Phillips Pet (2) | 7 | 40⅞ | 40½ | 40¾ | +⅜ |
| 6⅞ | 2⅝ | Phoenix Hos'ry | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Dec27 |
| 28⅛ | 22 | Pillsbury (1.60) | 3 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | Dec31 |
| 7¼ | 3½ | Pittsburgh Coal | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 46⅛ | 16 | Pittsburgh C pf | 6 | 41½ | 40 | 40 | −3¼ |
| 9⅞ | 5¼ | Pitt C&I (¼e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | −¾ |
| 16⅝ | 13½ | Pitt Forg (1e) | 4 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | +¼ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | Pitt S&B (.45e) | 4 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 11 | 5 | Pitt Steel | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Pittston Co | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jan 2 |
| 22¾ | 15 | Plym Oil (1.30a) | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | −⅛ |
| 20½ | 12¼ | Pond Crk (1¾e) | 4 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 12¾ | 5½ | Poor & Co B | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 2¼ | ½ | Porto R-Am T A | 2 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 8 | 4¾ | Postal Tel pf | 5 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | Dec31 |
| 14⅞ | 6½ | Pressed Stl Car | 12 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +½ |
| 14¾ | 6⅜ | Pressed Stl 1 pf | 3 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | +¼ |
| 45¼ | 21 | Pressed Stl 2 pf | 2 | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | Jan 2 |
| 71¾ | 53 | Proc & Gam(2a) | 11 | 57⅛ | 56¼ | 56½ | −½ |
| 43½ | 28⅜ | P S NJ (2.40) | 22 | 28⅞ | 28⅝ | 28¾ | −¼ |
| 145 | 126 | P S NJ 7% pf (7) | 2 | 137½ | 136⅜ | 136⅜ | Dec28 |
| 128 | 110⅞ | P S NJ 6% pf(6) | 2 | 121⅛ | 121⅛ | 121⅛ | −⅜ |
| 115½ | 100 | P S NJ $5 pf(5) | 4 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Dec31 |
| 118 | 114½ | P S El&G pf (5) | 1 | 118 | 118 | 118 | Dec20 |
| 32¼ | 16⅞ | Pullman (1a) | 10 | 26⅛ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | +⅝ |
| 11½ | 6¾ | Pure Oil (¼e) | 21 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | +⅛ |
| 97½ | 84 | Pure O 6% pf(6) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | −⅛ |
| 89 | 73⅜ | Pure O 5% pf(5) | 4 | 86 | 86 | 86 | |
| 15⅝ | 9 | Purity Bk(1.10e) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ | Jan 2 |
| 15½ | 9½ | Quaker Oil(.80e) | 8 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | Dec31 |
| | | **R** | | | | | |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | RadioCorp(.20g) | 23 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 69 | 48½ | Radio cv pf(3½) | 5 | 62⅜ | 62 | 62 | −⅜ |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Radio-Keith-Or | 22 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | −¼ |
| 43½ | 34 | Radio-Keith pf | 2 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 23 | 15½ | Raybest (1½e) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 2 |
| 29⅞ | 13½ | Rayonier Inc | 1 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jan 2 |
| 37½ | 24 | Ray'ier pf (2) | 4 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 2 |
| 17½ | 9⅞ | Reading Co (1) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 27 | 19¾ | Reading 1 pf (2) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 23 | 17 | Reading 2 pf (2) | 1 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | Dec31 |
| 4⅜ | 1¾ | Real Silk Hos'ry | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jan 2 |
| 8¾ | 6⅜ | Reliable St (½e) | 5 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | Dec31 |
| 13⅛ | 8 | Reliance (.70e) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | +1 |
| 10½ | 6 | Reming R (.20g) | 5 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 63¼ | 37¾ | Rem pf ww(4½) | 1 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | Dec31 |
| 2 | 1 | Reo Motors ct | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 24½ | 14 | Repub Stl(.40e) | 55 | 22⅜ | 21⅝ | 22⅜ | +½ |
| 97½ | 60 | Rep Stl pf A (6) | 4 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | +⅝ |
| 14¾ | 7¼ | Rev Cop & Brass | 3 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 30¼ | 17½ | Rev Cop&BrasA | 2 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | Jan 2 |
| 15⅞ | 8⅛ | ReynoldsM(.30e) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | +⅝ |
| 11⅞ | 6⅛ | Reynolds Spring | 7 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +¼ |
| 44 | 30½ | Rey Tob B(2¼e) | 15 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | +¾ |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Richfield O (½e) | 15 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 4¾ | Ritter Dental | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Dec31 |
| 12 | 3¼ | Roan Ant (.63e) | 5 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | Ruberoid (1.30e) | 4 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | |
| 15½ | 12½ | Rustless Ir (.60) | 2 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | +½ |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | Rutland RR pf | 2 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Dec30 |
| | | **S** | | | | | |
| 53 | 34 | Safeway Str(3a) | 1 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 | |
| 42 | 26 | St Jos Ld (2¼e) | 2 | 38⅜ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | +½ |
| ⅜ | 1/16 | St L-San Fran | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Dec31 |
| ⅞ | ⅛ | St L San Fran pf | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Dec31 |
| 43 | 17 | SavageArms(4e) | 35 | 46¾ | 43 | 46¾ | +4 |
| 14⅜ | 7½ | Schenley | 6 | 11⅛ | 10¾ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 88 | 64⅝ | Schenley pf(5½) | 6 | 86 | 85 | 85 | |
| 49 | 34 | Scott Pap(1.60a) | 5 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1⅞ |
| ⅜ | 1/16 | Seaboard Air L | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 1¼ | ¼ | Seaboard A L pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | +1/16 |
| 20 | 11 | Seaboard Oil (1) | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | Seagrave Corp | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 88 | 61¼ | Sears Roebk(3a) | 12 | 78⅜ | 77¾ | 78⅜ | +½ |
| 16⅜ | 8¼ | Servel Inc (1) | 7 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ | +⅛ |
| 16½ | 8½ | Sharon Stl (¼e) | 6 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | Dec31 |
| 5¾ | 3 | Sharp & Dohme | 2 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 56 | 40½ | Sharp D pf (3½) | 4 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ | Dec30 |
| 7⅝ | 4¾ | Shattuck (.40) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 7⅝ | Shell Un O (¾e) | 7 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅞ | +⅜ |
| 108⅛ | 95⅛ | Shell Oil pf(5½) | 1 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅜ | Silver K (.40e) | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 24 | 12½ | Simmons (2e) | 2 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | +¼ |
| 2½ | 1⅝ | Simms Petrol | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Dec24 |
| 31 | 17⅜ | Sim S&S (2.10e) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 2 |
| 23¼ | 12¼ | Skelly Oil (1¼e) | 10 | 21½ | 20⅞ | 21⅛ | Dec31 |
| 22 | 10½ | Smith(AO)(½e) | 8 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | Dec31 |
| 11½ | 5 | Smith & Cor(1¼) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | Dec31 |
| 24⅜ | 14 | Snider Pack (1) | 6 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Jan 2 |
| 12½ | 7⅛ | Socony V (¼e) | 68 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅜ |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | So A G&P (.20e) | 4 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 30¾ | 16 | So P Rico (1) | 64 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18½ | −⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10 | So Grey L (1½) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 30½ | 23¼ | So Cal Ed (1½a) | 3 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | +½ |
| 15⅜ | 6¾ | Southern Pacific | 20 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | +¼ |
| 20½ | 8 | Southern Ry | 6 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | +¼ |
| 34⅞ | 13¼ | Southern Ry pf | 10 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | +½ |
| 39 | 17½ | SoRyM&O ct (4) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +2 |
| 3⅛ | 1½ | Sparks Withing | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ |
| 7 | 3¾ | Spear & Co | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +⅜ |
| 23¾ | 14⅝ | Spen Kel (1.60) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | −⅛ |
| 47 | 33 | Sperry Corp(2e) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | −¼ |
| 38¾ | 19 | Spicer Mf (2½e) | 2 | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | +⅜ |
| 11⅛ | 4¾ | Spiegel Inc (.60) | 5 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 40½ | 26⅞ | Square D (2.80e) | 2 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | |
| 7⅞ | 5 | Stand Br. (.40a) | 18 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | |
| 113 | 98 | Stand B pf (4½) | 1 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | Dec31 |
| 2⅝ | 1 | Stand Gas & El | 9 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 2¼ | Stand Gas $4 pf | 4 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 18½ | 9⅞ | Std Gas $6 pr pf | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Jan 2 |
| 22¾ | 12½ | Std Gas $7 pr pf | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 16¼ | Stand Oil Cal (1) | 53 | 19⅞ | 18½ | 19⅞ | +1¼ |
| 29 | 20¾ | Stand O Ind(1a) | 40 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | +¼ |
| 46½ | 29⅞ | Stand Oil NJ(1a) | 61 | 35⅞ | 34½ | 35⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 38¾ | 23 | Starrett (3¼e) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | −¾ |
| 80¾ | 56 | Sterling P(3.80a) | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Jan 2 |
| 8⅞ | 4½ | Stewart-W (½e) | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4 | Stokely Bros | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 5 | Stone & W (½e) | 13 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | |
| 12⅝ | 5¾ | Studebaker Cp | 53 | 8¼ | 7¾ | 8¼ | +⅝ |
| 65⅞ | 46¾ | Sun Oil (1a) | 4 | 58½ | 57¾ | 58½ | +1 |
| 10⅞ | 7⅛ | Sun Min'g (1.60) | 5 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | +⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 12½ | Superheat (½a) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | +⅜ |
| 2½ | 1⅛ | Superior O(.10e) | 2 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | Jan 2 |
| 18¼ | 9⅛ | Superior Steel | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Dec31 |
| 35⅜ | 20 | Suth Pap (1.20) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | Jan 2 |
| 7⅛ | 3 | Sweets Co of Am | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Dec27 |
| 24⅞ | 17⅝ | Swift & Co(1.20) | 8 | 22⅜ | 22⅛ | 22⅜ | +⅛ |
| 32¼ | 16⅝ | Swift Intl (2) | 9 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17⅝ | −⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4¾ | Syming ww(¼e) | 7 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | −⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | Syming xw (¼e) | 2 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | Dec31 |
| | | **T** | | | | | |
| 6 | 4⅛ | Talcott (.40e) | 9 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Dec31 |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | Telautogr (.20e) | 1 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | Dec31 |
| 9¼ | 4¼ | Tenn Corp (¼e) | 4 | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | −⅛ |
| 12½ | 5 | Texas & Pac Ry | 5 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | Dec31 |
| 47⅝ | 33 | Texas Corp (2) | 59 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4¼ | 2½ | TexasGulf(.20e) | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 37¼ | 26⅞ | Texas Gulf S(2a) | 8 | 36⅞ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | −½ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅜ | Tex P C&O (.40) | 5 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 6⅝ | 3¾ | Tex Pac L (.10e) | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +¼ |
| 18½ | 7 | Thatch Mfg (1) | 2 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | Jan 2 |
| 53 | 36 | That cv pf (3.60) | 4 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | −⅛ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | The Fair | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Dec28 |
| 5¾ | 3 | Thermoid Co | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 7½ | 2¾ | Third Av Ry | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 6½ | 4 | Thompson (JR) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Dec26 |
| 38⅛ | 25¾ | Thomp Pr (1¾e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jan 2 |
| 2½ | 1 | Thompson-Star | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 23 | 8 | Thompson-S pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Dec26 |
| 12 | 9¾ | Tide WA (.70e) | 11 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 99¾ | 81 | Tide W pf (4½) | 3 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Jan 2 |
| 34½ | 18 | Timken-D (3¼e) | 20 | 33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | +½ |
| 52½ | 35⅛ | Timken R(3½e) | 6 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | +¼ |
| 7 | 4¼ | Transamer (½) | 12 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 21⅞ | 10¼ | Trans & West A | 9 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Jan 2 |
| 9⅜ | 4½ | Tran&Wil (.45e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Tri-Cont Corp | 3 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | −⅛ |
| 82½ | 64 | Tri-Cont pf (6) | 1 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | +⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 3⅛ | Truax-Tr C(¼e) | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 2 |
| 10⅛ | 6⅛ | Truscon Steel | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Dec31 |
| 13¼ | 5 | Twenty C-Fox | 19 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ | +⅜ |
| 25¼ | 14 | Twen C-Fpf(1½) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | −⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1⅛ | Twin City Rap T | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jan 2 |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | Twin C'ch(.70e) | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| | | **U** | | | | | |
| 45 | 21½ | Underw'd (2¼e) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | −¼ |
| 18⅜ | 9¼ | Union B&P (1e) | 10 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12¼ | Dec31 |
| 88⅜ | 59⅞ | Union C (2.30e) | 23 | 70 | 68¾ | 70 | +⅞ |
| 17½ | 12 | Union O C (1) | 8 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +⅝ |
| 98 | 71 | Union Pac (6) | 10 | 80 | 78½ | 79¾ | +2¼ |
| 89½ | 70 | Union Pac pf (4) | 4 | 84¾ | 84 | 84 | −½ |
| 16 | 13 | Union Prem (1) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | −⅜ |
| 29⅞ | 22¾ | Union T C (1.80) | 15 | 28⅞ | 28½ | 28½ | +⅛ |
| 23¾ | 12 | United Air Lines | 13 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 | |
| 53⅜ | 31½ | United A (3½e) | 21 | 43 | 41¾ | 43 | +1 |
| 18 | 12½ | United Bisc (1) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | Jan 2 |
| 65⅝ | 42½ | United Carb (3) | 2 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | +⅜ |
| 20½ | 12 | Unit-C F (1.20a) | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | United Corp | 9 | 1⅜ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 42 | 26 | United C pf (3) | 10 | 29 | 28⅛ | 28¾ | +¾ |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | United Drug | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 6 | 2 | United Dy'wood | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Dec31 |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | United Elec Coal | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | −⅛ |
| 41 | 25½ | United E&F (4e) | 2 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | +¼ |
| 85⅞ | 60 | United Fruit (4) | 6 | 70⅛ | 69½ | 70 | |
| 15 | 9½ | United G Imp(1) | 7 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 118 | 107½ | United G pf (5) | 2 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| 13¾ | 6 | Unit M&M(½e) | 2 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | Jan 2 |
| 7⅛ | 3 | United Paperbd | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +¼ |
| 7⅛ | 3⅛ | US & For Sec | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 97 | 80 | US & For pf (6) | 1 | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | Dec27 |
| 11 | 5⅛ | US Freight (1e) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | +¼ |
| 89 | 50 | US Gypsum (2a) | 3 | 66¼ | 65¾ | 66¼ | −¼ |
| 6½ | 2¾ | US Hoffman M | 9 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 35 | 25½ | US H M pf (2¾) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Dec28 |
| 28 | 14 | US Ind Alcohol | 28 | 26½ | 24¼ | 26½ | +2⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 2½ | US Leather | 2 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 6 | US Leather A | 2 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 74 | 48 | US Leath pr pf | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | Dec17 |
| 38⅛ | 21¾ | US Pipe & F(2a) | 5 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ | Jan 2 |
| 39 | 27¼ | US Play Cd (2a) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | −¼ |
| 24 | 22 | US Plywood 1.20 | 3 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23½ | +⅛ |
| 1¾ | ½ | US Real & Imp | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 41⅜ | 15 | US Rubber | 20 | 22½ | 21⅝ | 22⅜ | +1 |
| 117 | 68½ | US Rub 1 pf (8) | 1 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | +1½ |
| 67⅝ | 39¼ | US Smelt (1g) | 1 | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | −⅛ |
| 73½ | 60 | USSmelt pf(3½) | 3 | 75¼ | 73½ | 73½ | −½ |
| 76½ | 42 | US Steel (3e) | 137 | 70⅜ | 67¾ | 70⅜ | +2⅜ |
| 130 | 103½ | US Steel pf (7) | 5 | 128¼ | 128 | 128 | −⅛ |
| 39¼ | 29½ | US Tob (1.96e) | 2 | 31¼ | 31 | 31 | |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | United Stockyd | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | +⅛ |
| 2½ | 1 | United Stores A | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jan 2 |
| 63¼ | 41 | Unit St pf(7½k) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | Dec24 |
| 18½ | 12½ | Univ Cycl(1.10e) | 3 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17¼ | Dec31 |
| 70 | 45 | Univ Leaf T(4a) | 3 | 57 | 56⅛ | 57 | +3½ |
| | | **V—W** | | | | | |
| ¾ | 1/16 | Vadsco Sales | 1 | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 | Jan 2 |
| 39⅞ | 22½ | VanRaalte(2¼e) | 6 | 26¼ | 24½ | 26¼ | Dec31 |
| 43⅞ | 25 | Vanadium (1½e) | 3 | 34 | 33 | 34 | +1 |
| 49½ | 35½ | Vick Chem (2a) | 2 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | −¼ |
| 31½ | 19 | Victor Ch(1.40e) | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | Jan 2 |
| 4⅛ | 1¼ | Va-Caro Chem | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 31¾ | 14 | Va-C Ch 6% pf | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Jan 2 |
| 48 | 36¾ | Virgin Ry (2½a) | 3 | 41½ | 41 | 41 | Dec30 |
| 35 | 28½ | Vir Ry pf (1½) | 6 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Wabash Ry | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Dec31 |
| 2⅛ | ⅜ | Wabash pf A | 9 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Dec31 |
| 9⅞ | 5¼ | Waldorf S (.80a) | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +½ |
| 23⅛ | 16½ | Walgreen (1.60) | 3 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| 104⅞ | 89 | Wal pf ww (4½) | 1 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | Dec21 |
| 35¼ | 18¼ | Walker (H) (h4) | 2 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | +½ |
| 16⅝ | 10 | Walker pf (h1) | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | −⅛ |
| 6½ | 3 | Walworth Co | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| 9⅝ | 3½ | Ward Baking A | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Ward Baking B | 1 | 11/16 | 11/16 | 11/16 | +1/16 |
| 25½ | 13½ | Ward Baking pf | 2 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | +⅞ |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Warner Bros Pic | 8 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | ⅝ | Warren Bros | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | −⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 22 | Warren Fdy(2a) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Dec19 |
| 28¾ | 20 | WashGasLt(1½) | 1 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22½ | Jan 2 |
| 20¼ | 13¼ | WaukeshaM(1a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | Dec31 |
| 24 | 14 | Wayne P (½g) | 2 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | +⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Webster Eisen | 5 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | +⅜ |
| 29⅞ | 15⅛ | Wess O&S (½e) | 3 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ | +½ |
| 75 | 58¾ | Wess O&S pf (4) | 2 | 70 | 70 | 70 | +¼ |
| 120 | 108⅛ | West PP pf(4½) | 1 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ | −½ |
| 25⅜ | 11 | W Va P&P (1e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Dec31 |
| 105 | 100⅞ | W Va P&P pf(6) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Jan 2 |
| 40⅞ | 21 | West Auto (2) | 1 | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27½ | −½ |
| 5 | 2¾ | West Maryland | 3 | 3⅜ | 3 | 3 | Dec31 |
| 8 | 4⅛ | West Mary 2 pf | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Dec28 |
| 1 | ⅛ | West Pacific pf | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | +1/16 |
| 28¾ | 14½ | West Union(1e) | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | |
| 28½ | 15¼ | West Air (1¾e) | 20 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | +⅞ |
| 118 | 76 | West E&M(4¼e) | 5 | 103¾ | 103⅛ | 103½ | −⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 26 | West El Inst(2e) | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 38½ | 27¾ | Westvaco(1.40a) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | −¼ |
| 38⅛ | 28⅞ | Westvac pf(1½) | 1 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | Dec 2 |
| 35⅛ | 18⅛ | Wheeling Steel | 4 | 30 | 29 | 30 | +1¼ |
| 74⅞ | 51 | Wheel pr pf(5) | 2 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +⅜ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | White Dent(.60) | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | Dec31 |
| 17⅛ | 7½ | White Motor | 9 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16⅞ | +⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | White Rock | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | −¼ |
| 7¼ | 3½ | White Sew Ma | 2 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Dec31 |
| 57½ | 38 | White Sew M pf | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Oct29 |
| 24⅞ | 14¾ | White pr pf (2) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | +1 |
| 3⅝ | 1¾ | Wilcox Oil(.10e) | 2 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1⅞ | Dec30 |
| 3½ | 1½ | Willys-Overla'd | 16 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3 | Willys-Over pf | 3 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | |
| 7⅜ | 3¾ | Wilson & Co | 4 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 70 | 45 | Wilson$6 pf(6k) | 6 | 67 | 66⅜ | 66½ | Dec31 |
| 34¼ | 15¾ | Woodward I (1e) | 4 | 32¼ | 31½ | 32¼ | +½ |
| 42½ | 30 | Woolworth(2.40) | 11 | 32⅝ | 32⅜ | 32⅝ | +⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 13⅝ | Worth P & M | 12 | 23¼ | 22⅜ | 23¼ | +⅝ |
| 65¼ | 39 | WPMcv p pf1⅛e | 1 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | Jan 2 |
| 58 | 29 | WPMpr pf(1⅛e) | 5 | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¾ | Jan 2 |
| 93 | 73 | Wrigley Jr (3a) | 2 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | +⅛ |
| | | **Y—Z** | | | | | |
| 23 | 15¼ | Yale & T (.60a) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 19¼ | 9¾ | Yel T & C (1¼e) | 19 | 16⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅞ | +⅛ |
| 14 | 6⅜ | YoungS&W(½e) | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 48⅛ | 16¼ | Yng S&T (1¼e) | 20 | 41⅜ | 39¾ | 41⅜ | +1⅞ |
| 99½ | 80 | Yng S&T pf 5½ | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | Dec28 |
| 28½ | 12½ | YoungStD(1½e) | 5 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17¾ | −¼ |
| 17¾ | 8⅝ | Zenith Rad (1e) | 2 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | −⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 2 | Zonite Products | 3 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | Dec31 |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) acumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

# Bond Market Viewed by Street As in a Vulnerable Position

Business and Industry

## Banks' Assets, Deposits Set Record Highs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Further new high records for deposits and resources have been established by numerous commercial banking institutions throughout the country, year-end condition statements reveal.

Increases in holdings of Government securities were shown by the majority of banks reporting, although a few countered the trend and reduced their total holdings in the last quarter of the year. An important factor in the increase of deposits was the continued movement of foreign funds into New York.

Loans and discounts continued upward, reflecting borrowing incident to the national defense program as well as more loans to business generally.

**Chase National at Peak**

Outstanding in the list of statements was that of the Chase National Bank of New York which showed total deposits, as of Dec. 31, of $3,543,337,000, the largest on record for any commercial bank in history. This compared with $3,251,342,000 on Sept. 30, 1940, and with $2,803,730,000 on Dec. 30, 1939. Total resources also established a new record of $3,824,403,000, compared with $3,522,990,000 on Sept. 30 and with $3,085,819,000 a year ago. Cash on hand totaled $1,672,535,000 against $1,293,143,000 a year ago.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased to $1,098,108,000 from $820,170,000 a year ago; loans and discounts totaled $664,189,000, compared with $636,176,000.

The National City Bank of New York ranked second in the list of reporting banks with resources topping the $3,000,000,000 mark as of Dec. 31, 1930. Total resources of the bank are shown as $3,095,466,387, compared with $2,922,420,074 three months ago. Total deposits set a record high at $2,908,437,735, compared with $2,740,411,458 on Sept. 30.

Holdings of United States Government obligations by the National City Bank totaled $860,973,666, against $778,108,016; loans and discounts, and bankers' acceptances amounted to $544,312,305, as compared with $524,129,037.

**Other Banks Reporting**

Among other large commercial banks reporting condition as of the end of the year were the following:

The Bank of America of Los Angeles and San Francisco, showed deposits at $1,632,228,000, a gain of $149,436,000 during the year, and total resources of $1,817,535,000, an increase of $187,948,000. Both were at new record high levels. Loans and discounts outstanding amounted to $778,295,000, a gain of $67,240,000 in the year.

The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago reported total deposits of $1,491,577,547 and total assets of $1,620,004,120 compared, respectively, with $1,421,459,289 and $1,543,917,193 on June 29. Holdings of government securities to $675,321,191 againts $645,413,466; and loans and discounts to $188,836,340 against $156,347,094.

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York, reported total deposits of $1,294,307,595 and total assets of $1,398,058,666, compared respectively with $1,238,983,327 and $1,342,523,055 on Sept. 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $732,639,483, against $695,522,601; holdings of United State Government securities to $390,224,268, against $382,114,064, and loans and bills purchased to $184,878,602, against $160,414,186.

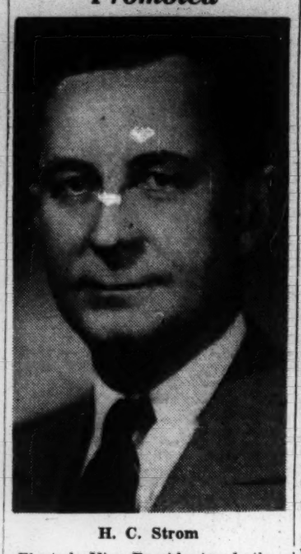
**Chemical Bank**

The Manufacturers Trust Company of New York reported that its resources had exceeded a billion dollars for the first time and that total assets $1,050,459,262, compared, respectively, with $858,162,984 and $950,811,789 on Sept. 30. Holdings of government securities to $326,449,037, against $304,005,430, and loans, bills bought and bankers' acceptances to $215,187,558, against $210,541,450.

The Chemical Bank and Trust Company, New York, reported as of Dec. 31, total deposits including official and certified checks outstanding of $871,665,101 and total assets of $958,388,741 compared, respectively, with $808,542,554 and $892,964,445 on Sept. 30. Holdings of Government securities to $219,030,694 against $118,623,503, and loans, discounts and bankers acceptances to $162,533,967 against $137,284,769.

The First National Bank of the City of New York reported as of Dec. 31, total deposits of $811,398,952 and total assets of $935,661,908 compared, respectively, with $703,919,815 and $826,811,306 on Sept. 30; holdings of Government securities to $415,851,322 against $377,623,123; and loans and discounts to $43,153,425 against $37,673,515.

### Promoted



**H. C. Strom**

Elected Vice-President of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Strom, who was the steamship company's manager of traffic at Cleveland, Ohio, succeeds A. H. Ferbert, elected President last month. Mr. Strom has been with the company 33 years.

## Street Sees Bond Price Drop Due to Latest Reserve Move

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A good many folks here in Wall Street are bracing themselves for a considerable shake-out in the high-grade bond market, precipitated by the recent joint recommendation from the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank presidents, and the Federal Reserve Advisory Council. Things were ripe for a decline, it is felt, and this is likely to be the last straw. In fact, the announcement was followed by a decline in prices of as much as 28-32nds which late in the afternoon had been reduced to around 16-32nds. This was the weakest showing Government bonds had made in over a month. They have been slowly sagging in recent weeks after the long 1940 run-up to new all-time highs.

Reasoning for the decline runs something life this. It sounds a little like a Rube Goldberg cause-and-effect sequence, but in so far as ahy mechanistic explanation is to be accepted, this appears to be approximately it.

**Gold Influx the Cause**

The principal reason why Government bonds have gone to such unprecedented high levels, particularly in 1940, is because excess reserves have gone to unprecedentedly high levels. They reached nearly $7,000,000,000 and are now round $6,500,000,000 with a fair prospect of hitting the $7,000,000,000 peak some time in the current quarter. This is a fabulous figure according to the standards of 10 years ago, and the increase in the last year alone has been something between $1,000,000,000 and $1,500,000,000. In other words, a year ago at this time they were only round $5,000,000,000.

(When the banks have a lot of excess reserves, it means that they are carrying non-earning assets against their deposit liabilities.

Therefore they want to invest these assets, and there being nothing else to do with them, they buy Government bonds and so bid them up.)

The reason why excess reserves have risen so fast and so far has been because of the heavy influx of gold. In the last year alone the United States monetary gold stock has risen nearly $5,000,000,000. Since 1934 it has risen about $14,000,000,000 to the present level of around $22,000,000,000. Statisticians in the Street have lost the ability to quote the United States monetary gold stock offhand because it increases so fast.

**Gold Influx the Cause**

Therefore the reason why government bond prices have risen so far is the heavy influx of gold.

But there are reasons to suppose that this influx will not be so great in 1941 as in recent years.

First, because there isn't enough gold left abroad. World production is around $1,200,000,000 a year, not all of which is available for import into the United States. But last year we imported about four times this much. Therefore the bulk of the imports must have come out of foreign central bank vaults—chiefly from London and Paris. That is a non-recurring source. There probably isn't much left, so that the 1941 influx may simmer down to little more than the available foreign production. It might not total more than $1,000,000,000.

Moreover now that America is going to put its help to Britain on the basis of either gift or non-recourse loan, so to speak, it seems less likely that the British will scour their vaults to send us gold.

**See Heavy U. S. Borrowings**

Furthermore it is unlikely that as much of the 1941 gold increase will be added to "excess reserves" as of recent years' influx. While the defense program does not seem likely to provide much increase in commercial loans, it is apparently going to cause a substantial increase in U. S. government borrowing. Experience to date with the defense program is no sign, for it has been slow in getting under way and meantime business has accelerated rapidly, bringing in extra revenues. The Treasury's open market borrowings from here on seem likely to be quite a bit in excess of recent months. Despite all official efforts the new bonds and notes are unlikely to go into many private hands, but will be largely taken by the banks.

That will increase the banks' deposits. That in turn will increase their reserve requirements. And that in turn will decrease their excess reserves.

On top of all this comes the Reserve Board's proposal that Congress jack up reserve requirements. The Banking Act of 1935 allowed the Reserve Board to increase them by 100 per cent. They did, then let them down so that they are now 175 per cent of pre-1935 requirements. Now the Board would have Congress put them to a minimum of 200 per cent of the pre-1935 requirements, then give the Board authority to double that, which would mean quadrupling the pre-1935 requirements (3 per cent for time deposits, 7 per cent for country banks, 10 per cent for reserve city banks, 13 per cent for central reserve city banks).

And quadrupling the pre-1935 requirements would wipe out all the present excess reserves.

**Bond Market Vulnerable**

It is unlikely that it would be done, but the thought of it—on top of the calculations given above about underlying factors — is enough to send a chill through the high-grade bond market. It has been coasting along for some months to the mood where repeated new high levels were taken as a matter of course. When any market gets in that mood it is vulnerable. Some people are now saying that a repitition of the break in the Spring of 1937, four years ago, may be on the cards. That shake-out came under somewhat the same circumstances.

There is another bearish theory which makes the same conclusion. It is that after business has been in an upswing for from 12 to 18 months, the high-grade bond market generally has an intermediate decline. The idea is that growing business needs mop up some of the excess of the reserves and tend to tighten the money market, thus causing "money bonds" to decline.

Still another approach makes the same sense. It is the ad hoc reasoning that commodity prices and high-grade bond prices always move inversely, except for panics. When commodities are low, gilt-edged bonds are high, and vice versa. It's usually so. Therefore if commodity prices are due for a slow rise, bonds are due for a slow decline. But bonds don't usually move slowly. The market is too precarious. They either move fast or not at all.

**Excess Reserves Problem**

To return to the excess reserves theory—in the last year or two the increase in excess reserves has seemed to have less and less of an effect on bond prices. In other words, it took more and more of an increase in excess reserves to get the same rise out of bond prices.

Now if it takes more and more gold influx to get the same rise out of excess reserves, and more and more of a rise in excess reserves to get the same rise out of government bonds—and the influx of gold in 1941 is going to be conspicuously less than in recent years—the conclusion is obvious.

Against all this it is being argued that Mr. Morgenthau isn't going to want money tight because he needs to borrow so much. He probably doesn't, but he seems to be agreeable to going along with the Federal. When Messrs, Eccles and Morgenthau get together — that's news. It's like a creditor and a debtor getting together and agreeing to raise an interest rate. It seems unlikely but it sometimes happens. After all, Lauchlin Currie of the White House, who was originally lifted to his high place by Marriner Eccles, was present at the recent Eccles-Morgenthau conference.

And it's always possible that the Treasury may forego long bonds for a time and finance on five-year notes, thus avoiding most of the enhanced financing costs of a temporary shake-out in bond prices.

Lastly some people have made the ironic observation that it is usually later than the Federal Reserve thinks. It raised interest rates to 7 per cent in 1920 and down went the bond market. The same thing happened again in 1929, and again in 1937. When the brakes are put on a credit machine running at high speed, a skid usually follows.

## Reserve Plan Is Praised And Opposed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House was non-commital toward the Federal Reserve System's program for changes in monetary and banking laws, while on Capitol Hill a fight appeared to be in the making.

Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, said the Reserve System's report was submitted to Congress with the President's full knowledge, but that Mr. Roosevelt had not approved it, because it still was under study both at the White House and Treasury.

**Opinions Differ**

The proposal of Marriner S. Eccles, Reserve Board chairman, that the board be given power to hold down bank lending by doubling reserve requirements and that the President's dollar revaluation and "greenback" issuance powers be repealed, figured prominently in the closing hours of Chamber and off-floor discussions.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York said he would call his Senate Banking Committee to consider the Reserve Board recommendations early in the new session.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio said he already had drafted bills to carry out part of the recommendations, which he described as a feasible method of forestalling inflation.

"But," he added, "I don't believe the recommendations represent the Administration viewpoint."

Senator Danaher (R) of Conn., another banking committee member, expressed approval of the board's report.

On the floor, Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., (R) of Delaware said the board's proposal would "take a long step in the direction in which we ought to move without further delay."

Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas charged on the House floor that the board had "abused" its present powers and it should be abolished instead of given more authority.

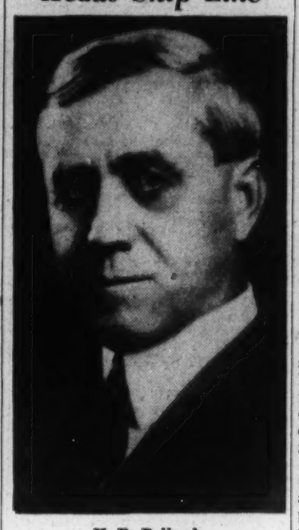
Also attacking the plan was Rep. John Rankin (D) of Miss., who said it would create a "financial Fascisti." Repeal of the monetary powers now held by the President, he added, simply would mean their transfer to private bankers.

Rep. Fred Crawford (R) of Mich., said he thought the plan the "most constructive step" the board has taken since its reorganization.

**Acceptance Firm Bonus**

NEW YORK — General Commercial Acceptance Corporation reported payment of a bonus of four weeks' salary to all employees.

### Heads Ship Line



**H. D. Pollard**

Trustee of the Central of Georgia Railway, elected President of the Ocean Steamship Co. He succeeds E. R. Richardson, resigned.

## Price Rise of Fuel Oil Found Not Due To Defense Program

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Commission said that recent fuel oil price increases were caused by greater demands for home and office buildings use and not by the defense program, adding that "there is no justification for a further rise."

Miss Harriet Elliott, consumers' representative on the Commission, said that a preliminary investigation showed that the increased demands provided "an opportunity to producers and distributors to secure higher prices."

Retail prices for 100 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil increased in Boston from $6.13 on Sept. 15 to $7 on Dec. 15; in New York from $6.12 to $6.89; in Philadelphia from $6.33 to $6.75, and in Baltimore from $6 to $6.75, she said.

"Shortage of tankers to transport the oil from the Gulf to New England ports does not explain the price rise," her report said. "Tanker and storage facilities are adequate to take care of existing demands. Operating costs of tankers have not risen. Insurance rates have not risen and have been lowered in some instances. Although wage rates have increased slightly, they constitute but no more than 15 per cent of the total cost of tanker operations."

## Active Year Is Anticipated For Offering of Securities

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering of new securities in January will more than double the amount sold in the first month of 1940 and provide a suitable backdrop for one of the busiest years the new money market has had in a decade.

With cash outlay for defense purchases rapidly mounting, the Federal Treasury is expected to tap the money market for the largest amount of new funds of any peacetime year. In addition, expansion of production facilities to handle armament contracts is expected to draw heavily on cash resources of private corporations. However, whether the new money required will be raised directly by offerings of their own securities or indirectly through the Government is still uncertain.

If the funds are raised directly, underwriters expect to benefit by a sharp boost in the volume of new public offerings. Volume has been picking up recently, but most issues have been for refunding purposes. Total offerings for 1940 were much better than 1939, but still not large enough to put much fat on the bones of investment bankers, distributors and salesmen.

For the full year, the volume of business of the underwriters was almost 50 per cent greater than in 1939. Public offerings of new securities, reported by Poor's Publishing Company, totaled $3,565,151,159 compared with $2,428,805,006 a year ago.

Biggest blessing of the underwriters was the heavy inflow of gold which continued to pile up funds in the Nation's banks. The plethora of idle money kept high grade bond prices on the uptrend and drove interest rates to new record lows.

The attractive rates at which new securities could be sold persuaded many companies to call issues which had been outstanding only a few years and refund them at a lower interest cost Active demand for high grade investments made distribution of the new securities a relatively simple matter for underwriters.

The demand for new money by domestic corporations picked up slightly over 1939, but remained at a very low level despite preparations for national defense.

Biggest thorn in the side of the investment banking profession continued to be direct sale of new issues to insurance companies and other large institutions. The amount of business which slipped through the fingers of underwriters in this fashion accounted for roughly 30 per cent of total securities sold, approximately the same proportion as the previous year. Private placements of the huge $140,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph issue was a particularly bitter disappointment.

Public utilities sold more new securities in 1940 than in 1939, but only 2 of 1 per cent represented new money. The rest refunded old issues. Utility issues totaled $983,560,000 compared with $725,795,000 the previous year, the Poor compilation showed.

Railroad offerings increased to $381,071,000—37 per cent new capital—against $53,326,000—61 per cent new capital—the year before.

Industrial issues totaled $588,939,000 compared with $355,462,900 last year. However, only about $35,000,000 was new money, the remainder representing refunding of existing obligations. In 1939, new industrial capital amounted to roughly $45,000,000.

Miscellaneous issues expanded sharply to $202,870,300—50 per cent new funds—compared with $26,904,000—37 per cent new money—a year ago.

Stock issues, mostly preferred shares, totaled $346,102,088—31 per cent new capital—against $201,506,638—30 per cent new money—last year.

Municipal offerings in 1940 amounted to $1,062,608,771, only slightly changed from the 1939 volume.


**Rossmoore & Robbins**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

*Tax Consultants*

551 Fifth Avenue, New York



*Efficient—Yes, but always friendly and accommodating.*

**PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY**

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 207

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, December 30, 1940



THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

*Statement of Condition, December 31, 1940*

RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Due from Banks | | $1,672,535,043.37 |
| U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed | | 1,098,107,661.27 |
| State and Municipal Securities | | 131,015,063.03 |
| Stock of Federal Reserve Bank | | 6,016,200.00 |
| Other Securities | | 173,132,797.85 |
| Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances | | 664,189,467.87 |
| Banking Houses | | 35,302,430.54 |
| Other Real Estate | | 7,370,349.59 |
| Mortgages | | 10,379,106.94 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | | 15,987,575.78 |
| Other Assets | | 10,367,650.56 |
| | | $3,824,403,346.80 |

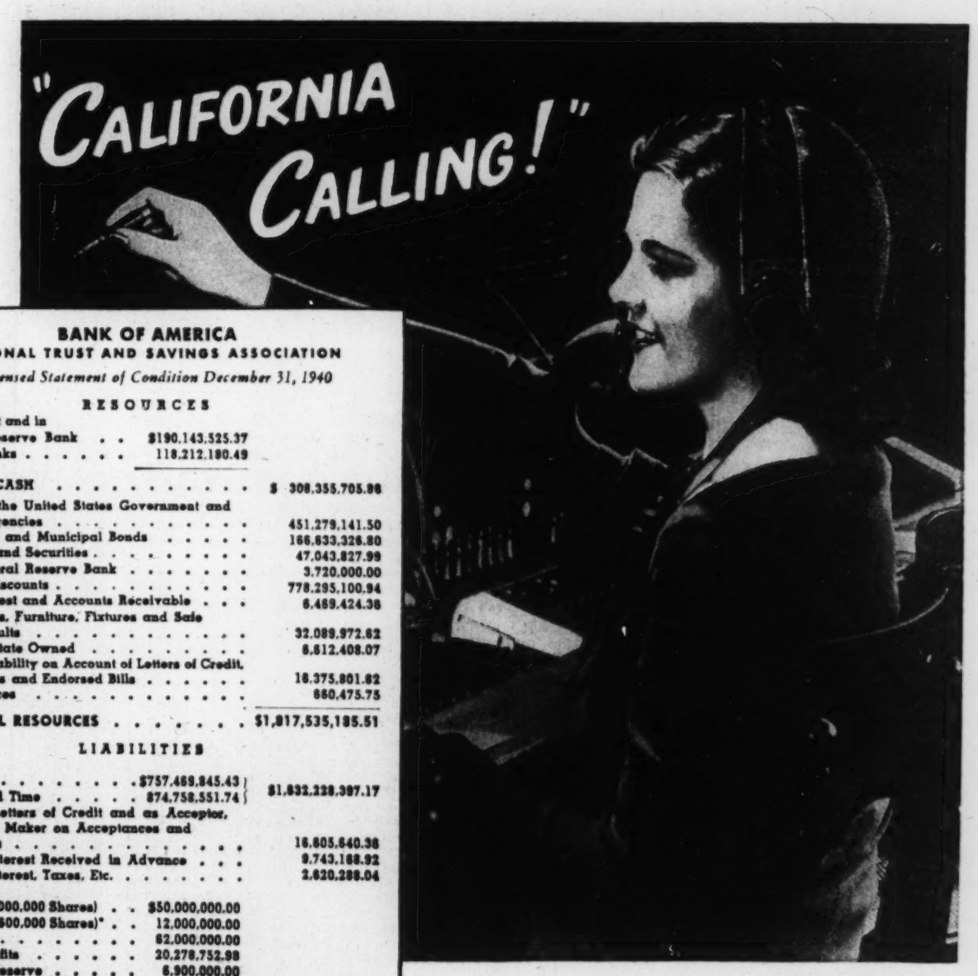
LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Funds: | | |
| Capital Stock | $100,270,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 100,270,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 36,212,199.17 | |
| | | $ 236,752,199.17 |
| Dividend Payable February 1, 1941 | | 5,180,000.00 |
| Reserve for Contingencies | | 11,271,350.40 |
| Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc. | | 1,396,654.73 |
| Deposits | | 3,543,337,564.42 |
| Acceptances Outstanding | | 17,854,436.92 |
| Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills | | 230,671.42 |
| Other Liabilities | | 8,380,469.74 |
| | | $3,824,403,346.80 |

United States Government and other securities carried at $181,325,330.00 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*






BANK OF AMERICA

NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

*Condensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1940*

RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank | $190,143,525.37 | |
| Due from Banks | 118,212,180.49 | |
| TOTAL CASH | | $ 308,355,705.86 |
| Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies | | 451,279,141.50 |
| State, County and Municipal Bonds | | 166,633,326.80 |
| Other Bonds and Securities | | 47,043,827.99 |
| Stock in Federal Reserve Bank | | 3,720,000.00 |
| Loans and Discounts | | 778,295,100.94 |
| Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable | | 6,469,424.36 |
| Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults | | 32,089,972.62 |
| Other Real Estate Owned | | 6,812,408.07 |
| Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills | | 16,375,801.82 |
| Other Resources | | 660,475.75 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | | $1,817,535,185.51 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DEPOSITS: | | |
| Demand | $757,469,845.43 | |
| Savings and Time | 874,758,551.74 | $1,632,228,397.17 |
| Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills | | 16,605,640.36 |
| Reserve for Interest Received in Advance | | 9,743,168.92 |
| Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Etc. | | 2,620,288.04 |
| Capital: | | |
| Common (4,000,000 Shares) | $50,000,000.00 | |
| Preferred (600,000 Shares)* | 12,000,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 62,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 20,278,752.98 | |
| Unallocated Reserve | 6,900,000.00 | |
| Other Reserves | 4,158,938.04 | |
| Preferred Stock Retirement Fund | 1,000,000.00 | |
| TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS | | 158,337,691.02 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | $1,817,535,185.51 |

*Issued at $50 ($20 Capital—$30 Surplus). Annual Dividend $2. Preferred to extent of and retirable at issue price and accrued dividends.

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office.

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The "Bank of America Business Review," a monthly publication, contains comparative indices of business activity on the entire Pacific Coast with special studies of various industrial classifications. This monthly publication will be sent upon request to bankers and business executives.

**Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations**

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

**Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations**

## Survey Finds Total Idle Up In November

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board reported in an employment survey that expansion in manufacturing and construction resulting from the defense program was principally responsible for the absorption of nearly 1,200,000 more persons in industry from November, 1939, to November, 1940, and for an increase of 500,000 workers in the service industries. But despite this trend the Conference Board estimated that total unemployment in the United States rose by 573,000 in November to 7,217,000 compared with 6,644,000 in October.

Increase in unemployment in November, said the Conference Board, was in the face of larger than seasonal employment increases by industry. A drop of 805,000 persons in agricultural work accounted for the rise in unemployment, "although in nearly all other fields the changes were more favorable than could be expected for that month."

Total employment in all fields in November was estimated by the Conference Board to have been 48,132,000, an increase of 1,816,000 over November, 1939. The Conference Board's estimate of the number of unemployed for November a year ago was 8,337,000 and the 1940 November total of 7,217,000 represents a decrease of 1,120,000 in the number of jobless over the twelve month period.

"Total employment in November at 48,132,000," said the Conference Board, "was greater than in November, 1929, when the figure stood at 47,847,000, and it exceeded all November employment totals since 1929. But employment totals for November in 1929, 1930, 1936 and 1937 were lower than for November, 1940, because there were fewer persons available for work in those earlier years."

## Wheat Prices Hold To Narrow Range

CHICAGO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Fluctuating over a ⅝ cent range, wheat prices continued today to hold to a narrow new year rut in the absence of revived demand from the flour and milling trade.

Dealers said the lag in actual buying operations of consuming interests resulted in the market's tendency to drift but that potential demand, together with reduced commercial supplies, accounted for the underlying steadiness of prices.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Jan. 3

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe†** | | | |
| Sterling: Cables | $4.04 | $4.04 | $8.2397 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2322 | .2322 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2385 | .2385 | .4537 |
| Greece—drachma | .0070x | .0070x | .0229 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso¶‡ | .2360 | .2360 | .7137 |
| Brazil—milreis¶‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso‡ | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol‡ | .1600 | .1600 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso‡ | .4000 | .4000 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2345 | .2345 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3034 | .3034 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329x | .5329x | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2375 | .2375 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0562 | .0587 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4753 | .4753 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8600 | .8612 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2075x | .2075x | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 3¾s '47-'43 | 107.23 | 107.23 | 107.23 |
| 2 3¼s '46-'44 | 109.7 | 109.7 | 109.7 |
| 1 4s '54-'44 | 113.15 | 113.15 | 113.15 |
| 2 2¾s '47-'45 | 109.22 | 109.22 | 109.22 |
| 3 3s '48-'46 | 111.20 | 111.20 | 111.20 |
| 51 4¼s '52-'47 | 121.26 | 121.16 | 121.16 |
| 2 2s '47 | 106.28 | 106.19 | 106.19 |
| 10 3⅛s '52-'49 | 114.9 | 114.1 | 114.1 |
| 1 2½s '53-'94 | 107.24 | 107.24 | 107.24 |
| 2 2¼s '53-'51 | 105.11 | 105.11 | 105.11 |
| 115 2⅞s '60-'55 | 110.17 | 110.6 | 110.6 |
| 5 2¾s '59-'56 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1 2¾s '63-'58 | 109.29 | 109.29 | 109.29 |
| 30 2¾s '65-'60 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| **Federal Farm Mortgage** | | | |
| 1 3s '49-'44 | 107.22 | 107.22 | 107.22 |
| **New York City Bonds** | | | |
| 135 3s '80 | 102⅞ | 102¼ | 102½ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 6 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ |
| 13 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 85⅛ | 85 | 85 |
| 14 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 2 Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 107⅛ | 107 | 107 |
| 2 Am T & T 5½s '43 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 4 Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 6 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Am T Fdr cv '50 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 AnacondaCou 4½s 50 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 5 Arm Del 4s 57 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 5 Arm Del 4s 55 | | 106 | 105⅞ |
| 11 AT&SF 4s 95 | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 21 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 104 | 103⅞ | 103¾ |
| 8 ACLine 1st 4s 52 | 74¼ | 74 | 74¼ |
| 7 ACLine 4½s 64 | 62⅞ | 62 | 62 |
| 2 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st | 71½ | 71⅛ | 71½ |
| 13 B&O 95 st A | 37 | 36¾ | 37 |
| 33 B&O 95 st C | 42 | 41½ | 42 |
| 15 B&O 2000 st D | 37⅛ | 36¾ | 37⅛ |
| 15 B&O 96 st F | 37¼ | 36½ | 37¼ |
| 50 B&O cv 60 st | 15 | 14¾ | 15 |
| 6 B&O 4s 48 | 70¼ | 70 | 70⅛ |
| 3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 57½ | 57⅛ | 57½ |
| 1 B&OSW 50st | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 7 BellTPa 5s 48 B | 113⅛ | 113⅛ | 113⅛ |
| 10 BellTPa 5s 60C | 136⅛ | 136⅛ | 136⅛ |
| 19 BethStl 3½s 52 | 107 | 106½ | 106½ |
| 19 BethStl 3¼s 65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 18 Bost&Me 4½s 70 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 1 Bost&Me 4s 60 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 5 BklyEdis 3¼s 66 | 109⅝ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 4 BklyUnGas5s 57 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 BufGenEl 4½s 81 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 3 Buf R&P 57 st | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 2 Bush Term 5s 55 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 2 CalOrePow 4s 66 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 4 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 2 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 1 Can Nor 6½s'46 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 6 Can Pac 5s'54 | 69¾ | 69⅝ | 69¾ |
| 1 Can Pac 4½s'46 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 3 Can Pac 4½s'60 | 64¼ | 64¼ | 64¼ |
| 13 Can Pac 4s perp | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 6 Caro C&O 4s'65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 26 Celanese 3s'55 | 99 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 3 Gen of Ga 5s'59 C | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 19 Cen Pac 5s'60 | 43¼ | 42¾ | 43 |
| 3 Cen RR NJ 5s'81 reg | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1 Cen R R N J 4s'87 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s'48 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 5 Champn P&F 4Ks'50 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 31 C&O 3½s'96 D | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 5 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 C&O rfg 3½s'63 F | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 CB&Q 4½s'77 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 18 CB&Q gen 4s'58 | 84½ | 84 | 84¼ |
| 2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 2 Chi&E Ill 5s'51 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 8 Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 Chi&Erie 5s'82 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1 Chi&Erie 5s'82 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 Chic Gt West 4s'59 | 29 | 28⅝ | 29 |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s'66 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 4 CMSP & Pac 5s'75 | 5 | 4¾ | 5 |
| 1 CM&SP 4½s'89 C | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 1 Chi&NW 6½s'36 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| 83 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 19 Chi&NW 4s 87 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 11 Chi Ry 5s 27 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45¾ |
| 20 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 54 CRI&P 4s 88 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 4 CRI & P 88 ct | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 3 CRI &P rfg 4s 34 | 7½ | | 7½ |
| 5 CSL&NO 5s 51 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 5 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 3CTH&SE inc 5s 60 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 14 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s 63 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103⅛ |
| 17 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 8 Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 Childs Co 5s 43 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 29 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66 | 108⅝ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 8 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ |
| 14 CCC&StL gen 4s 93 | 80 | 79½ | 79½ |
| 53 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70 | 109½ | 108 | 108 |
| 5 Clev UnTerm 5½s 72 | 85 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 5 Clev UnTerm 5s 73 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 1 Clev UnTerm 4½s 77C | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 1 Col F&I 5s 43 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 3 Col F&I 5s 70 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1 Col&So 4½s 80 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 6 Columbia G 5s 52 May | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 2 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 1 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 Comwlth S cv3½s58 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 6 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 7 Con Edis 3½s 46 | 103⅝ | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 25 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 108⅝ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 19 Consol'n Coal 5s 60 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 7 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3½s 65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 88⅞ | 88⅝ | 88⅞ |
| 5 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 2 GtNor Ry 5½s 52 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 5 GtNor 5s 73 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 16 GtNor 4½s 76 D | 94½ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 GtNor 4½s 77 E | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 7 GtNor 1st 4¼s 61 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 32 GtNor 4s 46 G | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 25 GtNor 4s 46H | 98¾ | 98¼ | 98¾ |
| 1 G Bay&W deb B | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5 Gulf M&Ohinc2015 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 4 Houst'nOilTex4½s 54 | 102¼ | 101¾ | 102¼ |
| 3 HudsonCoal 5s 62A | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 |
| 6 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| 2 IllBellTel 3½s 70 B | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 12 IllCen 4s 52 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 12 IllCen rfg 4s 55 | 39¼ | 39 | 39⅛ |
| 10 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 36 | 35½ | 36 |
| 1 IllCen 5s 55 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 16 Indpls&Lou 4s 56 | 16 | 15¾ | 16 |
| 5 InterlakeIron cv 4s 47 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 2 IntGtNor aj 6s 52 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 16 IntHydroEl cv 6s 44 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 |
| 1 Int Pap 6s 55 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 154 Int T&T 4½s 52 | 35⅝ | 33¼ | 35¼ |
| 124 Int T&T cv 4s 55 | 37¼ | 35¼ | 37 |
| 12 Jons&Laugh St 4¼'61 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 KCFtC&Mem 4s'36 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 8 K C South 5s'50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 K C South 3s'50 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| 15 K C Term 4s'60 | 108 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 1 Kresge Found 3s'50 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 Lac Gas 6s'42 A | 51 | 49½ | 51 |
| 15 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 60½ | 59¾ | 60½ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 60⅛ | 59 | 60⅛ |
| 4 LE&West 2d 5s'41 | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 1 LS&MS 3½s'97 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 Leh & N Y 4s'45 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Leh Val H Term 5s'54 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 18 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 20¾ | 19½ | 20¾ |
| 20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 18½ | 17¼ | 18½ |
| 45 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 17½ | 16 | 17¼ |
| 5 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ |
| 10 Libby McN&L 4s'55 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Liggett&M 5s'51 | 130⅞ | 130⅞ | 130⅞ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 15 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 5 Louis&N 4s'60 B | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 30 Louis&N 3¾s 2003 | 88½ | 88 | 88⅝ |
| 5 Maine Cen 4s 45 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ |
| 23 McKess&Rob 5½s50 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105⅜ |
| 14 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 21 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106¾ | 106 | 106⅛ |
| 23 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 20 M-K-Tex25s 62A | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 37 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 23 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 8 Mo Pac 5s 80H | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s 81I | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 44 Mo Pac Gen 4s 75 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 106⅜ | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Montreal Tr 5s 41 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 4 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 2 Mor & Essex 4½s55 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 8 Mor&Essex 3½s2000 | 37½ | 37 | 37 |
| 2 Mount StT&T3¼s 68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 17 Nat Distill 3½s 49 | 104¼ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 3 Cuba RR 7½s 46 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 5 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 17 Curtis Pub 3s 55 | 99 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 23 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 108⅜ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 49⅞ | 49¾ | 49⅞ |
| 4 Del P&L 4½s 71 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 4 D & R G 4s 36 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 11 D & R G West 5s 55 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 9 D & R G West 5s 78 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 2 Det Ed 4s 65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 Det Ed 3½s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 25 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 11 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 106⅜ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 10 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70 | 104¼ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 27 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 10 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 8 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 86⅜ | 86 | 86⅜ |
| 12 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 44¾ | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| 10 Erie cv 4s 53 A | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 23 Erie Gene 6s 57 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 |
| 1 N Eng R R '45 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 7 N J Junct 4s '86 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5s '35A | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 8 NYC rfg 5s2013 | 64⅜ | 65⅛ | 64⅛ |
| 40 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 59½ | 59⅛ | 59½ |
| 17 NYC cn 4s '98 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| 12 NYC 3¾s '46 | 95½ | 95 | 95⅛ |
| 16 NYC cv 3¼s '52 | 63 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| 1 NYC & HR 4s '42 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 1 NYChi&StL 6s '41 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 11 NY Chi&StL 5½s '74 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 36 NYChi&StL 4½s '78 | 59⅞ | 59½ | 59⅞ |
| 3 N Y Ch & StL3½s '47 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 20 NY Connect 3½s'65 | 100¼ | 99¾ | 99⅞ |
| 1 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 5 NY G El H&P 4s '49 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 2 NYNH&H clt 6s '40 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 5 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s '57 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 12 NY Steam 3½s '63 | 108¾ | 107⅞ | 107¾ |
| 1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 NY S&W Term 5s '43 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 9 Norf&W 4s 96 | 126½ | 125¾ | 125¾ |
| 7 NorAmCo 4s 59 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 NorPac 6s 2047 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| 2 NorPac 4½s 2047 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 6 NorPac 4s 97 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 4 NorPac 3s 2047 | 45⅜ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| 7 NorStaPow 3½s 67 | 109⅝ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 3 Ohio Ed 4s 67 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72 | 110½ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Ore RR&Nav 4s 46 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ |
| 10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 OtisSteel 4½s 62A | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| 27 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 110½ | 110⅛ | 110½ |
| 14 Pac Gas&El 4s 64 | 111½ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 12 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C | 109¾ | 109⅛ | 109½ |
| 16 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 108¼ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 96⅜ | 96 | 96⅜ |
| 6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81 | 103 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| 6 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Pen RR 4s 48 | 115¼ | 115 | 115 |
| 18 Pen RR 3¾s 70 | 97⅝ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| 5 Pen RR ¼s 52 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 5 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 10 Pere Marq 4s 56 | 71½ | 71¼ | 71½ |
| 1 Phil Bal&W 4½s 77C | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D | 109⅞ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 5 Phil Elec 3½s 67 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 5 Ph Read C&I vx 6s 49 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 5 Phillips Pet 3s 48 | 102 11-32 | 102 11-32 | 102 11-32 |
| 22 PCC & StL 4½s 77 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 PCC & S L 4½s 42B | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 78 | 77¾ | 78 |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 13 Readg 4½s '97 A | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 9 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 5 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 104⅞ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 3 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 4 Republic Steel 4½s '56 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39 | 36⅛ | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Rio Gr D clt 4s '49 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2 RI Ark & La4½s'34 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| 9 StLIM&S4sR&G '33 | 69½ | 69 | 69½ |
| 4 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 St L S F 5s '50 B | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 StLSF 5s B '50 ct | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 32 St L S F 4½s '78 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 1 St L S F 4s '50 A | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 8 St L S F 4s '50A ct | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 10 St L SW rfg 5s '90 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 12 St L SW 1st 4s '89 | 72½ | 72 | 72½ |
| 1 St LSW 2nd 4s '89 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 10 StP&KC ShL4½s '41 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 10 StPaul UnDep 5s '72 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 3 SA&Pass 4s '43 | 71 | 70½ | 70½ |
| 3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 17 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 99¼ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s '41 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 4 Simmons cv 4s '52 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 16 So Bell T & T 3s '79 | 108⅛ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 14 Sou Pac 4½s '68 | 40½ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 28 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 |
| 151 Sou Pac 4½s '69 | 40⅛ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 16 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55 | 58⅝ | 58¼ | 58⅝ |
| 8 Sou Pac 4s '49 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 13 Sou Pac 3¾s '46 | 49⅝ | 48¾ | 49⅝ |
| 24 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 45⅛ | 44⅝ | 45 |
| 5 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50 | 71½ | 71⅛ | 71½ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s '56 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 3 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 2 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 59¾ | 59⅝ | 59¾ |
| 5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 5 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 24 Superior Oil 3¼s '50 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 Swift & Co 3¾s '50 | 106⅜ | 106 | 106 |
| 5 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s'50 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 55 Tex Corp 3s '65 | 106 | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| 20 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 62¼ | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| 92 Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 23¾ | 22½ | 23¼ |
| 16 Third Ave 4s '60 | 64½ | 63½ | 64½ |
| 2 Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 29 Un Pac 3½s '80 | 105¾ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 16 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 22 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 10 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| 5 U S Steel .15s 50 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 2 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 2 Va Ir C&C 5s 49 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 6 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 6 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 43 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 47⅛ | 46⅞ | 47⅛ |
| 15 Wabash 5s 80 D | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 4 WabashDet&Chi5s41 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 3 Walwrth 4s 55 | 79 | 78⅞ | 79 |
| 9 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 West Va P&Pap3s54 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 32 Westn Md 5½s77A | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 |
| 25 Westn Md 4s 52 | 93¼ | 92½ | 93 |
| 2 Westn Pac 1st5s 46 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| 8 Western Un 5s 51 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77½ |
| 14 Western Un 5s 60 | 76¼ | 75¾ | 76¼ |
| 5 Western Un 4½s 50 | 75¾ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 4 Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 4 Wilson&Cocv 3¾s 47 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 64 | 63¾ | 63¾ |
| 3 Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 18 Argentine 4½s '71 | 67½ | 67 | 67 |
| 10 Australia 4½s '56 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 4 Bavaria 6½s '45 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Bavaria 6½s '45 wd | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Belgium 6½s '49 wd | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 Berlin City 6½s '50 wd | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Berlin City 6s '58 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 20 Brazil 8s '41 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 12 Brazil 6½s 26-57 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 13 Brazil 6½s 27-57 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 19 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 11 Bue A 4¾s '77 | 51 | 50⅝ | 51 |
| 4 Bue A 4½s Aug '76 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 Bue A 4¾s '75 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 6 Canada 5s '52 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Canada 3¼s '61 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 2 Canada 3s '67 | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 1 Canada 2½s '45 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 3 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 5 Chile 6s '60 asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 5 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 3 Denmark 8s 52 | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ |
| 1 Denmark 5½s 55 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 1 Denmark 4½s 62 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 7 Frankfort 6½s 53 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Ger C Agr Bk 6s 60 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 2 GerCAgLoan6½s 58 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 9 Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ |
| 1 Ger oGvt 7s 49 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| 4 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 Ger Gen El 6s 48 | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 1 Haiti 6s 52 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Hamburg St 6s 46 wd | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 3 Heidelbg 7½s 50 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Hungary 4½s 79 ext | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 Ilseder Stl 6s 48 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 6 Ital Pub Util 7s 52 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| 25 Italy 7s 1951 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 2 Japan 6½s 54 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 2 Kreuger&T 5s 59ct | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2 Lombard El 7s 52 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 Milan City 6½s 52 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 4 Norway 6s 44 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 3 Nuremberg 6s 52 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 Orient Dev 6s 53 | 43¼ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 34 Panama5s63Astasd | 64 | 63½ | 64 |
| 5 Paulista Ry 7s 42 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 1 Prussia 6s 52 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 1 Prussia 6½s 51 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Rhine-Ruhr W 6s 53 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Rhine-West 6s 53 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 9 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 3 SaoPauloSt 8s 50 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 2 Silesia Ld Assn 6s 47 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 9 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 | 45½ | 44½ | 45½ |
| 1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 4 WestphUnEl P 6s 53 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 3 Yokohama 6s 61 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |

Total today, 4,367,000; previous day, 6,466,000; week ago, 10,897,050; year ago, 7,445,625; two years ago, 7,699,300; Jan. 1 to date, 10,833,000; year ago, 27,121,275; two years ago, 35,073,325.

### Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, fas NY, 10.25-12.00. Tin steady; spot and nearby 50.10; forward 50.05. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Quicksilver 166.00-168.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

### Oldsmobile Sales Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Oldsmobile division of General Motors reported sales from Jan. 1 to Dec. 20 totaled 198,006 cars, a company record for the period. For the second 10-day period of December, sales were reported to total 7,860 units, compared with 6,305 in the same period last year.

### Stock Averages

*By the Associated Press*

(60 Stocks)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today | 44.1 | Prev. day | 43.7 |
| Month ago | 43.8 | Year ago | 51.7 |
| 1940 high | 52.2 | 1940 low | 37.0 |

## Curb Chairman

Blank & Stoller

**Fred C. Moffatt**

Nominated Chairman of the New York Curb Exchange for one year. He will be elected at the annual meeting of the exchange Feb. 10.

## Freight Carloadings Slightly Below '39 In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 545,307 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 28.

This was a decrease of 152,448 cars, or 21.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 2,757, or 0.5 of one per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 45,852, or 9.2 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

| | This week | —Decr. from— Last week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous freight | 234,094 | 63,082 | †7,719 |
| Less-than-carlot merchandise | 120,346 | 28,607 | †2,999 |
| Coal | 113,618 | 34,962 | 14,742 |
| Grain and grain prod. | 21,983 | 5,950 | 4,457 |
| Livestock | 8,682 | 3,350 | 1,277 |
| Forest products | 24,181 | 13,273 | †4,474 |
| Ore | 10,684 | 2,257 | †2,393 |
| Coke | 11,719 | 967 | †134 |

†Increase.

## Reynolds Metals Pledges Defense Plan Co-operation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Complete co-operation with the defense program given by Reynolds Metals Company and its subsidiaries in the coming year will cover both the direct production of materials for defense industries and the adaptation of other business to lighten the use of products that might be required for rearmament manufacture, according to an announcement by R. S. Reynolds, President.

Reynolds factories and the Reynolds affiliated companies production units have recently been adapted to fit the national defense program and two additional factories have been equipped to produce strong alloys of aluminum: sheet, rod and extruded shapes for airplanes and other defense requirements.

Reynolds' new aluminum producing plant at Sheffield, Ala., will be in operation at the rate of 60,000,000 pounds per year by July, with production scheduled to increase steadily.

The company and subsidiaries and affiliates operate 18 factories at strategic locations throughout the nation.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Aero Sup B (.55e) | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 700 | Air Assoc (½a) | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ |
| 25 | Ala Gt Sou (9e) | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 10 | Ala Pow $7 pf (7) | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 20 | Ala Pow $6 pf (6) | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 75 | Allied Prod A (1¾) | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 250 | Alum Co Am (6e) | 155 | 154 | 155 |
| 200 | Alum Goods (1e) | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 400 | Am Centrifugal | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 1800 | Am Cyan B (.60a) | 37⅞ | 37¼ | 37⅞ |
| 400 | Am Exp Lines (1e) | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ |
| 700 | Am Gas&El (1.60a) | 29⅛ | 28½ | 29⅛ |
| 100 | Am Gen | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 200 | Am Laun Mch (.80a) | 19 | 18K | 19 |
| 300 | Am Light&T (1.20) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 155 | Am Marcaibo | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 400 | Am Republics (¼e) | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 200 | Am Superpow | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 100 | Ang-Wupp (.05e) | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Ark Nat Gas A | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 200 | Asso G&El A | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1700 | Atl Cst Fish | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Atlas Corp war | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 200 | Atlas D Forge (.70e) | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 300 | Auto V Mach | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 1000 | Aviation & Tran | 4 | 3¾ | 4 |
| 500 | Babcock & Wil (1.40e) | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| 150 | Baldw Loco pf (2.10) | 35⅜ | 35¼ | 35⅜ |
| 1000 | Baldwin Loco war | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 200 | Barium Sta Stl | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Basic D'mite (¾e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 4000 | Beech Airc | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| 1200 | Bell Airc | 24 | 23¾ | 24 |
| 80 | Bell Tel Can (h8) | 103 | 101⅛ | 102 |
| 100 | Bellanca Airc | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 300 | Berk & Gay Furn | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 100 | Bickfords pf (2½) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 2600 | Bliss (E W) | 19¾ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 400 | Braz Tr L & P | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 700 | Brewst Aero (¼e) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Bridgpt Mach | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Brill A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 200 | Brill B | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 50 | Brill pf | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 50 | Brown Co pf | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 100 | Brown F&W | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Brown Rubber | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1100 | Buf N & EP pf (1.60) | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 358 | Buf N&EP 5pf (5) | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 100 | Can Col Airw | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | Can Marconi (h.04e) | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 500 | Carib Syn | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Carnation (1a) | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 200 | Carrier Corp | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9½ |
| 400 | Catalin Am (¼e) | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ |
| 150 | Celanese ptc pf(7a) | 130 | 129½ | 129¾ |
| 100 | Celluloid | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 20 | CenNYPow pf (5) | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 100 | GhlFlexShaft (6) | 69¼ | 68 | 69¼ |
| 50 | Childs Service | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1400 | CitiesService | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | City & Sub Hom (.55e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 400 | Clinch Coal | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 100 | Colo Fuel & I war | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 100 | Colts P F Arms (2a) | 79¼ | 78 | 79¼ |
| 200 | Colum O & G | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 20000 | Comwlth & So war | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 50 | Comm P Svc (2.30e) | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 600 | Cons G&E Bal (3.60) | 69⅞ | 69½ | 69¾ |
| 50 | Cons Mng & S (h1a) | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 400 | Cons Stl Corp | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅞ |
| 1400 | Cooper-Bess | 11 | 10 | 10¾ |
| 100 | Corroon & Rey | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Cosden Petro | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 300 | Crocker-Wh El M | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | Crown C Pet (.10e) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 100 | Crown Drug (.10e) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Cuban Atl Sug (½e) | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 20 | Dayton Rub A (2) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 400 | Decca Records (.60) | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| 100 | Divco Twin Trk (¾e) | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 100 | Dubilier Cond (.38e) | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 25 | Duke Power (4e) | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 100 | Eagle Pich Ld (.40e) | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 500 | East G&F 6pf | 35⅞ | 35 | 35⅞ |
| 125 | East G&F pr pf(4½) | 53 | 52½ | 52¾ |
| 300 | Easy Wash MB (½) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2500 | El Bond & Sh | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 100 | El Bond&Sh pf (6) | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 200 | Emerson Elec (.10e) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Equity Corp | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 400 | Equity Corp 3 pf | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 200 | Fairchild Av (½e) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 200 | Fairchild En & Air | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Fansteel Met | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Fla P&L$7pf(2.10k) | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 800 | Ford M Can A (h1) | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 100 | Fruehauf Tra(1.40) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 400 | Gen Alloys | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Gamewell pf (6) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 200 | Gen Firepfg (1.60e) | 16½ | 16 | 16 |
| 100 | Gen Share | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 40 | Gen Share pf (6d) | 58½ | 58 | 58½ |
| 50 | Georg Pow $6 pf (6) | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 200 | Glen Ald Coal (1¼e) | 8¾ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 200 | Grand Rap V (.40) | 4⅛ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Greenf T&D (½e) | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 400 | Gulf Oil (1a) | 32½ | 32¼ | 32½ |
| 100 | Hammer Pap (1) | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 100 | Harvard Brew (.15e) | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Hazeltine (3a) | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ |
| 200 | Hecla Min (.60e) | 5¾ | 5⅜ | 5¾ |
| 400 | Hires (CE) (1.20) | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 25 | Horn & Hard (2) | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30⅞ |
| 200 | Humble Oil (2e) | 62 | 61½ | 62 |
| 100 | Ill Iowa Pow div ct | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Ill Iowa Pow pf | 29¾ | 29½ | 29¾ |
| 100 | Imp O il Ltd (h½a) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 200 | Ind Pipe L (.30e) | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Ins Co N Om (2½a) | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ |
| 300 | Int Pap&Pow war | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 300 | Int Petrol (h1½) | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 100 | Int Prod (¼e) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Int Util B | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 100 | Int Vitamin (.30) | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 500 | Int Home Eq (.80) | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 200 | Jacobs (F L) | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 300 | Jones & Lau Stl | 36¼ | 35¾ | 36¼ |
| 100 | Kingston Prod | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 120 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 101½ | 101 | 101½ |
| 2400 | Lakey Fdy&M (.20e) | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Lit Bros | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 200 | Lone Star Gas(.70e) | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 300 | Long Is Ltg | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 50 | Long Is L pf | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 100 | Louis L&E (.35e) | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 50 | Lynch Corp (2) | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 100 | Master Elec (.40e) | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 20 | Mead John (3a) | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 200 | Mer&M Sec A (.20e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2000 | Merritt-C & S | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| 100 | Mer-C&S pf A (6½e) | 83 | 80 | 83 |
| 500 | Mid St P A vtc (.37g) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 25 | Midvale (.22a) | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 275 | Minn Min & M (2.40) | 53⅞ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 50 | Miss Riv P pf (6) | 116¼ | 116¼ | 116¼ |
| 400 | Molybdenum (1) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 600 | Mt City Cop (¼e) | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 100 | Nat Cont (1.20e) | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ |
| 325 | Nat P&L pf (6) | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 25 | Nat Stl Car (h2) | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 200 | Nat Sug Ref | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 500 | Nat Tun & Mines | 2⅞ | 2⅝ | 2⅞ |
| 300 | Navarro Oil (.40e) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 30 | Nebr Pow pf (7) | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 300 | N J Zinc (3½e) | 66½ | 66 | 66½ |
| 10 | NY P&L 7% pf (7) | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 200 | NY Shipbd d sh (1e) | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ |
| 1800 | Niag Hud Pw (.15e) | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 25 | Niag Hpd 1pf (5) | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 200 | Niag Hud A war | 1-64 | 1-64 | 1-64 |
| 20 | Niag Sh Md pf A (6) | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 200 | Niles-Bem-P (2¼e) | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 100 | Nip'sing Mn (h.15e) | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 200 | No'west Eng (¼g) | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ |

### Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close | 131.72 | 28.28 | 19.99 |
| Net change | +1.15 | +.25 | +.13 |
| Previous close | 130.57 | 28.03 | 19.86 |
| 1940 high | 152.80 | 32.67 | 26.45 |
| 1940 low | 111.84 | 22.14 | 18.03 |

*Preliminary

### Commodity Futures

11 Commodities
(1924-26 equals 100)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close | | Prev. close | 57.08 |
| Month ago | 56.51 | Year ago | 63.90 |
| 1940 high | 64.07 | 1940 low | 48.74 |

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Ohio Ed pf (6) | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 300 | Pac G&E 6pf (1½) | 34⅛ | 34 | 34 |
| 100 | Pac G&E 5½pf (1⅜) | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 50 | Pac Ltg pg (5) | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 80 | Pac P&L 7% pf (7) | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 700 | Pantepec Oil Ven | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 100 | PrkersbrgR&R (¼e) | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| 100 | Penin Tel A pf (1.40) | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 300 | Pennroad (.20e) | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 50 | Pa P&L $7 jg (7) | 113⅛ | 113 | 113⅛ |
| 25 | Pa Salt (9e) | 177 | 177 | 177 |
| 50 | PaWat&Pow (4) | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 50 | Pepperell (6e) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 200 | Pharis T&R (.45e) | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 |
| 600 | Phoenix Sec | 7⅜ | 7 | 7¼ |
| 300 | Pioneer Gold (h.40) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 200 | Pitney-Bowes (.40a) | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 70 | Pitts & Lake E (5½e) | 65½ | 65¼ | 65½ |
| 300 | Pitts Pl Gl (5e) | 95¼ | 94 | 95¼ |
| 200 | Prod Corp | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 10 | P S Colo 6pf (6) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 25 | P S Ind $7 pr pf | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 100 | P S Ind $6 pf | 48 | 46 | 48 |
| 50 | P S Okla 6 pl pf (6) | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 1075 | PugSdP&L$5pf1¼k | 105½ | 103½ | 105½ |
| 5150 | PugSdP&L$6pf | 64¾ | 59⅜ | 64 |
| 200 | Pug Sd P&T (2¼e) | 16¾ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 20 | Quaker Oats (5) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 200 | RKO opt war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 300 | Republic Avia | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 25 | Roch G&E pf D (6) | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 200 | St Regis Pap | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 75 | Scran-SBW pf | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| 300 | Salt Dome Oil | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Scullin Stl | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 300 | Scullin Stl war | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 100 | Sec Corp Gen | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 700 | Segal Lock & H | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Seiberling Rub | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 200 | Sherwin-Wms (3) | 78¾ | 78⅜ | 78⅜ |
| 10 | Singer Mfg (6) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 100 | Solar Airc (.15e) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 800 | So enn Oil (1a) | 38⅜ | 38 | 38⅜ |
| 100 | So C Ed C pf (1⅜) | 29 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ |
| 100 | So Col Pow A | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 100 | Spencer Shoe | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 800 | StandCap&S (.60e) | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 200 | Stand C&S pf (1.60) | 14½ | 14 | 14½ |
| 200 | St Oil Ky | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 |
| 500 | St Oil Ohio | 39 | 38 | 38½ |
| 50 | Sterch Br St 2pf (1e) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Steri Al Prod (1.20e) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Stetson (JB) | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅞ |
| 100 | Sullivan Mach | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1000 | Sunray Oil (.10e) | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Taggart | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 100 | Technicolor (¾e) | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 100 | Texon Oil&L (.40) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Tilo Roof (.80a) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 20 | Todd Shipyds (8e) | 97 | 96¾ | 97 |
| 100 | Transwest Oil | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 100 | Tung Sol L pf (.80) | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 100 | Unexcelled Mfg | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 200 | Unit Airc Pr (.10e) | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| 400 | Unit Cig-Wh Strs | ⅝ | 1-16 | ⅝ |
| 700 | Unit Gas | ⅞ | 15-16 | 15-16 |
| 100 | Unit Lt & P pf | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 100 | Unit Prof Sh | 1-16 | 1-16 | 1-16 |
| 225 | Unit Shoe M (2½a) | 58⅞ | 58¼ | 58⅞ |
| 200 | Unit Sh M pf (1½) | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| 100 | Unit Specialts (.60) | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 100 | U S Foil B | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 400 | U S Lines pf | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 200 | U S Stores | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 200 | United Stores | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 200 | Unit Wall Pap | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 100 | Univ Corp vtc | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Univ Pict | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 100 | Utah P&L pf (1¾k) | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 50 | Util Equit pr | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 100 | Valspar Corp | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Van Norm M T new | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| 20 | Virg Pub Svc pf | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 100 | Vogt Mfg (1.30e) | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 200 | Waco Airc | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 900 | West Va C&C | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 300 | West Air Exp | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 50 | W'tmorel'd Coal (2e) | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 500 | Wichita R Oil | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 500 | Wright Harg (h.444a) | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |

Total stock sales today, estimated, 100,000; year ago, 161,085.

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

### Domestic Bonds

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Ala Pow 5s '68 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 9 Ala Pow 4½s '67 | 102⅝ | 102½ | 102⅝ |
| 2 Am G & E 3½s '60 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 19 Am P & L 6s 2016 | 105¼ | 104¾ | 105 |
| 2 As Elec 4½s '53 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| 6 As G & E 4½s '49 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 5 As T&T 5½s '55 A | 64½ | 64¼ | 64½ |
| 1 Atlan City El 3¼s '64 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 BaldwL 6s 50 | 125⅛ | 125⅛ | 125⅛ |
| 1 BirmEl 4½s 68 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 6 BirmingGas 5s 59 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 CanNor P 5s 53 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 5 Cen Pow 5s 57 D | 102½ | 102⅜ | 102½ |
| 1 CenStEl 5½s 54 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 1 CenS[illegible] 5s 48 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 27 CenS[illegible]L 5½s 53 | 93½ | 93 | 93½ |
| 1 ChiRy 5s 27 ct | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 1 CinStRy 6s 55B | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 5 Cities Ser 5s 69 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 5 CitiesSer 5s 66 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 8 Cities Ser 5s 58 | 82¾ | 82 | 82¾ |
| 44 CitiesSer 5s 50 | 83⅝ | 83⅛ | 83⅝ |
| 11 Cit SP & L 5½s 49 | 94½ | 94⅛ | 94½ |
| 10 Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 47 Cont G&E 5s 58 A | 92¼ | 91¾ | 92 |
| 2 Cuban Tob 5s 44 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| 6 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 65 | 102⅜ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 12 East G&F 4s 56 A | 87¾ | 87 | 87¾ |
| 36 Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 88¼ | 88 | 88 |
| 4 Empire Dis E 5s 52 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Fla P&L 5s 54 | 106⅛ | 105¾ | 106⅛ |
| 9 Fla Pow 4s 66 C | 106 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 1 Gary E&G 5s 44 st | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 1 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Geo Pow 5s 67 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 3 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 80⅞ | 80¾ | 80⅞ |
| 1 Gobel 4½s 41 A | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 Hous Ltg & P 3½s 66 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| 4 Hygrade Fd 6s 49 A | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 2 Ill Pow & L 5s 56 C | 106½ | 106⅛ | 106½ |
| 1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 Ill Pow&L 6s 53 | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54 B | 107⅛ | 107 | 107 |
| 5 Ind Svc 5s 50 | 74 | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 4 Int P Sec 7s 52 F | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 9 Inters Pow 6s '52 | 38⅞ | 38⅛ | 38⅞ |
| 52 sInters Pow 5s '57 | 71¾ | 71 | 71 |
| 11 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Kan G&E 6s 2022A | 128⅛ | 128⅛ | 128⅛ |
| 17 Lake Sup DP 3½s 66A | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 3 Lou P&L 5s '57 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Metro Ed 4s '65 G | 110⅛ | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| 7 Mid St Pet 6½s '45A | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 21 Minn P&L 4½s '78 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Miss Pow 5s '55 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 5 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60 | 98 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 3 Nat P & L 5s 2030 B | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Neisner Bro 6s '48 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 104 Nevada Cal E 5s '56 | 91¼ | 90 | 91¼ |
| 2 N Eng G&E 5s '50 | 62½ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 2 N Eng G&E 5s '48 | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62½ |
| 9 N Eng G&E 5s '47 | 63 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| 2 N Eng Pow 5½s '54 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 11 N Eng Pow 5s '48 | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96¾ |
| 20 NY St E&G 4½s '80 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 NY St E&G 3¾s '64 | 109⅛ | 109 | 109 |
| 5 Nor Con Ut5½s '48A | 51 | 50½ | 51 |
| 10 Ogden Gas 5s '45 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 2 Ohio Pow 3¼s '68 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 10 Ohio Pub Svc 4s '62 | 109 | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Pac G & E 6s '41 B | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 19 Pac P&L 5s '55 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 10 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 2 Pen El 4s '71 F | 105½ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 14 Pen El 5s '62 H | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Pen Pub S 6s '47 C | 107⅜ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 11 Peo Gas L & C 4s '61 D | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 1 Phila El P 5½s '72 | 113⅝ | 113⅝ | 113⅝ |
| 2 Portland G&C 5s '50 st | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 29 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Pub Sv Colo 4s '49 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 2 Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50 C | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 23 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D | 100⅛ | 99¾ | 100 |
| 3 Queens Bor G 5½s 52 | 89 | 88 | 89 |
| 3 Safe Har W 4½s 79 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 2 Scripps 5½s 43 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 10 Scullin Stl 3s 51 | 82¾ | 81 | 82¾ |
| 13 Shaw W&P 4½s67A | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D | 86⅞ | 86⅞ | 86⅞ |
| 5 Sher-Wyo 6s 47 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 |
| 13 SEP&L 6s 2025A | 110⅝ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 1 SoCnty G Cal 4½s 68 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 So'wes P&L 6s2022A | 106 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 4 Stand G&E 6s 48 st | 70 | 69½ | 70 |
| 1 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st | 69¼ | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 2 Stand G&E 6s 51 | 69⅝ | 69½ | 69⅝ |
| 7 Stand G&E 6s 57 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Stand G&E 6s 66 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Stand P&L 6s 57 | 70 | 68½ | 70 |
| 2 Tex El S 5s 60 | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¾ |
| 1 Tex P&L 5s 56 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 6 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Twin CRT 5½s52A | 60½ | 60¼ | 60⅛ |
| 16 Unit L&P 6½s 74 | 90 | 89½ | 90 |
| 1 Unit L&P 6s 75 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 6 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52 | 96 | 95¾ | 96 |
| 1 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 1 Virg Pub S 6s '46 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 1 Virg P S 5½s '46 A | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 4 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 9 West Newsp Un 6s '44 | 59½ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 5 West Pa Tract 5s '60 | 117½ | 117½ | 117½ |
| 4 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 York Rys 5s '47 st | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| **Foreign Bonds** | | | |
| 5 Baden C Mun 7s '51 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 1 Danish Con 5½s 55 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 5 Ger C Mun 6s 47 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Pomerania El 6s 53 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 Prussia El 6s 54 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 J. Stinnes 4s 46 rd st | 46 | 46 | 46 |

Total bond sales today, Jan. 3 (estimated), 900,000; year ago 1,931,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Bank Loans Rise For 13th Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the thirteenth straight week, the Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks increased in the week ended Dec. 24.

In 101 leading cities, from which reports were received, the gain in that week amounted to $15,000,000, bringing the total of such loans to $5,015,000,000, or $616,000,000 more than a year ago. The steady gains have been attrbuted primarily to the defense program.

## Steel Scrap Price Advanced $1 a Ton

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap advanced $1 on Tuesday to $23.50-$24 a ton. Mill buying was reported at the higher levels.

Steel scrap, prime ingredient for new steel, has tended upward lately despite government efforts to prevent a rise. Quotations in some centers are currently around the highest of the year.

## Commodity Futures

### Grains

At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| May | 87 | 87⅜ | 86¾ | 87¼ | 87⅛ |
| July | 81⅞ | 82⅛ | 81⅝ | 81⅞ | 82⅛ |
| September | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82 | 82⅛ | 82⅜ |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| May | 62⅞ | 63 | 62⅝ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| July | 62⅝ | 62⅞ | 62¼ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| September | 62⅜ | 62⅜ | 62⅛ | 62⅛ | 62¼ |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| May | 37 | 37⅛ | 36½ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| July | 32¼ | 33 | 32⅛ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| September | 32 | 32 | 31¾ | 31⅞ | |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| May | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 47 | 47¾ | 47½ |
| July | 48½ | 48¾ | 48¼ | 48½ | 48½ |

### Lard

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 4.65 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.75 | 4.62 |
| March | 6.05 | 6.12 | 6.05 | 6.12 | 6.05 |
| May | 6.27 | 6.30 | 6.20 | 6.30 | 6.25 |
| July | 6.40 | 6.50 | 6.40 | 6.50 | 6.42 |
| Sept. | 6.62 | 6.65 | 6.57 | 6.65 | 6.62 |

### Soy Beans

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | .95¾ | .97½ | .95¾ | .97 | .96¼ |
| July | .94⅜ | .96 | .94¼ | .95⅜ | .94½ |

### Cotton

New York

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 10.35 | 10.44 | 10.35 | 10.43 | 10.42 |
| May | 10.32 | 10.39 | 10.32 | 10.38 | 10.37 |
| July | 10.11 | 10.20 | 10.11 | 10.19 | 10.16 |
| October | 9.51 | 9.61 | 9.51 | 9.59 | 9.58 |
| December | 9.54 | 9.58 | 9.54 | 9.55 | 9.54 |

### Sugar

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Mar No 3 | 1.98 | 1.99 | 1.98 | 1.98 | 1.98 |
| NY May No 3 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.03 |
| Wld May No 4 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | .76 |
| Wld July No | .78 | .78 | .77 | .77½ | .78½ |

### Wool Tops

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 114.4 | 115.0 | 114.4 | 114.5 | 114.1 |
| May | 108.8 | 110.0 | 108.8 | 109.3 | 108.6 |
| July | 106.1 | 107.4 | 106.1 | 106.8 | 105.8 |

### Hides

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 13.26 | 13.52 | 13.26 | 13.49 | 13.25 |
| June | 12.99 | 13.26 | 12.99 | 13.26 | 13.01 |
| Sept. | 12.90 | 13.15 | 12.90 | 13.15 | |

### Copper

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 11.07 | 11.07 | 11.07 | 11.07 | 11.03 |
| May | .... | .... | .... | 11.05b | 11.05 |

b—Bid.

### Cocoa

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 5.06 | 5.06 | 4.94 | 4.95 | 5.10 |
| May | 5.5 | 5.25 | 5.15 | 5.15 | 5.27 |

### Cottonseed Oil

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 6.30 | 6.31 | 6.30 | 6.31 | 6.20 |
| May | 6.30 | 6.42 | 6.30 | 6.42 | 6.33 |

### Crude Rubber

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 20.17 | 20.20 | 20.15 | 20.17 | 20.20 |
| May | 20.03 | 20.05 | 20.03 | 20.04 | 10.08 |

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, and sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, and wool tops by J. S. Bache & Co.; all others by the Associated Press.

### Barium Case Dismissed

CLEVELAND (AP)—A petition for reorganization of Barium Stainless Steel Corp. was dismissed in federal court upon application of creditors who filed the plea. The complaining creditors were Cold Metal Process Co., of Youngstown, and Oyler Bros., Manufacturers Rubber and Supply Co., and Canton Supply Co., all of Canton, Ohio.

## Boston Stocks

Jan. 3

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.00 | Bigel-Sanf pf | 102½ | 102 | 102½ | 102¼ |
| 8.75 | Bos & Albany | 88¾ | 88½ | 88¾ | 89 |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 5.00 | Bos Elevated | 46 | 45 | 46 | 45 |
| 2.00a | Bos Her-Trav | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18⅝ |
| .. | Bos & Me pr pf | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅝ |
| .. | Bos & M st A pf | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1¼ |
| .. | Bos & M st B pf | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| .. | Bos & M st D pf | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅜ |
| .70 | Bos Pers Prop | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 11⅞ |
| .. | Bos & Prov | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 11⅞ |
| .. | East Gas&Fuel | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2¼ |
| .. | E Gas & F pf | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35½ |
| 5.62c | E Gas&F prpf | 52⅝ | 52 | 52 | 53½ |
| 6.00c | E M SR 1st pf | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81½ |
| .. | Eastern SS | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 5¼ |
| 2.50 | First Nat Stors | 40⅝ | 40⅜ | 40⅝ | 40¼ |
| 1.10a | Narr Rac A | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5¼ |
| 7.00a | N E Tel & Tel | 127 | 126½ | 126½ | 127¼ |
| 1.60 | Torrington | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29⅞ |
| 3.00a | Un Twist Drill | 35⅛ | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 2.50b | Unit Shoe M | 59¼ | 58 | 59¼ | 58 |
| 1.50 | Unit Shoe M pf | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45 |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

### Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 31 compared with Dec. 29, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $9,193,168.36 ($8,412,962.06); expenditures $48,625,943.46 ($39,740,407.19); net balance $1,928,454,975.75 ($2,476,160,943.36); working balance included $1,188,054,323.23 ($1,768,168,815.08); customs receipts for month $29,782,717.07 ($27,814,406.88); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,924,562,883.42 ($2,744,229,513.71); expenditures $5,174,672,291.05 ($4,767,467,673.59); excess of expenditures $2,250,109,407.63 ($2,023,238,159.88); gross debt $45,024,631,488.48 ($41,942,456,008.42); increase over previous day $22,863,951.03); gold assets $21,994,547,486.83 ($17,643,449,666.88).

# Odd Lots, Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange

Closing Prices

| 1940 High | 1940 Low | Stocks & Div'ds Actual in Dollars | Sales | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 147 | 110 | Abbott pf (4½) | 50 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Dec30 |
| 46½ | 30 | Abr & Str (3e) | 10 | 37 | 37 | 37 | N'v 6 |
| 77 | 60 | Ala & Vicks (6) | 100 | 72 | 71¼ | 71¼ | N'v 27 |
| 100 | 100 | Alb & Sus (9a) | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Dec31 |
| 79 | 61 | Alleg & West (6) | 10 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | Sep30 |
| 50 | 35 | Am Bk N pf (3) | 30 | 43¼ | 43 | 43 | — ¼ |
| 135 | 128 | Am B S pf (5¼) | 10 | 128⅝ | 128⅝ | 128⅝ | Dec18 |
| 13 | 9 | Am Coal | 20 | 12 | 12 | 12 | N'v 22 |
| 91¼ | 75 | Am C S 6%pf(6) | 60 | 79 | 78¾ | 78¾ | Jan 2 |
| 121 | 90 | Am Met 6%pf(6) | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Dec20 |
| 26 | 20¼ | Am News (1.80) | 100 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 163 | 135 | Am R & S pf(7) | 20 | 162 | 162 | 162 | |
| 74½ | 48¼ | Am R M pf(4½) | 490 | 73 | 72¼ | 72¾ | +1 |
| 41½ | 23 | Am Ship B (1e) | 210 | 39½ | 39¼ | 39½ | |
| 152½ | 139 | Am Snuff pf (6) | 50 | 150 | 150 | 150 | Dec28 |
| 41¼ | 20 | Anac'nWC | 10 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | — ½ |
| 113½ | 107 | Anchor HGpf(5) | 10 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Dec 5 |
| 102 | 96½ | Artloom pf (7) | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Jul 30 |
| 100½ | 82 | As Inv pf (5) | 60 | 94 | 93¾ | 94 | + ¼ |
| 124¾ | 112½ | Atlas P pf (5) | 10 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | |
| 32½ | 10 | Austin Nich pr A | 20 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Dec30 |
| 52½ | 24½ | Bang & Ar pf | 20 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 30½ | 20 | Barker pf (2¾) | 40 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29½ | Dec23 |
| 115½ | 111½ | Bayuk 1 pf (7) | 10 | 112 | 112 | 112 | Dec30 |
| 32½ | 29½ | Beech Cr RR (2) | 50 | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | 31⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 67½ | 10 | BelgNRpf(3.27g) | 20 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Dec 5 |
| 16 | 11 | Bloomin' (¾) | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅜ |
| 95 | 54 | Blumen pf(8¾k) | 20 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Dec30 |
| 123½ | 99 | Bon Ami A (4a) | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | — ½ |
| 70¼ | 51⅝ | Bon AmiB(2½a) | 10 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Jan 2 |
| 119 | 97 | Bucy-E 7%pf(7) | 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | Dec24 |
| 72¾ | 21 | Budd Mfg pf | 50 | 65⅜ | 64 | 65⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 16¾ | 5½ | Bush T B pf ct | 50 | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 82 | 39 | Byers pf (12.95e) | 20 | 82 | 82 | 82 | +1 |
| 40 | 34 | Canad SouRy(3) | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Dec28 |
| 45 | 36½ | Cap Ad pf A (3) | 40 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | Dec26 |
| 92¼ | 75½ | Caro C&O (5) | 50 | 92¼ | 91¼ | 92 | Dec30 |
| 126 | 100 | Case (JI) pf (7) | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Jan 2 |
| 121 | 105½ | Celan pr pf (7) | 30 | 120¼ | 120¼ | 120¼ | |
| 72 | 48 | Celotex C pf (5) | 20 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Dec24 |
| 114¼ | 106 | Cent I L pf(4½) | 50 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | + ½ |
| 100 | 88 | Cent Rib pf (7) | 10 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | Oct31 |
| 38¾ | 15⅛ | Cert-teed 6% pf | 130 | 35 | 33⅞ | 35 | +1 |
| 106 | 99⅛ | Cham P&F pf(6) | 10 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | —1 |
| 34 | 20 | Chile Cop (2) | 30 | 25 | 25 | 25 | —1 |
| 98 | 85 | City I&F pf(6½) | 20 | 95 | 95 | 95 | |
| 60 | 44 | City Inv (2½e) | 300 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Dec23 |
| 48 | 46⅞ | Clev&Pitt spl(2) | 20 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Oct 7 |
| 83½ | 74 | Clev Pitt (3½) | 60 | 82½ | 82 | 82 | Dec26 |
| 114½ | 108 | Cleve El 1pf(4½) | 30 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | Jan 2 |
| 133 | 124 | CCC & St L (10) | 20 | 133 | 133 | 133 | N'v14 |
| 74¾ | 56 | CCC&St L pf (5) | 50 | 74¾ | 74½ | 74½ | N'v15 |
| 145 | 131 | Cluett Pea pf(7) | 70 | 143 | 143 | 143 | Dec27 |
| 1938 | Sale | Coca-C I (7.77e) | 10 | 976 | 965 | 976 | M'y 5 |
| 112½ | 108 | Collins&A pf (5) | 40 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Dec31 |
| 4¾ | ⅝ | Col & South | 530 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 1⅛ | Col & South 1 pf | 10 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 1⅛ | Col & South 2 pf | 20 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Dec28 |
| 79 | 59 | C G & E 5pfB(5) | 50 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Dec31 |
| 99½ | 63 | Cons Cig pf (7) | 50 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Dec31 |
| 100 | 75 | Cons C p pf (6½) | 20 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | Dec31 |
| 61½ | 41 | Corn Exch'ge (3) | 20 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ¼ |
| 106 | 75 | Crane cv pf (5) | 40 | 105¾ | 105⅝ | 105⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 45¼ | 36 | Cr C pf ww (2¼) | 120 | 45 | 45 | 45 | |
| 95¼ | 75 | Crown Zel pf (5) | 130 | 91⅛ | 91 | 91⅛ | |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | Cuba RR pf | 50 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jan 2 |
| 91½ | 60 | Cuban-ASpf(2k) | 340 | 77 | 76 | 77 | Dec31 |
| 92 | 75 | Cush 7 pf(3½k) | 220 | 75⅛ | 75 | 75 | N'v12 |
| 60 | 42 | Cushman $8 pf | 30 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Dec19 |
| 114 | 107 | Day P&Lpf(4½) | 10 | 113 | 113 | 113 | |
| 23¼ | 12½ | Devoe&RA(¼g) | 30 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 38 | 30½ | Dix-Vor A (2½) | 80 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Dec31 |
| 120 | 113 | Dupl Silk pf (8) | 50 | 115 | 115 | 115 | N'v26 |
| 118¾ | 112½ | Duq L 1 pf (5) | 40 | 117 | 116¼ | 116¼ | — ¼ |
| 180 | 155 | East Kod pf (6) | 30 | 180 | 180 | 180 | Dec10 |
| 112 | 102 | End-John pf (5) | 10 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | Jan 2 |
| 67½ | 67½ | Erie & Pitts(3½) | 80 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | A'g 7 |
| 8⅜ | 3¼ | Fairbanks Co pf | 100 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 102 | 85 | Fed Light pf (6) | 100 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ | Dec28 |
| 22½ | 14 | Filene's Sons (1) | 40 | 14 | 14 | 14 | N'v25 |
| 107¾ | 102 | Food M pf (4½) | 130 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | Dec18 |
| 118 | 61 | Foster Wheel pf | 20 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +2 |
| 41 | 20 | Frank Simon pf | 10 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Dec30 |
| 120 | 12 | Gamewell (2e) | 40 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 105¼ | 97 | Gannett pf (6) | 10 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Dec24 |
| 145 | 118 | Gen Bak pf (8) | 10 | 136 | 136 | 136 | Dec30 |
| 120 | 102 | Gen Cig pf (7) | 100 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Dec26 |
| 44 | 28 | Gen G&E cv pf | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Jan 2 |
| 131 | 118 | Gen Mills 5 pf(5) | 10 | 128¾ | 128¾ | 128¾ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 100 | Gen Pr In pf (6) | 10 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ | Dec31 |
| 106½ | 86½ | Gen Ry Sig pf(6) | 30 | 106 | 106 | 106 | — ½ |
| 65¼ | 14 | Gen Stl Cast pf | 270 | 61 | 60 | 61 | + ½ |
| 106 | 88 | Gen Time pf (6) | 20 | 103 | 103 | 103 | Dec30 |
| 88 | 77 | Gold & Stk T (6) | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Dec31 |
| 71½ | 25 | Goth Silk pf | 5 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Dec31 |
| 142 | 123 | Gt W Sug pf (7) | 40 | 140 | 140 | 140 | Jan 2 |
| 55 | 35 | Green Bay (5e) | 10 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Dec10 |
| 30½ | 11 | Guantan Sug pf | 30 | 14 | 13 | 14 | +2 |
| 37 | 30 | Hack pf A (1¾) | 10 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| 106½ | 100¼ | Hamil W pf (6) | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Dec20 |
| 106 | 95 | Hanna $5 pf (5) | 10 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Dec28 |
| 138 | 130 | Harb-W pf (6) | *20 | 140 | 140 | 140 | +8¼ |
| 104 | 83¼ | Hat Cor pf (6½) | 10 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jan 2 |
| 167 | 155 | Helme pf (7) | 100 | 165 | 165 | 165 | Dec28 |
| 133½ | 126¼ | Hercules pf (6) | 80 | 127 | 127 | 127 | Dec31 |
| 110 | 103 | Holly Sug pf (7) | 10 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | N'v19 |
| 43½ | 31 | Ill Cen LL (4) | 100 | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ | Dec30 |
| 158 | 140 | Ing Rand pf (6) | 10 | 158 | 158 | 158 | Dec20 |
| 113 | 91 | Inter C pf (6) | 40 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Dec31 |
| 56¼ | 37 | Int RCA pf(5¾e) | 50 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 92⅛ | 74½ | Int Dept S pf(7) | 20 | 88 | 88 | 88 | —1 |
| 130 | 122 | Island C pf (6) | 10 | 130 | 130 | 130 | Dec31 |
| 132 | 122¼ | Johns-Man pf(7) | 20 | 125¾ | 125¾ | 125¾ | — ¾ |
| 121 | 111⅝ | Kan C P pf B(6) | 10 | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | Jan 2 |
| 109 | 95 | Keith-A-Opf8¾e | 20 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 | Jan 2 |
| 105 | 87¼ | Kendall pf (6a) | 150 | 104 | 103 | 103 | Dec28 |
| 31¾ | 17½ | Kinney 5 pf (3e) | 50 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | + ¼ |
| 9¼ | 4 | Laclede Gas | 30 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Dec31 |
| 21½ | 8¼ | Laclede Gas pf | 10 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | Jan 2 |
| 116⅞ | 100¼ | Lehigh4% pf (4) | 20 | 116⅞ | 116⅞ | 116⅞ | Dec27 |
| 109½ | 105¼ | L-Wil 5% pf (5) | 50 | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | Dec26 |
| 163½ | 138½ | Lorillard pf (7) | 10 | 162 | 162 | 162 | Jan 2 |
| 136½ | 128 | MacAnd pf (6) | 70 | 135 | 135 | 135 | Dec19 |
| 13¾ | 2⅞ | Mar St Ry pr pf | 460 | 10¾ | 10 | 10¾ | + ⅝ |
| 173½ | 160 | Math Alk pf (7) | 10 | 173½ | 173½ | 173½ | Dec11 |
| 105 | 96½ | Maytag 1 pf (6) | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Dec31 |
| 108½ | 90 | McLellan pf(6) | [illegible] | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Jan 2 |
| 85 | 64 | Mead Cor pf (6) | 80 | 79 | 78⅛ | 79 | Dec18 |
| 26 | 11¼ | Mengel 5 pf (2e) | 80 | 24¾ | 24 | 24 | |
| 124½ | 103 | Mid Stl 1 pf (8) | 120 | 124½ | 123⅛ | 124½ | + ½ |
| 110 | 95 | Minn-H pf B (4) | 10 | 109 | 109 | 109 | Jan 2 |
| 119 | 110 | Monsan pf (4½) | 70 | 116 | 115 | 115 | —1 |
| 122 | 113½ | Mons pf B (4½) | 30 | 121 | 121 | 121 | Dec30 |
| 30⅞ | 21½ | Mor & Es (3⅞) | 210 | 24 | 23 | 24 | + ⅞ |
| 56½ | 20 | Mullinspf(3.43k) | 20 | 54½ | 54 | 54 | Dec31 |
| 111½ | 97⅛ | Murphy pf (5) | 50 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Dec30 |
| 22½ | 11 | Nash Ch&SL(1e) | 20 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ½ |
| 116½ | 104¾ | Nat Dai pf A (7) | 40 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec23 |
| 114 | 104⅞ | Nat Dai pf B (7) | 350 | 105 1-16 | 105 1-16 | 105 1-16 | Jan 2 |
| 153¾ | 132 | Nat Ld pf B (6) | 40 | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | Dec28 |
| 49¼ | 34 | N S $6 pf (2¼e) | 100 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ¾ |
| 91 | 72 | Neisner pf(4¾) | 20 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | Jan 2 |
| 110 | 100 | New 5%pf (5) | 10 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | Dec19 |
| 115½ | 104 | NY&Harlem (5) | 20 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¼ | Dec28 |
| 117¼ | 110 | NY & Har pf (5) | 10 | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | Dec20 |
| 58¼ | 45 | NY Lack&W (5) | 10 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ | Dec 4 |
| 117 | 105 | Nor&Wes pf (4) | 210 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | — ½ |
| 97½ | 84½ | Northern Cen(4) | 60 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ | Dec21 |
| 39 | 27 | Northwest T (3) | 70 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | Dec27 |
| 42½ | 25½ | Nor T&R pf | 10 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Dec28 |
| 112 | 95 | Omnibus pf (8) | 10 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | + ¾ |
| 150 | 124¾ | Otis Elev pf (6) | 40 | 150 | 148¼ | 148¼ | Dec30 |
| 55 | 47 | Outlet Co (3a) | 30 | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | 51⅛ | Dec31 |
| 120 | 115⅛ | Outlet pf (7) | 10 | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | 115⅛ | M'y24 |
| 6¾ | 2 | Pac Coast | 130 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 8 | Pac Coast 1 pf | 30 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | Dec30 |
| 12⅛ | 3⅜ | Pac Coast 2 pf | 80 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 139 | 115 | Pac T & T (7) | 20 | 121¾ | 121¾ | 121¾ | Jan 2 |
| 160 | 144 | Pac T&T pf (6) | 10 | 159 | 159 | 159 | + ½ |
| 105⅝ | 99 | Paraffine pf (4) | 10 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Dec31 |
| 122 | 118½ | Penn Gl pf (7) | 20 | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121¼ | Oct25 |
| 29¼ | 11¼ | Pere Marq pf | 50 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 46⅜ | 17¼ | Pere Marq pr pf | 20 | 44⅝ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | — ¾ |
| 87½ | 70 | Phila Co pf (6) | 20 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | Dec31 |
| 49 | 30 | Phillips-Jon pf | 10 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jan 2 |
| 66 | 36 | Ph'enix pf(4¾k) | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40½ | Dec30 |
| 75 | 35 | Pirelli (4.675e) | 30 | 77 | 74 | 74 | Jan 2 |
| 16¼ | 7 | Pitt & West Va | 10 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | + ¼ |
| 110 | 107⅛ | Pitt CC&StL (5) | 10 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | Dec17 |
| 85¼ | 64⅜ | Pitt Coke pf (5) | 30 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | + ¾ |
| 154 | 154 | Pitt Ft Wayne(7) | 20 | 154 | 154 | 154 | M'y 6 |
| 178 | 167 | Pitt Ft W pf(7) | 10 | 176½ | 176½ | 176½ | Dec16 |
| 57 | 16¼ | Pitt Steel pf B | 20 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | +2⅜ |
| 41⅞ | 10 | Pitt Steel 5% pf | 60 | 39¼ | 38⅛ | 39¼ | + ¾ |
| 73½ | 19 | Pitt Steel pr pf | 70 | 71 | 71 | 71 | Jan 2 |
| 151½ | 151½ | Pitt Y&A pf (7) | 10 | 151½ | 151½ | 151½ | Jul 3 |
| 118⅛ | 112½ | Proc & G pf(5) | 10 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | Jan 2 |
| 165 | 143 | P S NJ 8% pf (8) | 10 | 157⅜ | 157⅜ | 157⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 6⅛ | 2¾ | RR Sec Ill C Stk | 10 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Jan 2 |
| 55 | 25 | Real Silk pf (2k) | 20 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Dec31 |
| 13 | 6 | Reis R & Co 1 pf | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 69 | 50 | Rens & Sar (8) | 150 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | Dec28 |
| 105¾ | 70½ | RepStl cv pf (6) | 310 | 100¾ | 100⅜ | 100¾ | — ⅛ |
| 117 | 70 | Rev C pf (1¾k) | 30 | 110⅛ | 107½ | 107½ | Dec30 |
| 74½ | 39 | R C 5½pf (1.31k) | 50 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | Jan 2 |
| 96¼ | 75⅞ | Rey Met pf(5½) | 20 | 94 | 94 | 94 | |
| 56 | 52 | Rey Tob (2¼e) | 20 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | Dec27 |
| 48½ | 45½ | Rustless pf (2½) | 260 | 48 | 47¾ | 47¾ | Dec30 |
| 111⅝ | 96 | Safe S 5% pf(5) | 20 | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | 111⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 2 | St L Southwest | 100 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | Dec30 |
| 4¾ | 4 | St L South pf | 60 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Dec31 |
| 111½ | 101¼ | Scott P $4 pf (4) | 80 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | Dec24 |
| 115½ | 107½ | Scott P pf (4½) | 10 | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| 73½ | 51¼ | Sharon Stl pf(5) | 100 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | +1½ |
| 40½ | 34 | Sheaffer Pen(2a) | 10 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | |
| 120 | 67 | Sloss-Sheff (6e) | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Dec30 |
| 114¼ | 104 | Sloss-S pf (6) | 30 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Dec30 |
| 152½ | 128 | So P R Sug pf(8) | 20 | 142⅛ | 142⅛ | 142⅛ | Dec17 |
| 1939 | Sale | Spalding 1 pf | 60 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Jun30 |
| 72 | 60⅞ | Spear pf (5½) | 10 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | Oct14 |
| 58⅛ | 45¼ | Spicer M pf A(3) | 10 | 58 | 58 | 58 | + ¾ |
| 66½ | 46 | Spiegel pf (4½) | 50 | 54⅞ | 53½ | 54⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 112½ | 112 | Square D pf (5) | 50 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | Dec 4 |
| 125 | 118½ | Sun Oil pf (6) | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Dec30 |
| 40 | 28½ | Tal ptc pf(2¾) | 30 | 32½ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | Jan. 2 |
| 42½ | 30 | The Fair pf | 10 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | Jan 2 |
| 35 | 20 | Therm pf (3) | 10 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | Jan 2 |
| 30 | 13⅞ | Twin City R T pf | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 116⅝ | 105 | Un El Mo pf (5) | 10 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | Dec27 |
| 111⅞ | 108⅞ | United Bis pf (5) | 20 | 111¼ | 111 | 111 | Jan 2 |
| 65½ | 26¼ | United D pf | 30 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 2 |
| 12⅛ | 5 | US Distrib pf | 50 | 12 | 11⅜ | 12 | — ¼ |
| 182½ | 165 | US Gyp pf (7) | 70 | 182 | 182 | 182 | Dec23 |
| 50 | 42½ | US Tob pf (1¾) | 10 | 50 | 49½ | 49 | Dec31 |
| 159 | 134¾ | Univ L T pf (8) | 10 | 155 | 155 | 155 | Dec31 |
| 128 | 59 | Univ Pict 1 pf | 110 | 140 | 138 | 138 | +3 |
| 19 | 12 | Vadsco Sales pf | 20 | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ | +1¼ |
| 117½ | 112 | Van Raal 1 pf(7) | 20 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | Jan 2 |
| 62 | 56¾ | Vick Sh & P (5) | 10 | 58 | 58 | 58 | N'v19 |
| 60 | 60 | Vick Sh pf (5) | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | A'g22 |
| 120 | 109 | Va El&P $6 pf(6) | 40 | 117¼ | 117¼ | 117¼ | Dec31 |
| 15½ | 5 | Va Iron C&C pf | 290 | 20½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 71 | Vulcan Det (7e) | 50 | 91 | 90 | 91 | Dec31 |
| 135 | 120 | Vulcan D pf (7) | 20 | 108 | 107¾ | 107 | Oct31 |
| 56½ | 30 | Warner Brs P pf | 10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Jan 2 |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Warren B cv pf | 60 | 10⅜ | 10 | 10⅜ | Dec30 |
| 80 | 80 | Webster E pf | 50 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Dec16 |
| 110⅛ | 91 | West P El A (7) | 20 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Jan 2 |
| 115 | 96½ | West PE 7%pf(7) | 20 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ | + ¼ |
| 108 | 90 | West PE 6%pf(6) | 10 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ | — ¼ |
| 140 | 110 | West EMpf(3½a) | 40 | 134 | 134 | 134 | Jan 2 |
| 109⅞ | 108 | Westv C pf (4½) | 10 | 110 | 110 | 110 | + ⅛ |
| 80 | 50 | Wheel & LE (2e) | 20 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | Dec14 |
| 103 | 85 | Wheel&Lpf(5½) | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 125 | 93¾ | Wheel Stl pf(6k) | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | |
| 121¼ | 116 | Wisc El P pf (6) | 10 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Oct23 |
| 102½ | 55 | Worth P&M pf A | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Dec17 |
| 95 | 60 | Worth P&M pf B | 50 | 79 | 79 | 79 | Dec27 |
| 129 | 91 | Wright Aero(4e) | 60 | 100 | 95 | 100 | Dec31 |
| 126½ | 98 | Yell T 7% pf (7) | 10 | 117 | 117 | 117 | Dec31 |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) Paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

# Communists In Chile Find New Foe Hard

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—The return of Oscar Schnake, Socialist Minister of Development, from a sales visit to the United States has been the signal for fresh and more sustained attacks on the Communists. President Aguirre declared he will end class warfare, and the Chamber of Deputies, by a five to one vote in special session, has formally outlawed the communistic creed.

Señor Schnake was the organizer-in-chief of the Socialist Party, which is second in command of the Popular Front administration. He was delegate to the Havana Conference and went on from there to sell nitrate and copper in the United States and obtain some financial and technical assistance for Chile's industrial planning. He complains that his work was handicapped by the Communists.

The Socialist leader was formerly identified with a party program which threatened war on foreign capitalism and imperialism. Today, after visiting the United States, he praises American organization and the understanding shown and co-operation given Chile by the northern capitalists with whom he negotiated. On the other hand, he assails the Communists for attempting to upset negotiations.

**List of Successes**

The Communists said the Socialist was "dined and wined" by the capitalists and fell into the usual trap laid for those Latin Americans who leave their native lands. Señor Schnake retorted that Chile must sell to live and the United States is the only sure market. He listed his achievements as:

1. Sale of an annual surplus of 300,000 tons of nitrate.
2. Maintenance by American copper companies of a monthly Chilean production of 25,000 tons instead of the reduced output of 17,000 tons previously decreed.
3. An Export-Import Bank loan of $5,000,000 to cover the dollar exchange deficit.
4. Establishment of a national rubber tire industry.
5. Financial and technical assistance for the fisheries, development of oil resources and improvement of the coal, iron and steel and manufacturing industries.

"And what did I get from our friends the Communists?" asked Señor Schnake, in comparison. "I went to the Russian Ambassador in Washington," he revealed, "and offered our products. He replied they didn't want a single thing."

When President Aguirre established the Popular Front regime he declared Chile's relationships with Russia would be tested first in the sphere of trade. Señor Schnake is presumed to have made this test and, having failed to sell anything, it it understood that the extremists' demand for diplomatic ties with Moscow will be refused.

**Seek Communist Ouster**

Señor Schnake is vigorously campaigning to oust the Communists. He has induced the Socialist Party to his way of thinking. It was not difficult because, for a long time, there has been party concern over growing Communist competition for control of the labor syndicates. Political strife, therefore, is now centered between former allies in the Popular Front rather than between the Front and the combined Rightists.

Conservatives and Liberals are amazed at the rapidity of the eclipse of the Communists since Señor Schnake returned in a belligerant mood. Chile is not a communistic country, but there is some doubt—even anxiety—as to the progress the Party has made. When the Popular Front was established a free rein was given to proselytising which—according to opponents of Communism—has been productive of disaster in the rural districts and the manufacturing and extractive industries.

The excesses of the Communists have provoked a reaction, and awakened a fear that the republican institutions are threatened. President Aguirre, who hitherto has been loyal to the Communists as members of the Popular Front, seems to think there is some reason for this, or he would never have made his "no class war" speech. He has also offended the Communists by the warning, through his Minister of Interior, that deportation awaits foreigners who mix in internal politics. This was directed, obviously, against the Spanish political refugees who were accorded Chilean hospitality after the civil war.

## Government Awards Ordnance Contracts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The War Department has announced the award of contracts totaling $31,680,600 for equipment and operation of two government-owned ordnance plants.

The Procter and Gamble Defense Corporation of Cincinnati was awarded a $24,720,000 contract for operation of an ammunition loading plant to be established near Humboldt, Tenn. The concern also will receive $3,585,600 for the procurement of equipment and for management services during construction of the new plant.

The Trojan Powder Company of Allentown, Pa., was awarded a $3,100,000 contract for operation of a T. N. T. and D. N. T. plant to be located in the vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio, just west of Huron on Sandusky Bay. An additional $275,000 will be paid to the company for supervising construction of the plant, installation of equipment and preparation of the plant for operation.

*Special Envoy*

© Underwood

**Harry L. Hopkins**

Who will fly to London as a special representative of President Roosevelt.

# Hopkins Sent To London As Special Envoy

*Continued from Page 1*

ment; Mr. Kennedy's resignation will not be accepted until an official Ambassador is appointed.

Perhaps a clue to some part of Mr. Hopkins' assignment is that he was the only close presidential adviser who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his recent Caribbean cruise during which trip the loan-lease plan of fuller aid to Britain took form. Mr. Hopkins undoubtedly knows the President's inner thoughts and intentions as well as any man close to the White House and will no doubt be able to strengthen the mutual understanding of plans and prospects as between London and Washington on the basis of intimate, personal talks.

The new merchant ship construction program will be a mass-production effort in which, as Mr. Roosevelt put it, the vessels will be turned out by the yard. He said for the record that they would help meet the shipping shortage which is bound to come at the close of the war because of submarine sinkings but the description of them which the President gave to his press conference didn't make them look like long-range projects.

Both the new ships and the new yards in which they will be built will be owned by the Government.

The Government, he said, will do all the work it can in steel plants, and use the proposed shipyards as assembly plants.

For anyone who loves a ship as much as he does, he added, the new ships would not be good to look at but would be serviceable and could be built in a short period. By building them this way, he added, the Government can save six or eight months in time by undertaking the construction of what he termed these dreadful-looking objects.

Some yards left over from World War days might be utilized.

## Trailer-Thresher Produced in South

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Latest of low-cost farm equipment is a trailer threshing machine. The new thresher, which can be pulled as fast as 50 miles an hour, is mounted on rubber tires and is moved about as a trailer behind an automobile or truck. Power is from a seven-horsepower gasoline engine or a five-horsepower electric motor fixed to the thresher.

All kinds of legume and grass seeds, as well as small grains, were handled in demonstrations held in 100 counties of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The demonstrations were through arrangements made by farm agents of the State Agricultural Extension Services.

The machine was developed by research of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in co-operation with State agricultural experiment stations and extension services of Valley States. It is designed especially for this section of the country, where farms are small and usually sloping.

A furrow seeder, developed by TVA research for hillside farms, previously went into private manufacture by a Kentucky company and hundreds are now in use.

An electric ham-aging cabinet, which speeds up aging of country hams, now is being manufactured by a Tennessee private company.

## Return of Calles To Mexico Planned

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 3 (AP)—Reports from San Diego, Calif., that former President Pultarco Elias Calles is planning to return to Mexico recalled today a recent statement by Ministry of Interior Officials that the Mexican Government would have no objection to his return as "a private citizen."

The statement was made in response to a query prompted by earlier reports that former President Calles was contemplating a return to his native land.

A spokesman for friends and associates of the former President, meanwhile, characterized as highly patriotic a statement issued by Senor Calles this week in La Jolla, Calif., urging the Mexican people to support their newly-inaugurated President, Manuel Avila Camacho.

Jose Torres Navarrete, the spokesmen, said Senor Calles' words "marked the path we should follow."

# Bolivia's Hope for Sea Route Centers on Plate Conference

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Jan. 3—The importance of the River Plate Conference, convened for Jan. 15 next at Montevideo, has received more emphasis here since the meeting of the Argentine and Uruguayan foreign ministers, who came to an agreement on the mutual interests of their countries in that fluvial system. Bolivia, as an expectant beneficiary, has noted with satisfaction that Argentina and Uruguay will work for the success of the Conference.

The Conference Powers are Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia, all of whom are interested in or connected with navigation on the various waterways that flow into the Plate. They will meet in accordance with Pan American recommendations that continental groups meet in regional conference for improvement of trade. Similarly, President Vargas of Brazil is advocating a conference of Amazonian Powers.

Bolivia's special hopes centered in the Plate Conference arise from Bolivia's landlocked situation. It hopes to obtain peacefully what it failed to get by past wars—a free trade outlet to the Atlantic. Many of the products on which its future economy must rely—oil among them—can only be shipped eastward under present conditions. Bolivia also will be glad to trade more with Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay. All five want more group trade.

To promote this greater trade it is essential that communications be improved, money stabilized, customs procedure smoothed and many trade obstacles eliminated. The following summary of the economic agenda will indicate what is before the Conference.

1. A special economic regime for landlocked countries, which will not be applicable to others by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause. This regime to comprise principally reciprocal treatment for ships plying between ports in the Plate river system; special rates and facilities for the transport of passengers and merchandise along rail and river routes to the Atlantic; special customs and tariffs; special domestic taxation privileges for their products in group countries; and transit facilities for immigrants and stimulation of touring.
2. Formation of a permanent commission for the improvement of navigation and use of the international rivers connected with the Plate.
3. Facilities for the trade of those natural products necessary for the consumption and industry of signatory countries who do not possess these or have them in insufficient quantity.
4. Stimulation of the consumption and increased utilization of raw materials produced in the River Plate countries.
5. Adoption of a special frontier trading regime.
6. Establishment of free zones with free port facilities in maritime ports with access to the sea under the exclusive charge of landlocked countries.
7. Establishment of a co-ordinated plan in regard to the Pan American Highway and financial co-operation for the development of this plan and for other new means of communication—railways, roads and air lines.
8. Establishing of a commercial arbitration system. Repression of contraband. Organizing of sanitary police and of a system of exchange, banking facilities and credit.

## Parking Meters Earn $10 a Month

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore. — Drop-a-nickel-in-the-slot parking pays Portland. It pays more than $14,000 a month, about $170,000 a year. What is more the merchants like the plan, that is most of them, and so do the parkers. On the basis of two surveys it is evidently here to stay.

The Oregonian, daily newspaper, conducted a front-door ballot this year in which the parking meters won. Previously the City Club of Portland had surveyed its members and found them mostly confirmed parking meter fans. Of course, petitions are frequently presented to the City Commission for removal of the meters.

Some downtown merchants think the meters drive business away from their doors. And of course all-day sleepers, those who park their cars at 8 in the morning and pick them up at 5 at night, dislike the meters. It makes them take a run outdoors every hour with a nickel, and it's costly.

The usual answer to objections to the meters has been that with one-hour parking on downtown streets, it was just as easy to violate traffic laws as today; all-day parkers could not put their cars to sleep anyway; and the City was not getting any revenue. It is figured under the metered plan that the City still has its one-hour traffic law and in addition is being paid for it.

The first meters installed cost $37.50 each. Later ones, $44.50. It is estimated they each earn $10 a month.

## Advertisers Give Defense Millions

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Advertising media of nearly all kinds donated between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in space and time to national defense and the army recruiting program in 1940, William H. Rankin, advertising and public relations executive, said yesterday after completing a survey.

Mr. Rankin described as the "outstanding co-operative and sponsored advertising of the year," the campaign conducted by Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Woodburn, head of the Army Publicity Bureau.

The Government for the first time made extensive use of newspaper advertising with a $250,000 campaign in September for military enrollment.

## Uruguan Party Yields On Naval Base Policy

MONTIVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 3 (AP)—In an about face, the Herrerista Party has voted in caucus to support President Alfredo Baldomir's proposals for naval and air bases within the Pan-American defense system.

Thus the country's largest minority party, which under the Constitution controls half the seats of the Senate and three Cabinet posts, ended two months of bitter opposition directed by its leader, Senator Luis Alberto Herrera.

He had denounced the proposed bases, which would be built in collaboration with the United States, as a threat of domination by the northern power.

A rider in the resolution demanded that the whole question must be reviewed with each step taken toward achieving the bases.

## *Deep Sea Camera Shows Life There*

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Pictures of the ocean bottom made with a new automatic camera using news photographers' flash bulbs were exhibited here Dec. 30 by the National Geographic Society.

The camera, two and one-half by three and one-half feet in size, developed by Dr. Maurice Ewing of Clark University, is lowered to the bottom on a long cable and takes pictures by remote control.

Pictures made on the Georges Bank near Cape Cod, Mass., at depths of from 100 to 600 feet show small crabs, deep-sea scallops, sand dollars, star fish, sea urchins, sponges, sea anemones and other ocean life as well as ripples in the sand indicating the flow of the tide at such depths.

## Brother of Camacho To Visit United States

MEXICO CITY, D. F., Jan. 3 (AP)—Gov. Gen. Maximo Avila Camacho of Puebla, brother of Mexico's new President, will leave for the United States soon to attend inauguration ceremonies for President Roosevelt in Washington, dispatches from Puebla reported today.

These reports said the General had been extended a special invitation on behalf of the White House by Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace, who left Mexico yesterday after a lengthy stay following fulfillment of his duties as President Roosevelt's special envoy to the inauguration of President Manuel Avila Camacho.

The Governor's Washington visit would be unofficial, it was said.


## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**INFORMATION WANTED**

SHRIMPTON JOHN KIRBY. Information is required of the whereabouts of John Kirby Shrimpton a son George Richard Shrimpton, Retired Licensed Victualler, late of 2 Dancer Road, Fulham, London, England, who died on 17th April 1917 at Middlesex Hospital or any descendants of the said George Richard Shrimpton. All concerned are requested to reply to Messrs. Callingham Ormond & Maddox, Solicitors, 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 2, when they will hear of something to their advantage.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service, low cost terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

**SALESWOMEN WANTED**

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 865-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

4-ROOM apartment heated, electricity, refrigeration, included in rent, $55.00; convenient to El and Commonwealth Avenue cars; garage $5.00 per month. Tro. 9327 (Mass.).

**AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE**

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT**

1941 CADILLACS FOR RENT
DRIVE YOURSELF. Fine new cars, fully equipped, every service provided. R. S. ROBIE, Inc. Boston: Hubbard 0800.

**BEAUTY SHOPS**

FLORENCE BEAUTY SHOPPE
8 Belvidere Street, Boston Ken. 8421

**DANCING**

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

**DRESSMAKING**

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 6848, Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Dresses made to order $8.00; alterations, hand-sewing; lingerie, gowns and blouses repaired. AC. 2-1245, N. Y. C.

**FARMS FOR SALE**

WELLESLEY, MASS. — Farm, exceptional buy; convenient location; 7 rms., 3 baths, oil, double garage; large lot. L. Davenport Boyd, rep. by Olive F. Thornton, Wel. 0290, Wal. 3960.

**FURRIERS**

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings. Furs of Every Description. —Budget Plan Available. Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., 4th fl. (29th St.), N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4047.

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

## Local Classified

**United States and Canada**
*(Continued)*

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**PAYING GUESTS**

ENJOY a week end, or longer, at the delightful Deerfield Inn, Old Deerfield, Mass. Write for interesting information.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Double, single rooms for refined elderly people desiring real home; good food. The Glenwood, Oakwood 3350.

**RADIO REPAIRING**

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AV., BOSTON CIR. 6913

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, warm, attractive room in private family; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

**ROOMS TO LET**

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive guest rooms, on U. S. Highway No. 1; convenient to everything. PENN-HALL, 7326 Biscayne Boulevard.

N. Y. C., 514 West 114th—Overlooking Columbia campus; small room, lavatory; business woman, student; kitchen privilege; $5.00. King, Apt. 42.

N. Y. C. (101st-Broadway)—Corner, private bath $10; double studio, $8; kitchen privileges; attractive single, $4.50. (Tel. Ac-2-7675).

N. Y. C.—Attractive room, $5.00; kitchen privileges, near Columbia; elevator. 506 West 113th St. (Apt. 6-B), CA. 8-3210.

**ROOMS WANTED**

WANTED—Room in apartment; East Side; 3 months; reasonable. Write Box A-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, first-class, references, wishes position. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

N. Y. C.—Young woman desires position as part-time companion, housekeeper, nurse; good reader. Everest. Tel. UN. 4-4878.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

GRACIOUS living: 12 lessons, $12. Etiquette, table service, poise, dress, conversation, speech, etc. Tel. Ken. 1957 for details. Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, BLI., Ed.M., 29 Park Drive, Boston.

**TRUCKING**

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

**WANTED TO BUY**

BEST prices paid, furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

**WEATHER STRIPPING**

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc., Big. 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

## Massachusetts

**ARLINGTON**

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales and Service — Ford — Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

Dependable Flowers
Any Time Anywhere
G. O. Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

**BELMONT**

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE"
Hosiery and Underwear

**BOSTON**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

**BRAINTREE**

SMITH MOTORS
11 VINTON AVENUE
BRAINTREE, MASS.
Sales and Service
Irving H. Smith, Prop. Tel. Bra. 1820

**BROCKTON**

Storey & Co
Ready to Wear Apparel of Distinction
ANNUAL
P. N. CORSET SALE
9.00 value 6.00, 8.00 value 5.00
128-130 MAIN STREET

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

PORTER'S
Always at Your Service With
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 400 MAIN STREET

## MASSACHUSETTS

**BROOKLINE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS
We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
122 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8371
1320 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

Chestnut Hill Esso Servicenter
wishes you a very happy New Year
On Worcester Turnpike, Cor. Boylston and Hammond Sts. One block above Benevolent Association. LON 8963

Toiletries Stationery
Modern Soda Fountain
MACKEY PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
624 Hammond St., Cor. Heath St.
Asp. 5210

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

Renée's
Fur Trimmed Models
to match your costume made to order
also Bags, Gloves, Hosiery
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
May we help you prepare your wardrobe for the Holidays?
Call ASPinwall 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

**CAMBRIDGE**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Shirt Sale
at the
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

GEORGE A. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
BRATTLE STREET KIR. 7515

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

Upholstering and Repairing — Mattresses Remade
ANDERSON AND RUFLE
Complete Showing of FURNITURE FOR THE ENTIRE HOME
30 DUNSTER STREET
Just off the Square TRO. 3344

**CONCORD**

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh baked goods daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

**DEDHAM**

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051-0052

Make your Clothes look Snowy White again.
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108

**FITCHBURG**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Begin the New Year with a New Waltham Watch. We will give you a generous allowance for your old watch.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Finer Diamonds 390 Main Street Jewelry

## MASSACHUSETTS

**GLOUCESTER**

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY
1885 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

**GREENFIELD**

Gasoline and Motor Oil
ROY'S SERVICE STATION
Located Route 2 at 101 Main Street
Greenfield, Mass.
Expert Lubrication

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Complete Line of Winter sports equipment
Visit Our Ski Shack
ALADDIN LAMPS
289 Main Street Greenfield, Mass.

GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Home of Zoric Dry Cleaning
38 Ames St., Greenfield, Mass.
Telephone 3637

**HAVERHILL**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. R. NOYES
3 So. Central Street, Bradford
Tel. 2734
Dairy Products for Every Meal

Stationers Office Supplies
• Diaries
• Calendar Pads
The Stationery Shop
27 WASHINGTON SQ. TEL. 1472

MITCHELL & CO.
MERRIMACK STREET
YARNS
for Army and Navy Knitting
69c sk.—79c ball
YARN SHOP STREET FLOOR

STYLE CONSCIOUS?
Then you'll like Individual's Dry Cleaning Service. Each garment is carefully pressed to restore the original style lines. Try Individual Guaranteed Dry Cleaning
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers Dry Cleaners

"Solves the Burning Question!"
Esso Range and Fuel Oil
N. E. Coke
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
DEWHIRST COAL & GRAIN CO.
444 Main, Groveland Tel. 2202

**HOLYOKE**

NAPOLEON BAIL
wishes a
Happy New Year
To all our Friends and Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street

**LAWRENCE**

SAVE
1/3, 1/4, 1/2
in
Cherry & Webb's January Sales

WEINER'S FURS
at January Prices
276 ESSEX STREET
Established 1900

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

**LEXINGTON**

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries, Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

IT'S A PLEASURE
to serve ROYAL quality fruits and vegetables. They're always in prime condition, beautifully fresh and wonderful in flavor.
Visit us this week-end.
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
1733 Mass Ave., next to Woolworth's

## MASSACHUSETTS

**LEXINGTON**
(Continued.)

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

**LOWELL**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

POLLARD'S
Saturday Until 9 P. M.
Last Day of
20% Cash and Carry Sale

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
LOWELL
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

**LYNN**

Sale!
1200 TURKISH TOWELS
A fine quality all around good household towel, size 18x36. Colored borders. True 17c value. 12½c ea.
Order them by mail or telephone if you wish!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY. 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888 — FLORISTS — 1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY. 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

January Clearance
of
BOYS' MACKINAWS
$5 and $6
Regularly $5.95 to $8.95
boys' shop, third floor
T·W·ROGERS Co.
LYNN, MASS.

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

THE PARISIAN
DRY CLEANSING CO.
"24-Hour Cleaning Service"
391 CHATHAM STREET
Ly. 2-3590
Branch Offices
406 Union St. Ly. 3-5780
132 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Ly. 3-5770

JANUARY SALE
Foot Delights, Enna Jetticks, Nunn-Bush and other Fine Footwear
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

**MALDEN**

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Enna Jetticks
January Nationwide Sale Is On
Discontinued Styles, $3.95 and $4.45
Regular styles $5 to $6
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
144 Pleasant Street Mal. 1487

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ORPHEUM FRUIT STORE
452 Main St., Malden Tel. Mal. 3641
Choice Fruits and Vegetables
"We Deliver Anywhere in Malden"
Wm. Russo, Proprietor

W. H. BROWN FUEL & OIL CO., Inc.
798 Eastern Avenue Tel. Mal. 7630
READING COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite. The "low ash" hard coal
When it's RED it's Reading
TRADE MARKED
Broadcast over WEEI every evening

If you are hard on stockings, and you would like them sheer: Try
CAMEO GOLD STAR
3 thread 51 gauge
Crepe Chiffon, Tested
1.35 Value, 89c pair
Boston Leader
45 Pleasant St., Malden 189 Essex St., Salem


SEE NEXT PAGE

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MALDEN
(Continued)

**ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP**
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop Mal. 1552
Res. Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
Master Plumbers

### MEDFORD

**CHAPMAN BROTHERS**
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High-Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave., MYStic 0727

**First National Bank**
in Medford
Trade in Medford Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
**Medford Square Meat Shop**
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

LET'S ALL GO TO
**LEON'S**
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 7 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

### MELROSE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Sales—Real Estate—Rentals*
*Complete Insurance Service*
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY
LIABILITY—LIFE—BONDS
ANNUITIES
**MATTHEW M. COX**
536 Franklin St. MEL. 1230

**BEAN & COLE**
*Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work*
Plumbing Fixtures Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

*Get your Monitor Advertised Products at*
**OLIVER E. HAWES CO.**

CLEERCOAL
New England Cuke Oil Burners
FUEL OIL:
**BENSON COAL CO.**
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

### NEEDHAM

**NEEDHAM NATIONAL BANK**
*A Needham Bank for Needham People*
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

RENEWED AND GUARANTEED
**USED CARS**
*Needham Sales Inc*
25 CHAPEL ST NEEDHAM, MASS
Ford MERCURY Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

### NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

**Gulf Hill Parlors**
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

**Olson and Appleby**
*Builders*
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

BUSH & CO., Inc.
*Est. 1885*
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
*Cleaners and Dyers*
812 Pleasant Street Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

### NEWTON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday. Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
**T. B. HAFFEY CO.**
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

*Shoes for You and Your Children*
**W. L. McCAMMON**
283 Washington Street

### NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Texaco — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
**KERRIGAN BROTHERS**
Road Service—Battery Service
*If your car fails to start*
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE PAINTS
**C. G. McMULLIN**
*Building Hardware*
1170 Walnut St. BIG. 0443

### NEWTONVILLE

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
**ALFRED E. FULLER**
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

**BON ART SHOP**
*January Sale*
20% Discount
On All Merchandise
285 Walnut St. Big. 7221

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL COKE**
LASell 7560
**NONANTUM COAL CO.**

### NEWTON—Waban

*AFTER CHRISTMAS*
**MARKDOWN**
BEGINNING JANUARY 2
FOR ONE WEEK
**25%** Off Original Prices on All Gift Items, Including Jewelry and Bags
**The WABAN GIFT and YARN SHOP**
1631 BEACON STREET WABAN

### NEWTON-WEST NEWTON

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL • COKE**
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
**B. S. HATCH CO.**

### NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

### PITTSFIELD

*Ask for free booklet on*
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
**BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK**
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

**MYRA E. COOPER**
is doing business under the name of
**COOPER'S**
*Anthracite Heating Service*
Selling
"blue coal"—A Better Coal
37 FENN STREET TEL. 6421

*The*
**AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD**
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**Highest Quality Dairy Products**
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
**PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE**
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

**Stetson Dry Cleaners**
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

**Kelsey's Butter**
Cremoland, Well-Known Brand, Fresh Cut Tub—
2 1 lb. Rolls 79c
**KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET**
*Truly a Great Place to Trade*

**Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop**
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

**England Brothers**
Store-Wide Clearance Sale
*Now in Progress*
*Savings up to 40%*

**KULDA'S**
**Salted Nuts**
38 SOUTH STREET

**HYATT GAS SERVICE**
**Pyrofax**
Gas Ranges—Refrigerators
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
*Real Gas for Gasless Homes*
*164 Gale Ave. . . Tel. 8131*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### PITTSFIELD
(Continued.)

**Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.**
*Incorporated*
172 West Street Tel. 7396

**Our Clearance Sale**
begins
Saturday, Jan. 4
**Holden & Stone Co.**

### QUINCY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Granite 1076-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GAMBLE'S MARKET
*featuring* Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
*Prompt Delivery Service*

*Trademarked Fuels*
"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
**Quincy Coal and Fuel Oil Co.**
Opp. Remick's Pre. 0047

**Woodward's Chevrolet**
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 8200
426 Adams Street East Milton

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear. $5 to $6
1 to 12 AAAA to EEE
*"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"*
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

**FOY'S MARKET**
*The Sign of Quality Since 1899*
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock Street Pre. 1-2-3-4

No Matter
what kind of stains your choicest tablecloth has suffered our experts will refresh it perfectly.
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

**THOMAS S. BURGIN**
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
*Jewelry and Gift Shop*
NEW LOCATION
**7-11 Cottage Avenue**

### READING

**The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of READING**
as the Commercial Bank of this community is fully equipped to care for
- Checking Accounts
- Savings Accounts
- Safe Deposit Business
- Commercial Loans
- Mortgage Loans
- Collateral Loans
- Personal Loans

*Call on us if we can help you in your banking needs*
EDWARD F. PARKER
President

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

### SHARON

**The NEW V-8 FORD**
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

### SOMERVILLE

**Blanchard's Jenney Service**
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
*Your Favorite Line of Accessories*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**E. J. MAHONEY**
*Electrician*
Radio Service
Oil Burners
Heating
Adequate Wiring — Serves Saves
288 Broadway Som. 4484

**LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP**
*Visit Our New Location*
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

★Star Market Co.★
Park with ease at the big, new, free parking space directly behind the Star Market
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

**S. POSSICK CO.**
Furniture and Upholstering
Complete Line of
FURNITURE AND RUGS
Westinghouse and Gibson
REFRIGERATORS
8 cubic feet, 1939 model, $99.95
389 Summer St., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

**BERNICE E. IRISH**
6 HOLLAND ST. SOM. 7082
Automobile Insurance
TIME PAYMENTS
FIRE—LIABILITY
COAL—OIL—COKE
REAL ESTATE, NOTARY

### SPRINGFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.**
*Beauty Salon*
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three hundred thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751 Springfield, Mass.
Member International Master Ladies' Hairdressers' Association

**H. M. HARTWELL & SONS**
*Local Dealer*
**Esso**
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Flowers by PAGE
**FRANK M. PAGE**
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

**Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.**
*FLORISTS*
*Member F. T. D. A.*
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

**NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES**
INCORPORATED
*Launderers and cleaners to fit every pocket book*
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
470 State St Phone 2-2138

**Harvey & Lewis Co.**
Cameras—Stills and Movies
**Cards for All Occasions**
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

### WAKEFIELD

**SPEAR'S Taste Tempters**
Grapefruit Juice . . . . . 1 qt. 15c
CHEESE
Cream . . . . . 25c (½ lb.)
Chive . . . . . 12c (¼ lb.)
Cottage . . . . . 12c (½ lb.)
Young American . . . 17c (½ lb.)
*Include these products in today's luncheon order*
CLINTON W. SPEAR
37 Central Street
Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0610

### WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal Careful Teamsters*
*Prompt Delivery*

**Dorothy Benham**
*Millinery*
Waltham, 403 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### WELLESLEY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★Star Market Co.★
**Boneless Undercut Roast**
An Excellent Pot Roast
lb. 27c and lb. 33c
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
**CLEMENT DRUG STORES**
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

### WEYMOUTH

*Special Attention*
1940 Plymouth DeLuxe Four Door Touring Sedan, Radio and Heater
A beautiful car, with low mileage and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction by our 23-year-old company.
MR. JONES
NORFOLK MOTORS, Inc.
19 Water St., East Weymouth Tel. 0438

### WORCESTER

**HANSINE ERICKSEN**
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

**Launderers Dry Cleansers**
Zoric Odorless System
*Tel. 5-3161*

**'blue coal'**
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
**F. E. POWERS CO.**
13 Federal Street 3-7281

*Ready Now!*
New 1941 Spring
PRINTS
A Yard—97c, $1.35, $2.50
SLOCUM'S
436 Main Street Second Floor

THOMAS E. BABB Jr.
Insurance
Jewelry and Fine Arts
*All Risks of Loss*
Dial 3-6353

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1.5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### HOUSES TO LET

NORTH CORNWALL — Attractive furnished cottage close sea, golf; modern conveniences; sleep 6; comfortable lounge, diningroom, garden, garage; 3 gns weekly. Box W-1622, BCM/CSM, London.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

CORNWALL — Guests received, attractive surroundings facing sea; rest or study MRS TODD-BROWN, Le nesse, St. Ives.

### POST VACANT

SANDHURST, BERKS. — Wanted, young nurse for 2 daughters 3 and 6 years; previous experience not necessary. Apply Mrs. Pryce, The Gables.

### TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, Personal Secretarial Service, Authors' Mss.; Duplicating; Private Tuition. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

## England

### BATH

COAL of All Kinds
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
PEARSON, 17, Argyle Street, BATH

### BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
20 ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

**SUTER BROS.**
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
*Agents for* Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

## ENGLAND

### BIRMINGHAM

*Royal Steam Bakery*
*Yardley*
**Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.**
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
*Speciality*
**BISCUIT BREAD**
*Send a P. C. and we will call*
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

**"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER**
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. . . . . .

**Beehive**
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST. BIRMINGHAM

**COAL** ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT LTD., Proprietors)
Soho Pool Wharf Hockley
Birmingham 18

Phone South 3309
**JOHN C. BURLEY**
Ladies' Hairdresser
214 Alcester Road, Moseley
Permanent Waving Specialist
Shingling, Manicure, etc.

**A. G. HURRELL** M. I. M. T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans

**TYBURN GARAGE LTD.**
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

**Wedding and Birthday Gifts**
S. CHILD
*The Jeweler*
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks Silver and Cut Glass

### BOURNEMOUTH

**Wilsons** LTD
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66 Old Christchurch Road, also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road, and at 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury, 248 High Street, Exeter Southampton and Worthing

*SHOP AT*
**Plummers**
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
*Also at*
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTH'S
*Tyre Service Specialists*
We can rebuild your own Tyres or supply new.
Our Second Hand Tyres are of astounding value.
W. A. M. TYRE CO.
29, Ashley Rd., Boscombe Tel. Bos. 2258
OUR TYRES ARE CHEAP

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil Spares
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
**L. J. Allen** LTD
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.*
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4337

**COLLENET & CO.**
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
*Permanent Waving a Speciality*
TEL. 2016

**Beale Sons**
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 6000

**Tarrant's**
*Fashion Specialists*
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
*Visit* Plummer Rogers
*Shoe Specialist Foot Fitter*
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

## ENGLAND

### BRIGHTON and HOVE
(Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
*Specialists in*
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS • DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS • HOSIERY
LINGERIE • KNITWEAR & GOWNS

**PALMEIRA STORES**
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS
and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

**HETHERINGTONS**
*General Drapery & Millinery Specialists*
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

### BRISTOL

For Knitwear, Coats, Millinery, Gowns,
Underwear, Hosiery, and General Drapery
*Try*
S. G. BASS
63 Quarrington Road
Horfield Telephone 44836

**Brooks of Bristol**
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

**BRUNNER'S CAFÉ**
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT or Victoria Rooms
Clifton Phone 36787

**LANE & ROBINSON** LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

*For Reception of American Broadcast Consult:—*
**Bristol East Radio, Ltd.**
6 and 7 LOWER ARCADE, Bristol, 1.
*Branches in all parts of Bristol*

*Diadem Flour*
E. BENNETT
*Family Grocer*
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

**The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe**
Massingham
63 Queen's Road Bristol 8
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

TRY **MORGAN'S** FIRST
for your
WARM WINTER WOOLLIES
Splendid Selection! Unbeatable Values!
MORGAN'S CORNER, Zetland Rd. Junction

### BROMLEY

**E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.**
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

**URIDGE'S STORES**
*Family Grocers and Provision Merchants*
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
*Quality—Value—Service*

### CAMBERLEY

*The* MANDARIN CAFE
25 and 1A High Street, Camberley
and Fleet Road, Fleet
Phones Camberley 419 and Fleet 400
Home Made Cakes, Cooked Meats, Pies, Pastry and Cold Sweets
CATERING A SPECIALITY

C. W. HAND
90 Park St., Camberley Phone 732
BUILDER and DECORATOR
PLUMBER and CARPENTER
*All Branches of House Repairs*

GEO. SMALLBONE
High Class Grocer and Provision Merchant
FRUITERER and GREENGROCER
Full Range of Heinz 57 Varieties
59 and 61 High Street, Camberley
Telephone 312

H. SOLOMON & SONS
*Automobile Engineers*
Any make of car supplied.
Efficient service.
9, High St., Camberley Phone 34

**HICKMOTT & CO.**
(F. W. INWOOD)
*Booksellers, Printers Stationers*
7 London Road, Camberley, Phone 141

## ENGLAND

### CAMBERLEY
(Continued)

**Ward's**
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

### CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

Everything Electrical
Refrigeration and Radio
F. H. BASTIN & SON
LITTLE PROMENADE,
Also 86 Winchcombe Street and 230 Bath Road
Tel. 2977

**Cavendish House** LIMITED
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

**FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS**
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2731

### CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

### CROYDON PURLEY and District

THE COULSDON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
33 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey
HIGH CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality With Service

**W. WILLIAMS & CO.**
Proprietor W. W. Knights
**Drapers and Milliners**
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 4399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd. Coulsdon Tel. Purley 4977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery Celanese Fadeless Fabrics Household Linens

### HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

**FRED CLARKE AND SON**
Comfort Shoemakers — Special Fittings
AGENTS FOR
DIANA
MOCCASINS
NIL SIMILE
51 CAMBRIDGE RD., HASTINGS Ph. 2234
Repairs in Our Own Factory

### KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
**C. MOON & SONS**
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA RD. 404 EWELL RD.
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

**Bentalls**
KINGSTON ON THAMES
*ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE*
- TUDOR RESTAURANT
- HAIRDRESSING
- THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
- CAR PARK AND CAR SALES

KINgston 1001

### NORTHWOOD

Tailor and Furrier
TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN
Leslie Burrough Diploma 1923
TEMPLE HOUSE, CHESTER ROAD
NORTHWOOD, MIDDX. PHONE 661

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.
Ph. Northwood 145

### OXFORD

**Elliston & Cavell Ltd.**
OXFORD
**OXFORD'S MODERN STORE**
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE.
*Ladies' Hatter and Costumier*

### PAIGNTON

A. E. Doy
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

SEE NEXT PAGE

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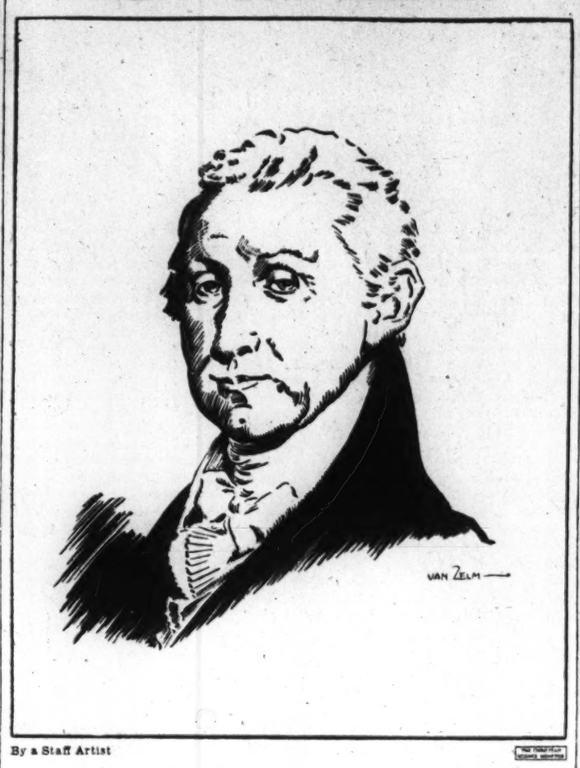
# Daily Features Page

## Lines About Thinkers




By a Staff Artist

### James Monroe
1758-1831

JAMES MONROE was the fifth President of the U. S. A.
"America for Americans," was the idea he consistently stood for.
His devoted service kept him in the White House two terms.
The Monroes were an old Scotch family of Virginian planters.
From childhood James was trained in the love of freedom.
The War for Independence found him studying at College.
Greatly stirred he immediately joined the Continental Army.
He fought bravely and was soon made a lieutenant-colonel.
However, with the peace treaty he left the army for the law.
At twenty-four he definitely embarked on a political career.
And at thirty-two he found himself the Governor of Virginia.

* * *

IN 1803 the nation entrusted Monroe with a great mission:
To go to France and help conclude the purchase of Louisiana.
The envoy returned home with a glorious treaty under his arm:
He had secured some 50,000 square miles for the Republic.
But a second, a bitter war with Great Britain soon broke out.
There followed a long period of disaster and military chaos.
Confidence and credit were gone; money could not be obtained.
James Monroe was Secretary of State and of War at the time.
One day he went to the Bank of Columbia to appeal for funds.
None could be loaned though he offered Government securities.
Thereupon the statesman said to the cashier of the bank:
"If you don't trust the Government, do you trust my honor?"
"I most certainly do, Mr. Secretary," the cashier replied.
"Then," said Monroe, "give me the money that the nation needs;
I will pledge you my honor that this money shall be repaid."
His pledge was accepted; his country was victorious.
And Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star Spangled Banner."

* * *

IN 1817 Monroe became President of the United States.
The nation was rapidly recovering from the ravages of war.
The people proved themselves more closely bound than ever.
They turned their energies to developments of all kinds.
Florida was bought from Spain; five states joined the Union.
Monroe's second term saw the official visit of Lafayette.
The General had left the new country some fifty years before.
On returning he found it a large, prosperous Republic.
Delighted, he remained a year traveling from State to State.
And that year was a continual round of rejoicing and honors.

* * *

NOW CAME the greatest of the President's achievements:
The United States of America had always stood for liberty.
It had recognized the independence of the Spanish colonies.
But one day Monroe found distressing reports on his desk:
These colonies were menaced by a so-called "Holy Alliance."
At this news the spirit of justice blazed up into action.
Monroe seized his pen and wrote startling statements. . . .
Of the proposed action of the European powers, he said:
"We . . . therefore . . . declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety . . ."
This important document became known as the Monroe Doctrine.
It condemned all encroachment of foreign powers in America.
It was to win a great place in the history of the world.
Monroe retired to private life at the end of his second term.
He passed away a poor man in the house of his son-in-law.
His memory is a precious one as a true-spirited American.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierre

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## A Verse for Today . . .

*Fear not, O land; be glad and rejoice: for the LORD will do great things.*—JOEL 2:21.

## In Lighter Vein

**Chinese Advertising**

The following quaint advertising lines were collected by a Bremerton, Wash., reader who formerly lived in China:

"Rice, barley, hay, horse factory."

"Tailoring for all kinds of gents and ladies."

"The Paris Unique Domestic Healthy Eatables Company."

"The all kinds of painter."

"We do all kinds of every thing."

"Tennis rackets restrang—Ping Pong well repaired—Golf Clubs and other sports."

"Lien Wu Wha Washerman—all clothes can be neatly wash and smoothly iron if you would but have a try. The take man is the Harry Lan."

"The Dragon Shoe of satisfaction. The very utmost."

"High Class Tailor. Respectable Ladies may have fits upstairs."

**Pointed**

Mrs. Dinocan: "I wonder if you would be so kind as to weigh this package for me?"

Butcher: "Why, certainly; it weighs exactly three and a quarter pounds."

Mrs. Dinocan: "Thank you; it contains the bones you sent me in that four-pound roast yesterday."—Pathfinder.

**Desirable**

"Theodore, what do you have to do when you draw some money out of a bank?" asked an innocent young wife. "You have to put some money in the bank beforehand," replied the husband. "That's always been my experience!"—Montreal Star.

## Daily Anecdote

### A Contest to End Contests

Charles Dana Gibson, the famous illustrator, once received a circular letter issued by an automobile firm which read:

"You are cordially invited to participate in our grand $100 prize contest. Each participant may submit one or more drawings advertising our automobile. The winner will receive a grand cash prize of $100. Drawings must be sent prepaid and must be original, and all unsuccessful drawings will remain the property of the undersigned."

Each of Mr. Gibson's drawings would have been more valuable than the amount of the prize, and so naturally upon reading this letter, the artist was forced to smile. He immediately took a piece of his stationery, and, in the same happy mood, wrote to the automobile firm the following letter:

"You are cordially invited to participate in my grand $10-automobile contest. Each participant may submit one or more automobiles and the winner will receive a grand cash prize of $10. The automobiles submitted must be brand new and shipped f. o. b. New York. The unsuccessful automobiles will remain the property of the undersigned. — Charles Dana Gibson."

Monitor Camera Club from Vera G. Ward, Los Angeles

### The Neighbor's Dog

**Readers are invited to contribute to the Camera Club. One dollar will be paid for each photograph accepted.**

## Quotable Quotes on "Humility"

The crown of a good disposition is humility.—Arabian Proverb.

The first test of a really great man is his humility.—Ruskin.

Humility is a virtue all preach, none practice.—John Selden.

Humility is the greatest of all virtues—for other people.—O. W. Holmes.

Better a wee ingle tae warm ye, than a big fire tae burn ye.—Scotch Proverb.

Humility is the root, mother, nurse, foundation, and bond of all virtue.—Chrysostom.

They that know God will be humble; they that know themselves cannot be proud.—Flavel.

It was pride that changed angels into devils; it is humility that makes men as angels.—Augustine.

Oh, be very sure that no man will learn anything at all, unless he first learn humility.—Lord Lytton.

True humility is not an abject, grovelling, self-despising spirit: it is but a right estimate of ourselves as God sees us.—Tryon Edwards.

### Substitute Guests

Palo Alto, Calif.

When she learned that her children could not come home to spend Christmas with her, Mrs. S—— of this city wasted no time pondering over her disappointment. She went to the telephone and arranged a substitute holiday party. Her adopted family for two days and guests at an old-fashioned Christmas dinner consisted of a German refugee couple and their three children, recent arrivals in San Francisco.

Mrs. S——'s friend, a woman with no near relatives, also arranged to have a refugee group in her home as Christmas house guests. Each hostess planned a gaily decorated Christmas tree and gifts for everyone present.

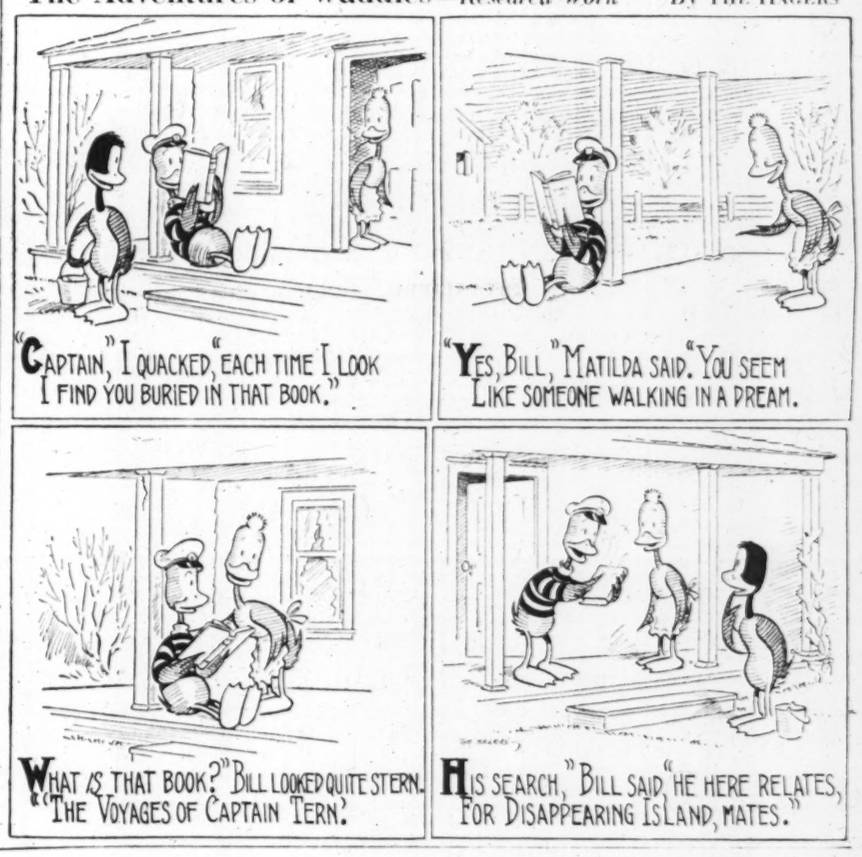
Not the least happy feature of Mrs. S——'s party was the readily given consent of her three roomers, Stanford University students, when Mrs. S—— asked their permission as they left on holiday trips, to house her guests in their rooms.

### Hot and Dry

California's Death Valley holds the United States heat record, having experienced 134 degrees, and Bagdad, California, is rated the driest area in the country.

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Research Work*

By THE HAGERS




## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just in the Nick of Time*

By LE PELLEY

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway, It's a Lot of Fun!*

By RODGERS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


# Editorials

## More Planes! More Planes!

While Americans read that the number of military airplanes and motors shipped to England or Canada in November was actually less than in the month before, headlines tell of still more bombings over Britain.

Why, why is not the United States helping more effectively to stave off these raids by delivering the planes necessary to combat them?

The answers given are mostly in terms of mass production by the summer or latter half of 1941.

That is not soon enough.

It may be granted that to organize such production takes time, that it involves the building of whole new factories, that the aeronautical industry is being asked to do in months what the automobile industry took years to do in the change-over from bench to assembly-line methods. The preparations for building combat planes by thousands are all to the good.

But it may be equally or even more essential to step up current production meanwhile by scores or hundreds in order to help assure that Britain can hold out until the huge fleets of planes begin to arrive.

To this end something may be adopted from the plan of Walter P. Reuther of the Automobile Workers' Union. The plan itself falls into the general difficulty of taking six months to tool up in order to begin producing "500 planes a day." Yet there is no need either to take over the whole airplane manufacturing process into automobile factories or to keep it entirely in the hands of the aeronautical engineers.

Final fabrication and testing of the completed plane fall most naturally into the hands of the airplane industry. But the casting, forging, machining, and partial assembling of many parts and sub-assemblies which go into the make-up of a fighting airplane can be handled very successfully by plants in the automobile or automotive parts and accessories industry.

Notwithstanding accounts of shortage of skilled machine-tool workers, there is evidence that numbers of these may yet be found, some in non-essential work. The opportunity should quickly be organized for them to produce parts and partial assemblies which the airplane companies can take from subcontractors.

This system of subcontracting or "farming out" orders has been tried in several defense industries, it has been taken up very successfully by certain manufacturing communities, notably York, Pa., and Kansas City; it has been arranged with some of the large railroad shops, and is now officially recommended by Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War. In Britain production has been sub-divided to limit bombing damage. Sub-contracting is already in use in the airplane industry—for example, the new Martin B-26 pursuit ship will contain numerous parts from Detroit—but the process should be rapidly extended.

Small manufacturers or shops can help if they will make inquiry through their local banks or regional reserve banks as to products which could be turned out with their equipment.

## Moral With a Past

Willingness to part with the past is a commendable human trait. The trouble with George O'Connor, the Jersey City ex-fireman who discarded the O'Connors' last-year's kitchen calendar—he was too willing. The four-alarm shriek Mrs. O'Connor let out when she found the old calendar missing must have been something to make even a retired fireman jump for the brass pole. But what must his reactions have been when he learned that on the back was pinned the $110 his wife had saved!

One can well imagine with what remorse Mr. O'Connor learned that the rubbish collector had emptied the O'Connor pail, or with what misgivings the unhappy fireman hied himself to the municipal dump. All the more heartening is the fortitude Mr. O'Connor showed in refusing to be dismayed by the magnitude of the search.

Had Mr. O'Connor not finally found the calendar with the missing money intact, there would have been no moral on which to draw. For what is a success story without success! Doubtless the impetuous husband has learned a sobering lesson for the heedless way he tossed 1940 into the ashcan. But surely Mrs. O'Connor deserves a word of recognition, too, for without her little project in thrift, they would never have had this exciting opportunity to profit by the past.

## A Memorable Congress

It will take some parliamentary maneuvering to enable any succeeding Congress to hold a longer session than the one just closed. Under the Constitution, Congress is required to "assemble at least once in every year" and on January 3 unless by statute it designates another day. Technically, the second session of the Seventy-sixth Congress is recorded as having lasted 367 days—which is counting January 3 on both ends and having the advantage of leap year in the middle.

But this Congress will have a place in history for more reasons than that it managed to stay in session through a longer period than any other in American annals.

The session made literally epochal provisions for national defense, most of them after White House advisers had given it out that they thought Congress could very well adjourn. The defense measures include the Naval Expansion Act, the National Guard Act, the Selective Service Act, and military and naval appropriations of more than $10,000,000,000, besides further authorizations for the future.

Among other important enactments must be counted the 1940 Revenue Act, the Excess Profits Tax and Amortization Act, the Alien Registration Act, renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and in domestic legislation, the Hatch Clean Politics Act, Ramspeck Civil Service Act, and Wheeler-Lea Transportation Act.

The "long Congress" thus deserves the encomium, "well done."

## Drama on Beacon Hill

Indicative of the breadth of Governor Saltonstall's wise assessment of Massachusetts' problems, in his second inaugural message, is the fact that each of Boston's newspapers wrote widely different headlines thereon. Thus, one proclaimed the Governor's request for a State Guard of 7,000 officers and men; another featured his proposal that the Quabbin reservoir watershed be made available to the British as an ammunition testing ground, and a third brought out his recommendation that the Commonwealth relieve Boston of its airport expense.

In all, the Governor's message, dispassionate in tone, and calm and conservative in its proposals, covered some twenty-four diverse points. These ranged from suggesting that a study be made to protect those who obtain small loans and who buy goods on "budget plans," to recommending a shift in the State's fiscal year, beginning it on July 1 for better budgetary control. They included items which disclose the Governor's appreciation of the acute problems which continue to hamper Boston's progress.

It is notable that six points in the Governor's message have to do with items of national defense.

No one has felt the past two years that the Saltonstall Administration has been dramatic, either in success or failure. We have looked upon it as steady, sound, unexciting, yet progressive. But that more ground has been covered than the public generally is aware is indicated in the Governor's statement that the State debt has been cut in half during his administration and that today there is in the treasury a free cash surplus of $3,300,000.

We have not looked to Beacon Hill for drama under the Saltonstall regime, but perhaps we have been wrong. For the Governor, after mentioning the crisis now facing democracy, remarks: "The part that State Government plays in such a crisis may appear to be one of undramatic action. But upon its faithful performance depends the stirring drama of our liberty and our lives."

---

A museum party, aided by WPA workers, has just brought out of the Big Bend country of Texas a section of earth twenty-nine feet long by seven feet wide containing tracks of the four feet of a brontosaurus, one of the dinosaurs that lived 50,000,000 years or more ago. The effort thus expended would seem to indicate that the big animal did pretty well for one who lived so long in advance of Longfellow's encouragement about leaving one's footprints on the sands of time.

---

Jones's little boy sprung this one last night: "Pop, why won't the British put the lion on a postage stamp?" "I dunno, son; why?" "'Cause it can't be licked!"

---

They're sanding slippery roads in the Northern United States, but all the sand in Libya doesn't seem to be able to keep Fascism from slipping.

# Our Readers Say—

## "Measures Which Hinder"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Johnson Act and the earlier Hoover moratoriums are correlated; one is the outcome of the other. They served as aids to totalitarian power and aggression. The advocates of the Johnson Act fail to recognize that the cause of Great Britain, in her present struggle, is interwoven with our own, and that the necessity for America to aid her, in the present great crisis, far transcends the payment of World War debts. Would Americans prefer to have these debts paid, with Britain subjugated by Naziism, and all that this implies, or would we rather forgo these payments, at least for the present, so that wanton brutality and destruction, tyranny and persecution, now rampant abroad, may be checked and bridled, lest these later reach our own shores?

The Johnson Act was followed by the Neutrality Act, of which totalitarianism and unprovoked aggression are the principal beneficiaries.

It is sad, as well as pathetic, to see earnest but misguided members of Congress and others clinging tenaciously to measures which tend to hinder and cramp England's war efforts and serve as aids to the enemies of democracy.

Should we not, in our own vital interest and protection, remove, without further delay, such unnecessary barriers and restrictions in the already difficult path of the stalwart champion and bulwark of democracy, brave Britain, so that her strong ramparts, supporting freedom and democracy, shall neither crumble nor "perish from the earth"?

DAVID B. GADLOW

San Francisco

## Private T. A.'s Brass Buttons

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gradually the most detached of observers have come to agree that the present war in Europe is different from the war of 1914 to 1918. The latest bit of evidence must surely convince even the most obdurately incredulous. It is the report that Tommy Atkins is no longer required to polish his brass buttons; in fact, he is forbidden to polish his brass buttons, except those of the service dress he wears in "walking out." The duller the buttons, it is explained, the less of a target he provides for the enemy.

Many a tedious hour was whiled away during the World War by the polishing and re-polishing of buttons. One found the lads at it on the edge of the moors, sitting in the opening of a tent, or on a stone wall beside the anti-aircraft gun, or viewed from the gateway of the barracks, rubbing pink metal polish over the embossed surface of the disks, held securely, several in a row, by a neat little device of steel. Children lingered hopefully, ready to pounce on any buttons that fell off in the strenuous process.

Tommy will probably accept the restriction in soldierly fashion, but one can imagine rather disturbing situations arising should the authorities decide to extend the prohibition. Suppose, for example, that brass door knockers, knobs, hand rails and letter boxes came under the ban! An English front door with tarnished brass is beyond even the most flexible imagination. The housemaids may be prevailed upon to countenance young men without polish on their buttons, but the Government, one feels instinctively, had better leave it at that.

S. T. R.

Brookline, Mass.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## It Can Take It

# The Gossips

It was a very small incident and a very ordinary one yet its unexceptional and ordinary character seemed to make it all the more noteworthy, seemed to make it a cameo of England in the late summer of 1940.

In a narrow Surrey village street, a grass-verged backwater away from the main road, five women were talking, gossiping, I suppose you would call it. One had been coming home, another going out to catch the post, a third on the way to return a borrowed basin to a neighbor, and the others about some personal business or other and they had all met in the middle of the street and fallen a-talking there, as busy women will.

From where I was sitting, in a deck-chair in a garden fringing the road, I could hear their voices, sometimes loud, sometimes soft, but always clear, borne along to me with that sharpness which the sounds of fine summer evenings always have.

They were, at first, talking of an air-raid that appeared to have occurred a couple of miles or so away that same afternoon, and what they had been doing when it burst upon their ears and how there was no warning and how they thought the wailing warnings were more terrifying than the raids, anyway, and what Mr. So-and-So had said, and where the bombers went, and what they were trying to hit and how their children had been out in their prams or with nurses or friends in the woods and had been called back home.

* * *

Prominent in the causerie was the most motherly lady of the group (though they were all youngish). The motherly lady, plump and good-natured, was shrill and, to judge from the laughs and titters, amusing. She complained of how the raid "simply terrified her, my dear," and, although her following words were not distinct, she went on, as far as I could judge, to report the sort of things her husband says when he is home while there is a raid and she announces herself flurried. These occasioned much light laughter.

Then the conversation switched off into other channels and took in sewing and shopping and gardening. The motherly lady was, it seems, a keen but very amateur gardener and something somebody said sent her off on a story about her garden. Punctuated by comments and criticism, and one or two attempts on the part of others in the group to be reminded of a better story before hers was finished, she was getting into her stride when a vibrating drone from the sky sawed into the conversation and cut it short.

All eyes turned upwards. A large twin-motored bomber swept out of a high cloud and raced across the sky.

"It's German!" said one voice.

"So it is, probably going to see what damage was done this afternoon," cut in the motherly lady hastily, "Well, as I was saying, of course she . . ." And the women went on talking there in the middle of the street, as women will.

* * *

And that is that. Nothing much in the story really. Why did these good ladies, who had experienced an air-raid that afternoon, take the menacing appearance of this enemy bomber with such calm and with the assurance that it was all right for them to remain where they were, chatting about gardening? I don't know; British phlegm, overconfidence, sheer foolishness? Whatever it was, it wasn't heroic. It was just the way they take these things and have been taking these things all along.

But, somehow, the picture of that late summer evening in a village sidestreet will remain with me. It cheers me, because I cannot help feeling that those women, and all they stand for, will win the war.

JOHN ALLAN MAY

# Down the Middle of the Road

### *Behind the Shouting*

**By Erwin D. Canham**

It is important to know just how strong the American isolationists are. They are certainly vocal, strongly financed, and placed in somewhat effective spots in our economic, social and legislative structure. Their Senators are especially vigorous; their organization officials secure ample publicity; they have plenty to spend on advertising and telegraph tolls. Some of these same things could be said of the White Committee and other supporters of aid-to-Britain. The difference is that these latter groups are supporting the policy now being carried out by the American Government and also advocated by the recent Republican candidate for the Presidency. The isolationists (which word must be used for want of anything better) are advocating a fundamental change in policy. So, what do they really represent?

First as to Congress: the isolationist leaders are extremely aggressive, capable, and strong. But in many decisive roll calls they have been shown to have only a minority of votes, sometimes only a handful.

The isolationist leaders in Congress have been wrong, and many of them have admitted their mistakes, time and again in the past year and a half. First they said war would not come at all. Then they insisted the United States should sell no arms whatever to either side—which could have insured a speedy Hitler victory in Europe with imaginable consequences on the United States today. Then they declared it was a "phony" war on both sides and insisted there would be no real fighting. Then after the terrific Hitler blitzkrieg had come, they preached that Britain was already defeated and would collapse momentarily. At every stage of these events they have been mistaken.

But at each stage of this battle with the isolationists, it has been a hard struggle. Only afterward has their grave historic wrongness been completely clear. So today, on any given issue, there is always a possibility that the isolationists could win.

* * *

Of what elements is their drive composed?

First, of convinced isolationists in the familiar use of the word: people who simply do not see that what happens in Europe should matter to the United States.

Second, there are those who believe the United States is headed toward war, and think this is the worst possible thing that could happen to the Nation. They would prefer a Hitler victory, even, to war for the United States. Their attitude is sometimes an emotional one, only half-admitted, and springs from deep pacifist roots usually with religious motivation.

Third, there are the anti-British. This group includes not only Irish, but other racial groups with special feelings toward Britain, and even Anglo-Saxon Americans who have long been Anglophobe. There have been anti-British Americans continuously since 1776, and sometimes they have dominated national policy. All through the last century this strain of thinking persisted. Today, especially with Irish feelings as an activator, it dominates the isolationist movement.

Fourth, there are business and financial men and political conservatives who fear that war will lead to the end of "business as usual" and finally to socialization at the hands of the New Deal. They have been tempted by certain business sirens singing of the possibility of profitable "deals" with Hitler and his New Order.

Fifth, there are American Fascists, Bundists, anti-Semites, and others who positively sympathize with Naziism. Some of them are coldly calculating how to establish dictatorship on the Nazi model in the United States.

Sixth, there are the Communists themselves, following the Moscow party line obediently and sometimes effectively, in all the different organizations and groups where they have "cells" or hold control.

* * *

Off against all this, there is not only capable organization and governmental leadership which sees clearly what Nazi-dom would do to the United States, but there is the vast generality of ordinary American people. These citizens, and their representatives in Congress, see things with a good deal of clarity. They do not like Hitler, they know he must be beaten, and they are progressively ready to do what they can to beat him. Of course they do not want to get into war if it can be prevented. They have overwhelmingly endorsed all the stages of aid-to-Britain. And now, asked in the Gallup poll: "Which of these two things do you think is the more important for the United States to try to do—keep out of war ourselves or to help England win even at the risk of war," they reply by a 60 per cent margin: "Help England even at the risk of war." That is an historic decision.

Happily, national policy of the United States is really controlled by this majority of common people. With their feet on the ground and their emotions functioning decently, they say: "Hitler must be defeated." So far, the isolationists do not seem to have confused them overmuch.

# The Wide Horizon

## The Nature of Peace

**By Arthur E. Morgan**

President of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, in *Antioch Notes*

Treaties may record peace, but do not make it. War may break down barriers to peace, but it cannot create it. Peace is harmonious relations among men. Good will toward men, expressed in action and attitude, is not a pious wish, but the essential condition of peace.

The chief weakness of America has been, not lack of arms, but inconsiderateness, selfishness, and bad manners; insensitiveness to the normal cravings and aspirations of men and nations less fortunate than ourselves.

An intelligent family of lowly origin bought a farm, worked hard, built a home. In the next generation, mineral deposits were discovered underneath the land, and the family became wealthy. A boy of the third generation lived in luxury.

Not realizing the extent to which his favored position was accidental, he believed himself superior to neighbor boys. Some he insulted, not from bad intent, but from lack of good breeding and sympathetic understanding. To some he was condescendingly friendly, giving them candy or lending them money. Gradually he came to realize that he had not a real friend among them, though flatterers came to borrow or to beg favors. That boy is typical of America.

* * *

America is favored by nature. Nowhere else on earth is there so great an area with favorable climate, fertile soil, vast forests, extremely varied and abundant mineral wealth, uncrowded population, and natural protection from enemies. Though we have wasted our soil, our forests, our natural gas, we are temporarily rich in the process. In few other nations do great cities continue prosperous under such corrupt government.

With this chance good fortune, Americans take an attitude of superiority toward other peoples which not only has left us almost friendless among the nations but has created serious internal stresses. The American Negro, still thought of as happy and carefree, is coming to have a deep-rooted, almost universal bitterness at the indignity and discrimination which has been his lot. Incited by Nazi propaganda, people of colored blood in nations to the south favor Germany because they do not want to be under American control and subject to that indignity.

From Eastern and Southern Europe hundreds of thousands of people came to America full of zeal for democracy, but returned home with memories of treatment as inferiors—socially avoided, herded in slums or in box-car bunk houses at railway sidings. Some thus treated who did not return home constitute a "dangerous" element in our national life.

Latin Americans are aware that to us they are "inferiors"; to be traded with but not to be lived with. Underneath their courtesy is deep resentment at our attitude. For generations Germans have gone to Latin America to live, buying whatever was for sale, supplying just what was wanted, sharing the life about them. Americans have not. No condescending, money-lending diplomacy in emergency can displace such long-time friendly relations.

America could so have controlled Japanese immigration as to maintain mutual respect and good will. Instead, with bad manners we humiliated a people which in some ways had a culture far older and more refined than our own. Japan never forgot.

* * *

America has many friends over the world, for in various ways our international relations have been of a high order. Many of our most loyal citizens are men and women from other lands who found here a relatively large degree of freedom, good will, and opportunity. When recently Mexico offered free farms to Mexicans in the United States who would return, most of them preferred to remain in their adopted country. Such ties of good will are the basis of such peace as we have.

Peace is not primarily the product of armies or of governments, but of individuals in their daily living. Some of the ablest, most powerful, and yet most anti-American men in Mexican public life were educated in the United States, and felt the sting of treatment as inferiors. Exactly the same is true of Japan.

Great issues will remain long after the present emergency is past. Each one of us in his personal relations is helping to build or to postpone enduring peace.


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.